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[^1] Computer, Irc., Aun, Inc., and Commodore Electronich Lid. reppectively.

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[^2]In this issue you'll find the latest version of the most popular program we've ever published: SpeedScript, a fast, full-featured, yet easy-to-use word processor. SpeedScript 3.2 includes many of the improvements that you, the readers, have requested.

Elsewhere in this issue, you'll find three very helpful support utilities for SpeedScript, each of which is designed either to save you time or help better organize your SpeedScript text files.

If you enjoy games, we think you'll find "Powerball" irresistible. While it takes some time to become expert, this exciting game is novel, varied, and challenging enough for anyone to enjoy. Also, you'll want to take a look at "Dazzlers," a series of graphics programs for the 64 that animate the standard text screen, with some surprising results.

Readers who have been with us for some time are likely to agree that the quality of the articles and programs in this issue does not come as a surprise; rather it's part of a tradition established by Robert Lock, the founder of COMPUTE! Publications.

This past December Robert withdrew from the daily management of the company and accepted the position of Editorial Consultant. He will continue to provide the company with guidance and will assist, in particular, in the development of new products and services.

This change in editorial management gives us our first opportunity to publicly acknowledge his contributions to the growth and success of the company he founded and to the personal computing industry as a whole.

In all these years he has never given an interview or in any fashion moved his personality into public view. While some other industry leaders appeared more concerned at times with their personal image
than with the health of their companies, Robert has always worked quietly behind the scenes. We can, however, with this editorial, recognize his contribution and thank him in a small way for his efforts.

He was in his early thirties when he had the idea of starting a magazine devoted to consumer computing. And in the past seven years COMPUTE!, under Robert's guidance, has grown into a highly successful publishing group-four magazines, over 150 books in print, and over $1,000,000$ readers a month. COMPUTE! Publications has become a major contributor to the ongoing introduction of computing into the homes, schools, and businesses of America and elsewhere in the world.

He saw early on that computers would have an immense impact. Starting in a storefront in Greensboro, with a handful of employees, he began working on the early issues of COMPUTE!. At that point, he was personally involved in every aspect of his young magazine: He pasted up galleys, called advertisers, contacted authors, and edited copy.

As the years went by, he continued to directly supervise the growing company in both its editorial and business activities. He has an intuitive grasp of business and finance combined with strong editing and writing skills. This combination of talents is as rare as it is powerful. And perhaps even more rare: He is an extremely clear thinker. Those of us who work closely with Robert have always been aware that he is remarkably accurate in his assessments on a wide range of topics.

We at COMPUTE! were not concerned during the notorious industry shakeout of 1984-85. We knew we would be among the survivors. In fact, COMPUTE!'s Gazette was introduced in the face of the shakeout, and became one of the
strongest startups in magazine publishing history. We have gone on to publish a number of bestselling books and continue to feature some of the best programs, columns, and articles available on the subject of home and recreational computing.

It all began with a single idea, Robert's vision of how best to engage, entertain, and inform the reader about a powerful emerging technology that he saw would eventually affect every aspect of our lives. But a single idea, however accurate, rarely leads to the creation of a major publishing house. Thousands of others also began to see the importance of consumer computing by the end of the 1970s, and hundreds of publications were introduced. By 1983 there were 150 computer magazines competing for the attention of the reading public. Today there are only a few. That COMPUTE! Publications survived and flourished was largely due to Robert's strong leadership. The staff at COMPUTE!, and the readers who enjoy our efforts, are fortunate that he will continue to play a vital role, contributing to the direction of our publications as we grow.

In the coming years we will, with his help, preserve the traditions and values Robert established here. And we will expand, offering more comprehensive coverage as well as maintaining the quality of programs, tutorials, and features you've come to expect from COMPUTE! Publications.


Richard Mansfield Editorial Director


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## On the Road to Moscow

As the German Wehrmacht approached the open steppes around Smolensk, the invasion of the Soviet Union was on schedule. At this rate, the army would capture Moscow and throw the Russians out of the European continent by the time the snows fell.

At the head of the Panzergruppe invading central Russia was General Heinz Guderian, the man who turned the potential of armor into the reality of Blitzkrieg warfare. Opposing him were masses of Soviet infantry and armor determined to defend their homeland, but untried in battle. With Guderian's armor and motorized infantry divisions approaching the ancient city, the stage was set for another encounter with the Nazi juggernaut.

Guderian simulates this critical campaign of World War II, using the acclaimed joystick-driven system from Gulf Strike. On the full-color scrolling map of central Russia, the German player must master Blitzkrieg tactics to encircle and overrun Soviet divisions and drive deep enough into Russia to make the capture of Moscow possible. At your command are infantry divisions, panzer regiments, motorized infantry, panzergrenadiers, even the 1st German Cavalry Division.

The Soviet player must work to counter the German threat, and make attacks capable of cutting off supply to the forward units. While your army is massive, it is also untrained. Soviet units begin play with a hidden strength revealed only at the moment of combat. Uncertainty is always present. The game becomes a tense contest as German units blunder into Soviet strongpoints, while Russian attacks can suddenly turn into a rout.

Guderian has a solitaire option allowing you to take command of either the German or Soviet armies, as well as overrun attacks, supply rules, Soviet leaders, rail movement and optional reinforcements. The rulebook introduces new players to historical gaming, explaining clearly concepts such as zones of control, supply, combat and movement. Planning map included.

The battle for Moscow was lost on the fields of Smolensk. Now is the time for you to re-create (and rewrite) history with Guderian.


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Do you have a question or a problem? Have you discovered something that could help other Commodore users? We want to hear from you. Write to Gazette Feedback, COMPUTE's Gazette, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403. We regret that due to the volume of mail received, we cannot respond individually to programming questions.

## Where, Why, And How?

I have a Commodore 128 and a 1571 disk drive. I'm fascinated by graphics and sound. First of all, where did sprites get their name? Why can only eight sprites appear on the screen at one time? Finally, how can voice synthesis be produced without extra hardware? I just got Epyx's Impossible Mission, which has voice synthesis, and I can't figure out where it's coming from.

Sean Raburn
If you look in the 64 Programmer's Reference Guide, you'll find that the section that gives the technical specs for the VIC-II chip calls sprites Movable Object Blocks (or MOBs for short). This term never really caught on. Commodore's own 64 documentation (user's manual and reference guide) uses the term sprites. Two computers that were available before the 64 had sprites. On the Texas Instruments TI-99/4, sprites are called sprites. On the Atari $400 / 800$, they're called player/ missile graphics.

The VIC-II chip which handles graphics on the 64 is the reason for the eight-sprite limit. There could have been more if the chip had been designed to support more, but the designers chose to provide eight. There's a machine language technique which does permit more than eight sprites on the screen at the same time as long as no more than eight appear on the same raster line. (A raster line is one of the thin horizontal lines that make up a video display. A Commodore video display consists of 262 raster lines.) Using a raster interrupt, you can draw eight sprites at the top of the screen, then change their locations to the bottom of the screen before the raster arrives there, effectively producing 16 sprites.

The voice in Impossible Mission and other such games was digitized, not synthesized. It was recorded and then turned into a series of numbers that represent the sound. By reading through the numbers
and carefully changing the frequency and volume of the three voices of the SID chip, the program creates a sound effect that sounds like a voice. For more about speech synthesis and digitization, see the feature articles elsewhere in this issue.

## Talking And Listening

I don't seem to understand what download means. When you download a program, is it from your disk drive or from the other person's drive? I don't understand uploading either.

Also, can two computers upload or download to each other with a modem and a terminal program?

Frederick J. Carleton
If you're sending the program, you're uploading. If you're receiving it, you're downloading. The difference between uploading and downloading is like the difference between talking and listening. Whenever data is transferred between two computers, one computer is uploading and the other is downloading. A way to remember is to pretend the other computer floats above your TV or monitor. To send to the other machine, the program has to flow up (upload). To receive a program, it flows down (download).

If you have a modem and a terminal program, you can upload to and download from a bulletin board service (BBS), telecommunications service, or a friend who also has a modem. To transfer files with a friend, you should set one modem to originate and the other to answer. There may be an $O / A$ switch on your modem or you may have to send a command from the terminal program. There are a number of transfer protocols-Xmodem or Punter, for example-that strive to eliminate errors in data transfers. However, you can use these protocols only when the computers on both ends of the connection have terminal software that supports the same protocol. One of you-whoever is sending-then uploads while the other person downloads. For more about this topic, see "The Fundamentals of Downloading" in our February issue.

## New Commands, A Better BASIC

A recent issue contained an advertisement for a cartridge which supposedly adds 42 extra commands to 64 BASIC.

What interested me was the PRINT USING command. As you know, this command is not available on the 64. Data formatting is such a chore.

What do you think of this program? Is similar software available through other manufacturers? Could "MetaBASIC" be modified to add such a command?

## Gregory Skoutas

If you're a machine language programmer, there are many ways to modify BASIC to support a variety of new commands. BASIC programmers may find a number of commercial programs that add new commands such as PRINT USING.

Some add-on programs are cartridges, while others are programs you load and run from disk. Most specialize in one area of programming. There are enhancement packages that provide lots of commands for hi-res graphics, for example. Others add routines to speed up disk operations and give you new commands for reading directories and doing other things with a disk. Still others give you new commands for program flow and program control.

An unfortunate side effect of all this is that if you have a program that changes BASIC, the program you write won't run unless the enhancement is in memory. The PRINT USING command won't work in standard 64 BASIC, and if you write a program with PRINT USING, it won't work on a friend's computer if your friend doesn't also own the enhancement program.

The idea behind "MetaBASIC" is that it adds commands for debugging and testing, but it doesn't add commands that work while the program is running. While MetaBASIC is in memory, you can read a directory or renumber a program, but when you've finished the program, it will work on a 64 or 128 that doesn't have MetaBASIC in memory. Adding a PRINT USING command would be possible, but it would go against the concept of MetaBASIC.

## Wanted: Pascal For The 64

In school I'm studying Turbo Pascal on the TRS-80. I was wondering if there was a Turbo Pascal operating system for the 64? If there isn't, who sells a Pascal operating system similar to Turbo?

Chuck Wheeler

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Turbo Pascal is an inexpensive and popular version of the Pascal language (it's not, strictly speaking, an operating system) made by a company called Borland International for computers that use the MS-DOS and CP/M operating systems. Turbo Pascal is not available for the 64. However, readers have reported that the 128 in $C P / M$ mode can run the $C P / M$ version of Turbo Pascal.

There's no shortage of Pascal packages for the 64. We know of at least six: Super Pascal (Abacus Software), Zoom Pascal (King Microware), Kyan Pascal (Kyan Software), Oxford Pascal (Systems Software / Oxford), WATCOM Pascal (WATCOM Publications), and KMMM Pascal (Wilserv Industries).

For more about Commodore programming languages, see next month's GAZETTE.

## Cursoring Around The Screen

I used to use this routine to move the cursor to the proper line before printing:

## 10 PRINT CHR $\$(19)$;:FOR $\mathrm{P}=1$ TO N:PRINT:NEXT

The problem with this method is that I had to use trial and error to correctly position the cursor-there was no clear relationship between N and the line I wanted to print on.

I've switched to using
10 PRINT CHR\$(19): :FOR P=1 TO N:PRINT CHRS(17);:NEXT

The cursor-down character works perfectly. Why the difference?

Robert M. Harvey
Type in this program and RUN it.
MG $1 \varnothing$ PRINT" $\{C L R\} "$;
BH $2 \emptyset$ PRINT"Ø123456789ø1234567 89ø123456789ø12345678";
GC $3 \varnothing$ PRINT" (HOME $\}\{5$ DOWN $\}$ CURS OR CONTROLS"
RR $4 \varnothing$ PRINT" $\{$ HOME $\}$ "; :FOR P=1 T - 5:PRINT:NEXT P

BP 50 PRINT"PRINT STATEMENTS"
This program uses both strategies for positioning the cursor. First it uses PRINT statements to move down the screen, then cursor control characters. If you look carefully when the program runs, you'll see that both procedures work equally well in this case-both messages are printed on the same screen line.

To see why the first method is sometimes unpredictable, add another character to the long text string in line 10 of the program. RUN the program again. The routine that uses PRINTs puts a message down one line lower than the routine that uses cursor controls. This is because the PRINT uses all 40 columns of the screen.

When 40 or more characters are printed, two physical screen lines are joined to create one logical screen line. You can't tell the difference by looking at the screen, but the computer now consid-
ers the two lines as only one line. Any PRINT with 40 or more characters will change the "map" of the screen that holds the logical-line information. An empty PRINT statement always moves the cursor down by one logical line, whether that logical line is equivalent to one physical line or two.

Why does it happen? Consider what takes place when you type in a program line. A program line can occupy two screen lines on the 64. If the computer only could pay attention to one physical screen line at a time, full-screen editing would be impossible-you could change the part of the program line without the line number and press RETURN, but the computer wouldn't be able to recognize that line as a line of BASIC.

Since the PRINT and INPUT routines use the screen-editor routines, the difference between logical and physical lines applies when running BASIC programs as well as when entering them.

## A Spritely 128

I know how to calculate sprite DATA statements, but I don't know how to display them with the 128 's sprite commands. Could you please explain how to do this?

> Roger Thinggaard

The 128 has an area of memory reserved for sprite definitions at 3584-4096 (\$0E00-\$0FFF). The 128 's built-in sprite editor (which can be called by typing SPRDEF from immediate mode) stores sprites in this location, and BASIC 7.0's sprite commands assume that the sprites are defined in this area. There is enough room in this space for eight sprite definitions. If you use SPRDEF to create your sprites, you can begin using BASIC 7.0's special sprite commands without any problems. Unfortunately, your sprites will be lost when you turn off the computer's power. To save your sprites, use this line:

## BSAVE "SPRITE",B0,P3584,P4096

Your program can load in the sprite definitions with a program line that looks like this:

## 10 BLOAD"SPRITE"

If you prefer to use a different sprite editor, or if you translate your sprites to DATA statements by hand, you can POKE your sprites into memory beginning at location 3584. Here's an example program:

XR 10 FOR T=3584 TO $3584+2 \varnothing:$ RE AD A: POKE T, A:NEXT T
RP $2 \emptyset$ SPRCOLOR 2,9
CC $3 \emptyset$ SPRITE $1,1,1, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 1$
CR $4 \varnothing$ MOVSPR 1,1øø,1øø
XX 5ø MOVSPR 1,45\#1
AQ IØøØ DATA $85,85,85,106,128$, $1,110,128,1,127,128,1$, $11 \varnothing, 128,1,1 \varnothing 6,128,1,65$ , 0,65

Line 1000 holds the data for one
sprite. Line 10 POKEs it into memory. Line 20 sets the colors for multicolor sprites. Line 30 turns on the sprite. Line 40 puts the sprite at sprite position 100,100 on the screen. Line 50 starts the sprite moving.

## More About The 1520

Several months ago, reader Anthony Wajda requested information about changing the device number of the 1520 printer/ plotter. At that time, we did not have the instructions for making the change. Now, thanks to several of our readers, we can answer Mr. Wajda's question.

When it's shipped from the factory, the 1520 has a device number of 6. Commodore chose device 6 so it could be used with another printer which already had the standard printer device number, 4. Unfortunately, most programs expect the printer to be device number 4 . To change the device number of the 1520 , you must open the case (which will void your warranty, if it hasn't already expired). Be especially careful. Changing the device number involves soldering a trace on the circuit board. One slip with a soldering iron could ruin your 1520. If you are inexperienced in electronics, have a professional do the work for you.

First, unplug the printer from the wall socket. Then remove the four screws on the bottom of the printer case and remove the top of the case. Next, remove the four screws holding the circuit board in place and the two screws holding the heat sink. Separate the circuit board from the case and turn it over so that the green side is facing upward. Look for the largest IC chip on the board. It should be mounted on the lower left section of the board. Look at the bottom row of pins just to the right of center on the IC. You should see three "mushrooms" attached to three of the pins (pins 27, 28, and 29). You should also see two traces connecting the left and right mushrooms to a thick common trace. The 1520 is device number 6 because the trace between the middle mushroom and the common trace has been cut. If only the left trace were cut, the 1520 would be device 5 and if only the right trace were cut, it would be device 7 .

To change the 1520 to device 4 , you must connect the middle mushroom to the common trace. The first step is to scrape the green coating from the mushroom head and from the green area of the common bar (solder won't adhere to the coating). Finally, place a drop of solder on the two scraped areas and bridge the gap between the two. Caution! Do not leave solder traces anywhere else on the circuit board; this could damage your printer.

Put the printer back together and test your changes. You should now have a printer/plotter that responds to commands sent to device 4.

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## INPUT Doesn't Like Commas

Why is it that whenever you type a : or ; in an INPUT statement, the computer responds with ?EXTRA IGNORED, and then, when you print the data in the string variable, it cuts off everything past the colon or semicolon? Is there any way to prevent this?

Mark Jacobson

INPUT with semicolons works properly. You may have been thinking of the problem with commas. If you enter the oneline program 10 INPUT A\$: PRINT AS and run it, you'll see the following results. What you type is in the left column. The right column shows what prints out.
$A B C, D E F \quad A B C$
$A B C ; D E F \quad A B C ; D E F$
$A B C: D E F \quad A B C$
The ?EXTRA IGNORED error message appears when you use a comma, but not when you use a semicolon or colon. This error is one of the rare ones that doesn't stop the program. After the message prints, the program continues to the next command.

There's a good reason why commas cut off input. Within INPUT statements and DATA statements, commas are used to separate individual items. Change the example program to 10 INPUT AS,B\$: PRINT AS: PRINT BS and then enter $A B C, D E F$. As you can see, a single typed line can assign strings to two different variables. Run the program a second time and type just $A B C$ at the ? prompt. The program wants two variables, so it gives you a second prompt (two question marks).

What seems like a problem with commas is really a feature of the INPUT statement, one that's valuable when you need to input several variables at once. The comma doesn't act as a comma character, it's a separator.

Colons also separate members of $a$ list. The one-line programs above used colons to put more than one command in a program line. There's a machine language routine called CHRGET built into the 64 . It's an all-purpose subroutine which gets characters from direct-mode commands, from program lines, while a program is running, and during INPUT. The CHRGET routine flags colons, which mark the end of one part and the beginning of the next. Since colons indicate the end of a section of a line, they also terminate an input from the user.

You may find situations where you want to include a comma or a colon within a string. One solution is to use GET instead of INPUT. Another is to start your string with a quotation mark, typing " $A B C, D E F$ instead of $A B C, D E F$. By putting the string inside quotation marks, you'll be able to include these two problem characters. The quotation marks won't appear when the program prints the string. The only character that will pre-
maturely terminate the string is a CTRL@, because it's interpreted as a CHR\$(0)-one of the other terminating characters.

Starting the string with a quotation mark is easy enough to remember if you're the only person using the program. But if others might run your program, you can force the quotation mark to print-on the 64-by putting POKE 631,34: POKE 198,1 just before the INPUT statement.

## Locating Custom Characters

I want to use custom characters for the 64 at locations 2048-6143 and I need to know what each address is used for. My memory map just says 2048-40959 are used for BASIC programs and variables. I know that locations 2048-2056 are the @ character, 2057-2065 are the letter A, 2066-2074 are B, and so on. I see the pattern, but could you list the rest of the addresses for me?

Tim Bankes
In the back of the manual that came with your 64 is an appendix that lists screen codes. When you copy characters from ROM to RAM, the characters appear in exactly the same order. Since each character uses eight bytes, multiply the number of the screen code by eight and add it to the address where you've put the custom characters. The letter T is screen code 20 , so the data for its shape starts at an offset of 20 times 8 , or 160 , from the beginning of the character set. Add 2048 and 160-the result (2208) is where the letter T begins. The heart shape is screen code 83, so it would start 664 bytes past 2048.

Each character set contains 256 characters. The first 128 are listed in the appendix of screen codes. The final 128 are the reversed versions of the first 128 characters. Because there are 256 characters and each shape uses eight bytes, a complete character set takes up 2048 bytes.

A note about your math: Although a character takes eight bytes of memory, that doesn't mean that the first one runs from 2048-2056. It might look like eight numbers, but it's really nine. The first character uses the eight bytes from 2048-2055, the second runs from 20562063, and so forth.

There are two important facts about memory management that you should keep in mind if you plan to put the character set at 2048-4095. The first is that the VIC-II chip, which handles graphics on the 64, won't allow you to put characters between 4096-8191 or 36864-40959, because it sees the shadow of the ROM character set there. You can't store video information such as sprites or hi-res screens in these areas, either. If you keep the custom characters at 2048, you're safe. The second thing to watch for is that BASIC programs normally start at location 2049. To put characters at 2048,
you'll need to move the start of BASIC up out of the way. POKE 43,1: POKE44,16:
POKE 4096,0:NEW will relocate the BASIC text area to 4097.

## The Absent-Minded Professor

I'm having a problem accessing the RAM under Kernal ROM from within a machine language program on my 64. I've narrowed the problem down to the modification of memory location 1 from $55(\$ 37)$ to $53(\$ 35)$. Included is an example. Do you have any idea what is causing the lockup?

## Kenneth Taran

Imagine an absent-minded professor who conducts brilliant research in his laboratory. He gets so wrapped up in the work, he forgets to eat meals. Three times a day, an alarm goes off in the kitchen downstairs and an assistant prepares some food to bring up to the professor.

Within the 64, the chip that does most of the work is called the 6510-and it's an absent-minded professor. Sixty times a second (50 on European 64s), a second chip, the Complex Interface Adapter, has to nudge the 6510 and tell it to do some things like checking to see if a key has been pressed and blinking the cursor. The CIA \#1 alarm clock generates an interrupt request (IRQ) and the IRQ sends the 6510 to an $I R Q$-handler routine where the keyboard is scanned and other chores are taken care of.

When you POKE (or STA) a 53 to memory location 1, the ROM at \$E000\$FFFF is turned off and the RAM underneath is enabled. There's nothing wrong with switching ROM to RAM, except that the vector to the IRQ-handler routine (plus the handler itself) is located there. Within $1 / 60$ second, an interrupt occurs and the 6510 tries to jump to the subroutine that does the housekeeping chores. But the subroutine is gone, because ROM has been replaced with RAM, which contains a series of random bytes. In an attempt to execute these instructions which aren't instructions, the computer locks up.

The solution is to disable IRQs with the machine language SEI (SEt Interrupt disable) instruction. You can reenable interrupts with CLI (CLear Interrupt disable). Place the SEI just before you store a 0 to bit 1 of location 1. When you're done accessing memory under ROM, store a 1 to bit 1 and then CLI. Note that SEI (Set) turns off the interrupt alarm clock and CLI (Clear) turns it on again.


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Amiga screen


Commodore 64-128 screen


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Commodore 64-128 screen


New data-storage devices for the Commodore 64 and 128 offer a variety of options beyond the 1541 and 1571 disk drives. Here's an overview of what's available, along with some considerations about how and why you may want to use them.

The Commodore 64 and 128 have already proven to be among the most popular and successful personal computers ever marketed.

The 64, five years old and going strong, has an installed base of several million. And the new 64C, with its GEOS operating system and applications, promises to continue that success. Sales of the 128, a machine first announced as recently as January 1985 and only widely available a few months later, already number more than a million.

One of the reasons for their continuing popularity is the relatively inexpensive and dependable disk drives that have helped to make the two computers more attractive.

Consider the 64's 1541. Despite criticisms about its lack of speed ( 512 bytes per second) and its limited memory capacity $(160 \mathrm{~K})$, the 1541 was a remarkable bargain when introduced with the 64 in January 1982. Even at the original retail price of $\$ 600$, the 1541 offered 64 users a significant storage device that far surpassed the popular Datassette tape recorders used by many 64 and VIC-20 computer owners. Of course, the price quickly dropped to half that, and today 1541 drives can be bought in some places for as little as $\$ 150$.

The 128's 1571 drive is also a perfect fit, but for another reason: It's versatile enough to work in three different modes without the user having to make any physical modifications to the drive. To really get the most out of a 128 computer, you have to use the 1571.

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mode as well as the slower 64 mode, its owners get three different computers working with data storage in three different manners.

Despite the successes of the 1541 and the 1571, Commodore recently introduced two new data storage and manipulation devices for the 64 and the 128. And a handful of third-party manufacturers continue to sell their disk drives and quick-load programs.

## Expanding Memory

One of Commodore's two new devices is the 1764 RAM expander cartridge, which was announced at the Winter Consumer Electronics Show in January (see last month's issue). This long-awaited expansion module adds 256 K of memory to the 64 , plugging into the expansion port on the rear of the computer. Priced at about \$129, the RAM expander offers 64 users four times the available memory. The original designers of the 64 could scarcely have envisioned such an add-on back in 1981 when they were building the computer.

For 64 owners, the RAM expander offers several potential options, each of which holds its own attraction, depending on the buyer's preferences.

For example, programmers in BASIC or machine language now have a vastly expanded playground for their programs. Learning to use the extra RAM efficiently and creatively will be challenging and-in the long run-can result in even more sophisticated programs.

Commodore provides two disks with their system. The first sets up the extra memory as a RAM disk, an area of memory that serves as another disk drive as long as the computer is turned on. The second disk provides RAM disk capability for the GEOS environment, as noted below. Treating the RAM as a disk allows easy and quick access of data for both BASIC and machine language programmers. For example, adventure games that have to access the disk drive at every turn could be rewritten to get the data from the expansion memory instead.

But the added RAM can help programmers do more than just speed up current programs-whole new techniques are possible. Fullscreen realtime animation is one of
the most exciting possibilities. Thir-ty-two 8 K hi-res screens can be stored in the 1764 cartridge. Displaying these pictures sequentially allows 32 frames of high-quality animation.

Any data that uses a lot of memory-sound data, text, sprite and character definitions-can be stored in the expansion and moved into the main RAM when needed. For top performance, ML programmers may choose to bypass the RAM disk software and use the memory directly. BASIC programmers are likely to stick with the provided interface.

## Easier, Faster GEOS

As mentioned above, the new RAM expander also brings a much faster, more efficient, and easier usage to Berkeley Softworks' GEOS operating system and applications. Commodore has named GEOS the official operating system for the 64. If you're a beginning 64 or 128 user who's not yet familiar with GEOS, you're likely to become aware of it very soon.

GEOS brings to the 64 the icons, windows, and drop-down menus that are a part of such graph-ics-oriented user interfaces as those on the Macintosh, the Atari ST, and the Amiga. Beyond that, Berkeley is making available a host of applications and utilities that transform the 64 into a very different machine.

The only drawback to the GEOS system so far has been that the 64's limited memory capacity required GEOS users to go through more disk access and manipulation than many people found comfortable. But with 256 K of additional memory, GEOS users can now create a RAM disk-an area of memory within the computer that acts like an extremely fast disk drive. So, instead of having to load, save, and reload data from the 1541 drive, GEOS users can have near-instantaneous access through a RAM disk. Then, before turning off the computer, users can store the contents of the RAM disk in the 1541.

In the long run, if the 1764 RAM expander proves to be very popular among 64 users, it's possible that software companies will begin marketing some software packages that fully use the additional 256 K . Imagine the kinds of
screen graphics that could be used in games, or the speed-up and power of some applications when used with a RAM disk. However, all of that depends on the percentage of 64 owners who buy the RAM expander.

Last year, Commodore introduced two RAM expander cartridges for the 128: the 1700 , with 128 K ; and the 1750 , with 512 K . They're proving to be very popular, and the new expansion module for the 64 is also likely to attract a very positive reaction among users. (For more on the 128 RAM expanders, see "RAM Expansion for the 128 " in the March issue.)

## Is The Future $3 \mathbf{1} \mathbf{2}$ ?

Commodore also recently announced a $31 / 2$-inch disk drive for the 64 and 128. The 1581 drive, priced at under $\$ 400$, offers Commodore users not only more data storage capacity, but significantly faster disk access for 64 users.

For example, the 1541 disk drive is a single-sided, single-density device that can store up to 160 K of information on one disk. The 1571 drive can be used in a double-sided mode that contains up to 320 K of information on a disk.

But the new $31 / 2$-inch drives are double-density, double-sided media with a total capacity of 808 K five times the storage of a 1541 disk and $21 / 2$ times the storage of a 1571 double-sided disk. Obviously, a Commodore 64 with a RAM expansion module and a $158131 / 2$-inch disk drive becomes a much more powerful and versatile computer.

But will software manufacturers produce their programs for the 64 on a $31 / 2$-inch-disk format? In order for that to happen, the software developers must first see an installed base of $31 / 2$-inch disk drives that's large enough to allow them to make a profit. Building a base of 64 owners who use the new disk drive will take time, of course, so it's not likely that much 64 or 128 software will emerge on $31 / 2$-inch disks during the next few months.

In the long run, however, that could change. The new $31 / 2$-inch disks have become increasingly popular. They offer faster speeds, a more durable shell, and greater memory capacity. These small, rigid disks are used with the Amiga, the


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## ${ }^{\prime}$ Berkeley Softworks

The brightest minds are working at Berkeley.

ST, the Macintosh, and with a host of portable computers. Apple Computer now offers a Unidisk $31 / 2$-inch drive for the Apple IIe, IIc, and IIGS computers. And IBM will reportedly be using the $31 / 2$-inch drives in its next generation of computers.

## Quick-Loading The 1541

Long before Commodore introduced the latest data storage devices, other companies began providing alternative disk drives, including hard disks, as well as devices or software that speed up the access time between the 64 and the 1541.

Among the most popular and least expensive ways of speeding up the 1541 are the quick-load cartridges or programs available from several companies. These generally work by increasing the transfer rate of data between the 64 and the 1541.

Included in this list are the the 1541 Flash! hardware-based system (\$99.95) from Skyles Electric Works (231E South Whisman Rd., Mountain View, CA 94041), the MACH-5 disk and cartridge-based system (\$34.95) from Access Software (2561 South 1560 West, Woods Cross, UT 84087), and the Fast-Load cartridge (\$39.95) from Epyx (P.O. Box 8020, 600 Galveston Dr., Redwood City, CA 94063). In addition, the July 1985 issue of GAZETTE offered two quick-load programs for the 64, TurboTape and TurboDisk.

There are two recently released speed-up systems for the 64 , both of which require hardware modifications to the 1541 drive, the 64 , or both: Professional 1541 DOS and DigiDos.

Professional DOS is a hardware/software combination that causes the 1541 drive to read entire tracks at once rather than just one sector of a track. Distributed in West Germany by Mikrotronic System, the system should have a U.S. distributor by the time you read this. The manufacturer claims that, depending on the file, the system should load between 35 and 50 times faster than a normal 1541 drive. Saving is supposed to be 10 to 20 times faster, and there are reportedly speed improvements in scratch, verify, and fast formatting.

DigiDos (\$59.95, plus \$3.50 shipping and handling), from DigiTek (10415 N. Florida Ave.. Suite

410, Tampa, FL 33612), is an operating system enhancement that speeds up all disk functions. The manufacturer claims that the product will load 39 blocks per second, compared to the normal 2 blocks per second on a normal 1541 drive. The DigiDos system also includes a realtime monitor, a DOS wedge, a variety of new utilities, and singlekeystroke commands.

It should be noted that both Professional DOS and DigiDos require hardware modifications that may be beyond the technical abilities of some readers. These changes also would likely invalidate any warranties that apply to your 1541 drive or your 64 .

## The Real Powerhouses

For those who consider themselves power computer users, the data storage device of choice is usually a hard disk drive. Capable of storing megabytes (one megabyte equals 1024 K , or approximately one million bytes) of information, hard drives offer both power and flexibility. A ten-megabyte hard drive can hold the equivalent of 601541 floppy disks.

A hard disk functions somewhat like a floppy, but operates at much higher speeds. The hard disk itself is usually seated permanently within a case, spinning much faster than a floppy. Rather than having a read/write head that actually touches the disk, as in the 1541 or 1571 drives, a hard drive's recording head floats just above the surface of the disk. Hard drives are much more sensitive to movement and to dust, but improvements over the past several years have left them much less prone to "head crashes" that can destroy data.

There are several manufacturers offering hard drives for the Commodore 64 and 128 computers. And, in general, the prices of these units have dropped considerably in just the past two years.

InConTrol (103 Baughman's Lane, Suite 301, Frederick, MD 21701) offers three versions of its Data Chief hard drive: the HFD-5, a 5-megabyte hard disk selling for \$695; the HFD-10, a 10-meg system costing \$895; and the HFD-20, a 20-meg hard drive that's available for $\$ 995$. All three work with either the 64 or the 128 , and support all of
the DOS commands and wedge commands for both machines. They're GEOS-compatible and also contain a built-in floppy drive. The metal housing can hold up to three half-height hard disks, and is expandable.

JCT (P.O. Box 286, Grants Pass, OR 97526) also has three hard disk drives available for the 64 or 128: the JCT-1000, a $3.7-\mathrm{meg}$ system for $\$ 595$; the JCT-1005, a 5 meg drive for $\$ 695$; and the JCT1010, a $10-\mathrm{meg}$ system for $\$ 795$. JCT is also planning to have a 20 meg system available by midyear. The drives use standard Commodore commands, and include additional subdirectory commands. Data transfer is via the serial bus, and is reportedly 1.7 to 2 times faster than on a 1541 . However, parallel transfer is also available with the drives for an additional \$50, reportedly speeding up the transfer rate from 10 to 20 times faster than that of a 1541 drive.

Xetec (2804 Arnold Rd., Salina, KS 67401) offers a 20-megabyte drive, the Lt. Kernal, that's available for the 64 for $\$ 899$ and for the 128 for approximately $\$ 950$. This drive was originally to be released well over a year ago by Cardco, but because of financial problems at Cardco during that period the system is now being marketed by Xe tec. The Lt. Kernal has 42 additional or enhanced system commands, and a reported disk-access speed more than 100 times faster than that of the 1541. There are also built-in backup and restore facilities. Xetec also plans to offer an optional four-computer multiplexer that will allow a maximum of 15 computers to operate together at one time.

Just a year ago, the one or two hard drives available for the 64 had prices in the $\$ 1,500$ range. Now, with prices half that in some cases, 64 and 128 owners are likely to begin buying these systems in greater numbers.

It would have been difficult to imagine several years ago just how many data-storage options are now available for the 64 and 128. But as new and experienced Commodore owners continue to find out, their computers are among the most versatile and useful machines on the market.

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## THE DIGITAL VOICE

Speech Recognition And Sound Synthesis

Kathy Yakal, Assistant Features Editor

Talking to your Commodore 64 and getting it to talk back may be easier than you think. Over the past five years, a number of companies have marketed speech synthesis and voice recognition systems for the 64. And several of them are still very much involved with these products. Not only is this voice technology a fascinating step forward for computer users, it also has practical applications for people with special needs.

The concept of computers that can talk, listen, and respond has fascinated people for years. Hundreds of science fiction stories and books and dozens of movies and television programs have used the concept in many different ways: the monotones of Robbie the Robot in the classic Forbidden Planet, the soothing voice of the deadly HAL computer in 2001, the That-does-not-compute responses of the eccentric robot in TV's "Lost in Space," the verbal barrages between R2D2 and C3PO in Star Wars, and even the female computer voice on the U.S.S. Enterprise in "Star Trek."


But in practical applications, speech synthesis and voice recognition have only recently begun to come into their own. The earliest personal computers that could produce sound were incapable of delivering any noises more sophisticated than the blips, beeps, and whistles that made up many of the first computer games. These computer games were graphics-intensive but soundpoor because of their limited memory and weak sound chips.

The auditory portion of most home computer software then consisted primarily of little snippets of sound effects added for emphasis or of background music repeated over and over again. But during the past two or three years, a variety of new software programs for the 64 have emerged that include sections of speech quite remarkable in its clarity and complexity. For example, many Commodore users may be familiar with the bloodcurdling scream or the taunting "Stay awhile, stay forever!"' from the Epyx game Impossible Mission and with the weird laughter in both the arcade game Gorf and Activision's Ghostbusters program.

Software designers and peripheral manufacturers realized early on that the Commodore 64 boasts one of the most impressive sound chips designed for any home computer, the SID (Sound Interface Device) chip. Consequently, they began developing tools to maximize the SID chip's contribution to the usefulness and entertainment value of the 64 .

The power of sound has added tremendous emotional impact to many computer games on the Commodore 64. Further, it has made the 64 a more valuable educational tool and has helped meet the specialized needs of handicapped computer owners. Though there are only a handful of companies actively involved in the manufacture of speech synthesizers, digitizers, and voice recognition devices, they continue to upgrade their products to make them both easier to use and compatible with a wider range of software.

## Three Different Categories

Let's use three different categories to divide the way the human voice is used in microcomputer programs. Speech can be created for


The Covox Voice Master (shown here in its new case) is a speech digitizer with many educational, productivity, and entertainment applications.


Speech Construction Set, when used in conjunction with the Covox Voice Master, is a powerful speech-editing tool.
use either in commercial programs or by individuals for their own use through one of two processes: digitizing or synthesizing. Though digitizing offers more realisticsounding speech, it also takes up more memory. Digitizing requires external hardware to actually encode the sound digitally, but can be played back in software without any hardware components. Speech synthesis usually requires external hardware and can produce an infinite number of words. (See "Making the 64 Talk," accompanying this article.)

A third area of speech technology is voice recognition, which is another form of digitizing. The user talks into a microphone, and the computer seems to understand the command spoken to it, performing some kind of preprogrammed function in response. It doesn't really understand the command. What it's doing is digitizing the words spoken
and matching up the digital pattern to previously digitized commands.

## An Old Product With New Features

A number of companies have come and gone in the area of voice digitizing products for the 64 . The Genesis Computer Corporation produced several products, including the ComVoice Voice System, now marketed through Votrax International. Tronix used to market a product called SAM (Software Automatic Mouth), a disk-based speech synthesizer. Commodore itself released the Magic Voice speech module, a voice synthesizer that added limited speech to the games Gorf and Wizard of Wor.

Covox, a company that has marketed voice recognition and speech digitizing systems for several years, continues to offer products in this field. What has been the secret to their longevity? "We have a good product at a fair price," says company vice president Brad Stewart. "And we continue to support customers and come out with enhancements. The hardware has everything people need, and the software just keeps getting better."

The Covox Voice Master is a speech-digitization and -recognition module that plugs into a joystick port on the Commodore 64 and sells for under $\$ 90$. The accompanying software gives it several capabilities. You can speak into the microphone, and the program will digitize and record your voice, saving it for later use. Up to 64 words or phrases can be recorded at once. Once recorded, words can be played back through software alone (without plugging in the module). The program's editor can alter the amplitude (breadth or range) of a word or phrase, which means you can actually improve on its original quality. The Voice Master system is also capable of word recognition; you can program it to understand what you say and respond in kind.

Voice Harp, included with the package, is a music composition program. Hum or whistle into the Voice Master's microphone, and musical notes matching the ones you're singing scroll by. Once you've composed a tune, you can go back and edit its harmony, tempo, and pitch, then print out the score.


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## Altering Your Prosody

Votrax, another company producing voice technology products for the 64 , developed its early reputation primarily through high-end speech synthesizers manufactured for the professional market.

A couple of years ago, Votrax introduced its first consumer product, the Votalker cartridge for the Commodore 64. Selling for $\$ 99.95$, the Votalker speech synthesizer fits into the expansion port and uses 8 K of the computer's memory. Since it's a voice synthesizer, you must type in the words you want it to say, sometimes altering the spelling to avoid a mispronunciation. You can choose from among nine volume settings and four pitches; you can also vary the speed. This ability to vary so many parameters makes it possible to alter the voice prosody, the personality of one's speech. (For a review of the Votalker, see the June 1986 issue of GAZETTE.)

At about the same time that the Votalker was introduced, a British company, Welwyn Currah, released a speech synthesizer for the Commodore 64 called the Voice Messenger. Realizing that there was a great deal of interest in programs that already incorporated speech, Currah teamed with another company, Research in Speech Technology, which developed software compatible with the voice system. For the last year, those products have been marketed under the name Hearsay, Inc., and the product line continues to expand.

Now called the Hearsay 1000, the voice hardware is a combination speech synthesis/voice recognition peripheral. The module plugs into the Commodore 64's expansion slot and comes packaged with software that allows userprogrammed speech. Suggested retail price is $\$ 79.95$.

Steve Veltri, president of Hearsay, feels that voice synthesis and recognition is relatively new to the consumer marketplace in terms of real-life applications. Education, he believes, is one of the first and most important applications. After all, before a child can use the keyboard, he or she can talk and listen.

For this reason, Hearsay has developed a line of educational software to be used in tandem with the voice synthesizer. The first


The Hearsay 1000 combines speech synthesis and voice recognition in one unit. The Commodore version comes with
SwiftLoad (for fast loading), and retails for $\$ 79.95$.


Aqua's Circus is one of the first titles in Hearsay's line of educational software developed to support the Hearsay 1000. Each program in the series retails for \$29.95.
three titles in this Software for Children line are Aqua's Circus, Rhyme and Reason, and Think Bank (\$29.95 each). Using colorful graphics and familiar characters, these programs help children learn verbal skills, coginitive development, vocabulary, and mathematical skills.

Beyond that, says Veltri, these voice-driven programs give children an early sense of accomplishment, one that normally isn't achieved until a child can actually read and write.

The Hearsay 1000 also works with many third-party programs from major software publishers like Infocom, Epyx, CBS Interactive Learning, and Batteries Included. In fact, any text-based programs should be compatible, allowing you to issue verbal commands instead of keyboard entry. For example, if you were playing the all-text ad-
venture Zork, the Hearsay 1000 would read a line to you, and you would speak the command back rather than typing it in. Since no speaker is necessary on the Commodore 64 unit, you can just sit in your chair and issue commands.

## Helping The Handicapped

A third use for voice recognition and synthesis is providing alternatives for handicapped individuals, says Veltri. Keyboard entry-including cursor control-can be done verbally instead of manually, making computer use feasible for visually and physically disabled persons.

For people with hearing disorders who want visual feedback about their voice pitch (where and when it goes up and down), Covox's new Speech Construction Set may be of help. This program does for voice what drawing and painting programs do for creating pictures. Using the software's split screens and high-resolution graphics, you can manipulate and track speech patterns in a variety of ways. The suggested retail price is $\$ 39.95$.

For more information about how microcomputer technology is being used to help the handicapped, contact Closing the Gap, P.O. Box 68, Henderson, MN 56044. This group offers a monthly newsletter, and the publishers also sponsor an annual conference.

## Hey, You!

If you've walked through a computer game arcade recently, you've probably heard all kinds of machines challenging you to step up and play. Like pitchmen at a carnival, today's computer games often try to lure you into playing by verbally taunting and teasing you. Graphics and action may keep you interested in a game, but soundespecially the latest electronic verbal gymnastics-rope you in.

The current developments in the field of voice technology are indicative of what's happening in the microcomputer industry at large. Voice creation technology is constantly being refined as consumer need and acceptance are gauged, then incorporated into every level of consumer electronics technology. Applications extend from the home to the workplace, including our biggest industries. Talking

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# Making The 64 Talk 

Todd Heimarck, Assistant Editor

There are two ways to make a computer speak: digitizing and synthesizing. Each approach has advantages and disadvantages.

A speech digitizer is like a tape recorder. It has a microphone and electronic circuits that transform the continuous (analog) sounds into discrete (digital) numbers. If you speak a word or phrase into the microphone, the digitizer converts your voice into a series of numbers that represent the frequencies and volume of your words.

The numbers are then stored in memory or saved to disk. To replay the digitized sounds, you use a driver program that reads through the numbers and feeds the appropriate values to the sound chip in your computer.

Speech synthesizers, on the other hand, string together a series of phonemes to form words. A phoneme is the smallest meaningful sound in a language. In English, for example, bat and pat are considered separate words, because the sounds represented by $b$ and $p$ are separate phonemes. There's a loose connection between spelling and sounds, but two letters such as th are pronounced as a single phoneme, and the single letter $x$ is two phonemes (a $k$ sound and an $s$ ). Speech synthesizers don't use a microphone. Instead, you usually type in the words to be spoken, and the program concatenates, or links together, the individual sounds. Some speech synthesizers require phonetic spellings; others understand
some of the quirks of English (tough and though are spelled similarly but pronounced in different ways, for example).

## Stay Awhile, Stay Forever

When you hear a very realistic voice in a commercial game, what you're hearing has almost certainly been digitized by a service that specializes in creating sounds for software companies. They use sophisticated computer systems to record and dissect the phrases for a game. For Epyx's game Impossible Mission, someone sat down with a microphone and spoke the words Stay awhile, stay forever. The words were then analyzed down to a series of individual sounds that could be played back through the 64's SID chip.

The most attractive feature of digitizing is the high-quality speech. It sounds as if someone is really talking (or laughing or screaming) because it's essentially a recording of a real person's voice.

A second advantage is that once a sound has been digitized, it can be played back without external hardware (although you do need a 64 with a working SID chip). The voice can be generated entirely through software. If you're writing games to be sold or distributed, this means you can add digitized voices or sound effects to your product without requiring your customers to purchase any additional hardware. Of course, you need hardware to digitize the original sounds,
microwave ovens, dishwashers, cars, and telephones are bringing science fiction closer to science fact.

Home control is one area where voice technology will almost certainly be accepted, and many companies are developing products toward that end. Covox will introduce James, The Electronic Butler, a marriage of its own Voice Master module and the $\mathrm{X}-10$ Home Control System which allows simple voice-activated control of home appliances.

Covox is also working in another area that is meeting with some acceptance: low-cost talking software. "The Commodore 64 is still the best machine going for that kind of program," says Covox's Stewart. Using colorful graphics within an interactive format, these Covox educational tools are expected to be available by summer of 1987 .

Talking Teacher is the first educational product released by Firebird Licensees, a U.S. distributor for a line of British software that has met with strong approval in its first 18 months here. It also employs a graphics-intensive interactive environment enhanced by speech digitizing.

The speech for Talking Teacher was created for Firebird by Electronic Speech Systems, a company that's done a great deal of speech production work for many companies in the toy, automotive, and military fields. ESS has also been known for several years in the microcomputer game world. For example, it was ESS that put the digitized speech in Impossible Mission and the eerie laughter in Ghostbusters, among other game titles.

Just as you can create speech for your own computer programs using inexpensive tools at home, commercial software publishers have the resources to do the same. But the trend in software development these days is to give over specialized elements of program design to experts, like bringing in professional artists to draw graphics, musicians to compose music, and authorities in many fields to lend expertise on program content. ESS uses its own computers, recording studio, and audio engineers, resulting in better compressed, more finely-tuned speech for programs.

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 Continuing Education Centerbut after they have been turned into numbers, the digitizing hardware is no longer needed.

A serious drawback of digitized speech is that you can play back only the sounds you recorded. Digitizing is like taping a song from the radio. You can't, for example, record a rock song and turn it into a bluegrass melody. The Commodore Magic Voice Module - which has been discontinued-used digitized speech. It had roughly 200 words in ROM - that was it. If you wanted to hear one of the built-in words, it would pronounce it. If you wanted to hear anything else, you were out of luck. It only knew the words that were digitized.

A second problem with digitizing is that it eats up memory. If you've been in a record store lately, you've probably seen one of the new compact discs (CDs). All of the music on the discs is recorded digitally, and each CD holds 550 megabytes, more than half a gigabyte. To put it another way, the amount of information that fits on one CD would require roughly 4000 disks formatted on a 1541. The memory of a 64 would hold less than a second's worth of music from a compact disc.

The music on a CD is originally sampled 44,000 times per second. Speech digitizers have a sampling rate that's much slower (which is one way to save memory). But as the sampling rate gets lower, the quality begins to suffer. At a minimal acceptable level, you might be able to fit ten seconds or so into the available memory of the 64 . Unless you have large amounts of memory, digitized speech is a compromise between quality and quantity.

## Speech Synthesizers

There are two examples of synthesized speech you may be familiar with. One is in the movie War Games, which included a brief role for a speech synthesizer which said "Shall. We. Play. A. Game?" The other you may have heard if you've visited a computer store recently, or know someone who owns an Amiga, which has a software speech synthesizer.

Here's how speech synthesizers are constructed: If you recorded

100 people pronouncing a variety of words containing the $v$ sound, then analyzed the characteristics of $v$ with an oscilloscope, you could separate the individual components of the average $v$ sound and thus reproduce the $v$ sound with oscillators or a computer's sound chip. Repeat this process for all the sounds of the language and you'll end up with a speech synthesizer. Each sound is put together (synthesized) as it is output. The phonemes act as building blocks that can be combined to make words and sentences.

Most synthesizers for the 64, including the ones made by Votrax and Currah, are sold as hardware cartridges that plug into the back of the 64. They may have a separate speaker on the cartridge or may include a cord that diverts the sound through the speaker of your TV or monitor. There once was a speech synthesizer for the 64 that worked in software (Software Automatic Mouth, or SAM), but it's no longer available.

The most attractive feature of speech synthesis is that it gives you an infinite number of words. With a limited number of phonemes usually 64 -you can build any word in the English language. Digitizers can play back only what they've recorded, but synthesizers can say anything.

Speech synthesizers have a second advantage: They don't require a lot of memory. For a digitizer to record someone saying the word phone might require thousands of bytes. But all a speech synthesizer needs to know is that it should pronounce the $f$ sound, the oh sound, and an $n$. Three soundsthree bytes of memory.

As you might have guessed, speech synthesizers have some shortcomings. For example, the quality of synthesized speech is not as good as that of digitized speech. Synthesizers often sound unexpressive and "computery" (think of the voice from War Games). Some synthesized speech has a sort of Scandinavian accent.

And finally, if the synthesizer is in hardware, you can add speech to your own programs, but other people can't use your program unless they also own a speech synthesizer.

## A Combination Of Input Devices

Voice recognition is probably the most familiar existing method of getting information into a computer. We're all used to talking to other people, having them hear and process what we say, then having them respond.

But voice recognition may not be the most appropriate method in all settings. Using a Covox product in conjunction with a word processor like SpeedScript, it's possible to avoid entering all of the formatting commands, saving time and keystrokes. That's fine when you're sitting in your own private office or workroom at home. But imagine the chaos that it would create in an open office-five or six different people each trying to have their commands heard over the commands being issued by the others.

Covox's Brad Stewart believes that we're heading toward a combination of input devices, each of which-whether mouse, joystick, keyboard, or light pen-is used where most appropriate. And voice technology still has a long way to go. "Technology for speech recognition is not at a point where you can rattle off a sentence and have the computer figure it out," he says.

But voice technology has come a long way. "After all," says Stewart, "Who would have imagined that today we'd have GEOS or voice recognition or sophisticated speech synthesis on the Commodore 64?"

For more information on any of the products mentioned here, contact:

## Covox

675-D Conger St.
Eugene, OR 97402
Electronic Speech Systems
3216 Scott Blvd.
Santa Clara, CA 95054
(For a telephone demonstration of the speech quality of ESS products, call 415-644-8127.)
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## Operation Terminal

Operation Terminal by Dreamrider Software is a breakthrough in personal computer software. It's advertised as-and, as far as I can tell, is-the first commercially available modem game with full graphics capabilities. While this Commodore 64 program can be played by one, it's designed to be played by two users at remote locations over their telephone lines. The program adds a new level of excitement to the booming world of home telecommunications.

The program casts its players as spies from competing countries on a secret mission to save the world. On an island in an unknown location lies a mysterious research facility known as the Antimatter Complex, built by an unidentified scientific genius. The research at the complex involves using antimatter as the ultimate energy source. However, antimatter is also the most destructive explosive material known to man. Obviously, your country is very concerned about who gets hold of this research and to what use it's applied.

That's where your character comes in. As one of the nation's top operatives, you must parachute onto the island, retrieve certain research documents and pieces of antimatter, and escape the island. All this must be accomplished within 30 minutes. The only means of escape from the island is a device called the Particle Degenerator, which will convert you into light waves and transmit you off the island.

Your mission has become even more imperative since the scientific genius who built the complex disappeared under mysterious circumstances just before turning over the results of the antimatter research to your country.

The complex is a series of rooms which form a matrix and are joined by hallways. Each room has a wall compartment that may contain a piece of antimatter or one of the documents you are looking for. You do not know which rooms contain the items and, therefore, must conduct a search of each room until you find the required amount of antimatter and documents. Beware, however, for there are booby-trapped rooms that set off bombs by an elec-
tronic signal triggered when a door is opened. If you guess wrong and enter a booby-trapped room, the bomb will explode and disable you for about $15 \mathrm{sec}-$ onds, costing you valuable time and depleting your strength.

To counteract the bombs, you have been equipped with a device that jams the electronic signaling device. The device's power source is a battery that can be depleted, but is rechargeable in one of the complex's rooms known as the Battery Room. Conservation of that power is important to your success, however, since recharging takes time.

> Operation Terminal...adds a new level of excitement to the booming world of home telecommunications.

The top half of the screen layout provides you with a view of the hallway or the room your character is presently in. When your character is in a hallway, the view is from the ceiling down, and when in a room, a more conventional side view is shown. The bottom half of the screen has a map of the complex's room matrix and shows you where your character is in the building. Several gauges showing time, battery level, strength, and the number of items collected also appear at the bottom of the screen. While movement of the character is by joystick (required for game play), several keys control actions, such as activating the jamming device.

To succeed at Operation Terminal, you'll have to use simple but effective strategy, as you must race against the clock to collect the needed items. You must guess which rooms are boobytrapped to conserve battery power in your jamming device, or you will use too much time recharging (or getting disabled by bombs). Your strength can be depleted by opening wall compart-


Operation Terminal is a one- or twoplayer modem game featuring color graphics.
ments in your search for the items you must collect and, of course, by triggering bombs. If your strength gets too low, you cannot open the wall compartments. Once strength is tapped, you must find the First Aid Room (another special room in the complex) and renew your strength before you can proceed with the mission. Again, having to divert your attention to matters other than collecting the required items will waste precious time. To compound the difficulty of your mission, an enemy agent (the other player) will be attempting the identical operation at the same time. You must complete your mission and at the same time prevent the enemy agent from succeeding with his or hers.

The real strategy comes into play with respect to your opponent. No matter how successful you are with your mission, the other player may be capable of beating you. Enough items exist in the rooms to allow both players to meet their requirements. Once one player has collected his or her items and has escaped the island through the Particle Degenerator, the other player's mission timer drops to one minute. The remaining player then has only one minute to both complete the mission and leave the island.

The program offers several tools to help you combat your opponent. One is radar mode, which allows you to spy on your opponent. While in radar mode, your screen shows the location and vital information about your opponent. Further, you are armed with several bombs (as is your opponent) that you can place in any of the rooms to slow your opponent down. The bombs also
can be used to destroy the Battery Room and prevent the recharging of the jamming devices. However, destruction of the Battery Room can backfire on you, since neither player can recharge their jamming device once the Battery Room is destroyed.

As noted earlier, one player can use Operation Terminal. In the one-player version, your only enemy is the clock, as you must complete your mission within 15 minutes. The one-player game doesn't require a modem. However, this version suffers from a lack of competitive strategy that the two-player version offers. This criticism is, of course, true of any game offering oneand two-player versions. Frankly, the main utility of the one-player version is that it provides practice for the twoplayer mode.

The program works with all the Commodore modems and with many other popular brands. The terminal program is incorporated within Operation Terminal and is extremely easy to use. In fact, all the instructions you need are displayed on the screen. Either player may initiate the modem connection. At any time during play, either player may send a message to the other and enter into a message mode until one of the players breaks it off. While in the message mode, the timer on the game stops running.

Operation Terminal is a good game, with a simple but interesting plot and enough strategy to keep you involved in the game. The reason to buy it, however, will probably stem from your interest in playing against someone else via the modem. If you have a modem and a friend with one, and you are not able to get together as often as you'd like to play computer games, Operation Terminal may just be what you're looking for.
[The manufacturer reportedly offers a bulletin board service that lists the names and players of Operation Terminal in your area. -Ed.]
-Scott Thomas
Dreamrider Software
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Crete, IL 60417
\$39.95


## Thinking Cap

Late last year, I read an article about a new outline processor: computer software that can assist you in creating outlines for projects like school and work reports, books, and magazine articles. My own outlines tend to be informal, and I don't always use them. But the idea of being able to brainstorm and jot down notes at the computer tantalized me. Then I saw the price tag- $\$ 450$. So I put the article away and dreamed of the day some creative individual would come up with an affordable variation for the Commodore 64.

In December, I said to myself: I just have to get that book outlined! I'll never be able to submit it if I don't! The prospect was daunting. Outlining a $20-$ chapter book is less than thrilling at best, and frightening when you know an editor's decision depends on how lucidly you describe your plot. Then, just before Christmas, I received a copy of Thinking Cap by Brøderbund.

Thinking Cap is described as an outline processor, or idea processor. You begin in a section of the program called Brainstorm, jotting down ideas as they come to you. You need only have a general idea of what topic areas belong together, because in Brainstorm you can change things around as you go along, making corrections and rearranging subtopics as the thoughts hit you.

You only need a title and your first idea. Through the use of highlighting and windows, you create an outline of up to 16 topics and to a depth of seven levels. The title is level 1 ; the first major topic is level 2 ; the first subtopic under a major topic is level 3, and so on. You can work in any order, because you can always open up a window to enter new items under a topic.

When you've gone as far as your creativity will carry you, it's time to review your work. This is done in the Overview section. Here, you view your outline in its entirety, to whatever depth you choose, so that you can see how you are progressing. This means you may view as little as the title, or all of what you've written, or anything in between.

The editing feature is available in Overview, too. This lets you modify your outline, fixing and rearranging text to meet your standards. There are screen prompts to help with some of the more complex moves. A pop-up window lists the editing functions. This window also keeps track of how much memory you have left.

Two editing devices, the Section Safe and Text Safe, are used to store portions of text that you cut away so you can paste them in elsewhere, either to move them or to make copies of a section or block of text. The Section

Safe stores a topic, subtopic, or entire section of the outline. The Text Safe stores a block of text from a single topic or subtopic. Other features include Search-and-Replace and the ability to delete entire phrases.

Outlines or sections can be saved to disk. Outlines saved separately can be merged onscreen and printed out together. Sections saved separately can be formed into one coherent outline and resaved as such. A utilities section contains options to format a disk, view the directory, and delete or rename files.

The printing capability of Thinking Cap is one of its best features. You can customize to your own preferences and design, whether you're a speech maker, scientist, scholar, or scribe. Two menus handle most of the customizing. An option called Print Enhancements has nine items which may be varied: such things as title and headline emphasis, type of outline (Roman, technical, prose, numbered), title positioning, and so on.

In Thinking Cap, you concentrate only on your ideas. The program takes care of the mechanics.

Page Layout has eight pagemanipulation variables to work with, similar to the choices offered by most word processor page layouts. A third factor influencing printout is what you display on the screen. When you're using the Hidden Text command, your screen display will show only the first line of each topic or subtopic, replacing the remaining text with an ellipsis. It would be nice if this capability were also a part of the printing function, so you could see where the missing text lay in your hardcopy. That, however, is my only criticism of the program.

You can modify your printout by selecting different depths, thus eliminating the detail of subtopics. You can also suppress any numbering in the outline. There are an impressive number of options offered in these variables, although most users will probably make two or three their favorites, depending on their needs.

What is all the excitement about? Why not just use a word processor and create your own outline? It's a little difficult to describe to someone who hasn't used it, but it's rather like the difference between typing and having a word processor. Think for a minute how long it
would take you to center a title on a page with an ordinary typewriter. You need to know your pitch, your paper width, your margins, and the number of letters in the title. You need to calculate where center is; what half the number of letters and spaces in the title is; and what the center point, minus the latter number, is. Then you have to position your paper there. (Or you can go to center, read off the letters and spaces in your title, and backspace for every two.) With a word processor, you merely turn on your centering option.

In Thinking Cap, you concentrate only on your ideas. The program takes care of the mechanics. In writing an outline by hand, I get caught up in thoughts about the outline itself, and I can't think clearly about my topic. I also find myself doodling in the margins.

But in the Brainstorm section of Thinking Cap, I worry only about my ideas. I know I can go back and edit and move topics around after I have recorded all my thoughts. In Overview I can scan the outline to catch what changes need to be made. For printing, much like a word processor, Thinking Cap allows me to format the output to my lik-ing-only here it formats in outline form rather than manuscript. Basically, Thinking Cap leaves my mind clear to work on the topic, then worry about the niceties of presentation after the real work is all done.

There are more nice features in Thinking Cap. There is a clear and helpful manual. There is an option to customize various areas (type of printer, screen color combinations, and others), so that when you load the disk, the program defaults to certain choices. You can use a variety of printers, and adjust for an unusual printer and for different interfaces as well. Finally, Thinking Cap accomplishes all of its wizardry through the use of windows. This distinctive approach is a large part of what makes the program so impressive.

I haven't stopped using Thinking Cap since I got it. In two days I outlined the half of my book that was already written, plus the next quarter, which was not. I completed the first version of the outline for this article, too. The program is stimulating, versatile, easy to learn, and easy to use. And the price is reasonable-which means that Thinking Cap is a good value. It does everything described in the article I read (about the $\$ 450$ program) smoothly and satisfactorily. And although this is the first outline processor I've tried, I feel no need to look further.
-Robin Minnick
Broderbund Software
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## Portal

This product, for the Commodore 64, is a computer novel different from any other computer novel on the market. Barely interactive and completely joy-stick-controlled, Portal is closer than any software yet produced to the experience of sitting back and reading a novel.

Portal places you in the twentysecond century. As the five-page printed prologue explains, you are returning to earth from a failed space mission, but things at home are not quite right. To be more specific, the planet has no people on it. But there's been no nuclear holocaust, and nowhere are there signs of widespread disease. Instead, the human race has simply disappeared.

Your only link to the past, and thus your only chance of discovering what happened, is a Worldnet computer terminal. Beside the terminal you have found a set of operating instructions (included in the package) with only minimally helpful information. That's it. Somehow, you must try to find out where humanity has gone.

Portal's display is a series of 12 boxes, each with its own graphics design. The boxes represent databases within the Worldnet computer. These databases (or dataspaces, as they are called) contain whatever information Worldnet has on the events and characters within the game. For example, the Psychology, Life Support, Wasatch, and Edmod dataspaces contain data about each character that appears in the story, while the Military, SciTech, PsiLink, Geography, History, and Med10 dataspaces store scientific, technological, social, and historical knowledge. The most important of the dataspaces are Central Processing, which offers vital information not found in the other dataspaces, and Homer, the story's narrator.

Homer is Worldnet's "storytelling artificial intelligence." What this means, from your point of view, is that Homer is the dataspace that will recount the tale of what has happened to the human race. As the story progresses, Homer requires information from all the other dataspaces, in order to construct the story of the Portal. Your task in the game is to search through the other 11 dataspaces to retrieve the information for him.

To get this data, all you do is move from dataspace to dataspace (via joystick), entering each dataspace, and reading what has been stored there. After doing so, you return to the Homer dataspace and read the files Homer has created as a result of your searching. These files reveal Homer's story and, just as importantly, his concerns as storyteller. Throughout the story, Homer interrupts the narration to reveal his

doubts about his storytelling abilities, his concerns about humanity, and the nature of truth in fiction.

Portal is, in fact, as much about Homer as it is about Peter Devore, the leader of humanity's Migration. Through a complex and often bizarre plot, one that begins with a simple technological error, Peter Devore enters the wrong dataspace and discovers things he should never be allowed to know. Among these is knowledge of the personality of Wanda Sixlove, a passenger aboard a space ship light years from earth. Through a series of mindlinks, Peter and Wanda fall in love with each other, and Peter spends the next several years trying to find a way to be with her. Somehow, in a way you must discover, that search is bound up with the disappearance of the human race.

The story itself is very good. Extremely well-written, with an intriguing plot, Portal offers some of the first truly excellent fictional passages seen on a computer to date. Reading Homer's narrative is a pleasure: The characters are fairly complex and highly believable, and the plots and sub-plots are well-managed. Homer does not tell us everything-what he leaves out we easily fill in for ourselves-but what he does tell is fascinating from start to finish. And the most interesting part of all,
the feature that sets Portal aside from all other interactive fiction, is that we can see precisely how the story unfolds.

When done properly, interactive fiction makes us feel as if we are contributing to the story. Unlike books, which contain a story that we simply accept from one page to the next, interactive fiction demands that we participate in the creation of the plot. Also unlike books, we never know when the story will end. In interactive fiction, there is no last page.

## Extremely well-written, with an

 intriguing plot, Portal offers some of the first truly excellent fictional passages seen on a computer to date.To reach the conclusion of most adventure games, we must take the role of a character in the story and, by wandering around, talking to other characters, and solving puzzles, force the

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## Gunship

Helicopters are playing an increasingly important role in modern military tactics. The U.S. Army is beginning to fly what may prove to be the most technologically advanced aircraft to date-the Apache helicopter gunship, a flying arsenal. Equipped with laser-guided Hellfire missles, a 30 mm cannon (which is controlled by helmet gunsights), clusters of unguided rockets, and even Sidewinder missiles for air-to-air combat, this awesome craft is more than a match for most situations.

With Gunship, MicroProse Software puts you at the controls of an AH64A Apache, America's most advanced helicopter, and gives you the chance to fly any of a number of missions. Gunship, for the Commodore 64, is a very well-executed simulation, not just a game. Real pilots "fly" missions in sophisticated simulators which utilize extremely powerful computers with dazzling graphics and realistic sound. These simulators permit pilots to experience aerial emergencies and combat situations without real risk. Obviously, the graphics capabilities of your 64 are no match for these simulators, but you'll see much more than simple stick figures with Gunship. For example, the three-dimensional graphics increase the sense of motion as you fly. All in all, the graphics are among the best I've seen for any flight simulation on an eight-bit computer.

As in real life, you should not expect to jump into this Apache helicopter and fly off into combat without some preparation. Read the manual carefully, then start out by taking flight training. Become familiar with the controls by flying a number of practice missions. Then head into combat in Southeast Asia, Central America, the Middle East, or-the ultimate test for any pilot - the USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies.

Even flying training missions has some risk. You'll make a lot of mistakes as you work to master the use of your weapons systems and on-board avionics. Take your time and learn well. You'll need the training later. Soon you'll be skimming the treetops at 200 mph as you wait for your AGM-114A Hellfire missile to lock onto target. The effect of firing the 30 mm cannon is so realistic that you'll notice a slight loss in speed as you fire, due to the recoil of the weapon.

Another realistic aspect of the simulation occurs when you trim the gunship to maintain a constant altitude as you fire. In fact, you'll have your hands full just controlling the helicopter at first, not to mention dodging the surface-to-air missiles (SAM) and the enemy choppers
in the area.
There are 29 optional settings for arming your weapons and flying the gunship, and it's tough to remember which keys control them all. Fortunately, Gunship makes it a lot easier by providing a keyboard overlay with labels for all the keyboard controls.

As the simulation begins, you'll need the manual, which is excellent and provides much information for the novice pilot. As an indirect form of copy protection, you're shown a drawing of a piece of military equipment on the screen and are asked to identify it from the manual. That's not difficult, but it does take a minute or so to look it up. Personally, I don't mind this form of copy protection. Just remember that you need the manual to run the program.
...MicroProse...puts you at the controls of...America's most advanced helicopter, and gives you the chance to fly any of a number of missions.
Gunship...is a very wellexecuted simulation, not just
a game.

After the copy protection check, you're shown a summary of the last mission flown. Now is the time to change any statistics to make the upcoming flight easier or to increase its overall difficulty. The more dangerous the mission, the greater the score you can achieve. Flying difficult missions also leads to faster promotion and more honor, but it also increases your chances to be listed as KIA (Killed In Action) on the pilot roster.

You'll step through several screens, selecting a difficulty level then finally receiving your preflight briefing. You'll probably want to check the map while you're here. It's always a good idea to know where any friends might be located. After all, you don't want to hit them by mistake. And if you're hit, you might need a location near them for an emergency landing.

Finally, you're settled into your chopper, gazing at the control panel display. Glancing at the bottom of the screen, you see fuel levels, warning lights and gauges, a compass, and other pertinent items. It's best to become somewhat familiar with the locations of


A view from the cockpit in MicroProse's Gunship.
these gauges before firing up. Once airborne, things happen quickly. Check your weapons display and notice how many of each type of armament you're carrying. Take note of the location of the Threat display in the lower left corner of the screen.

The development of Gunship was a long and complex project for MicroProse. In fact, an earlier version of this helicopter simulation was reportedly sent back to the drawing boards when the finished product didn't measure up to the expectations of company president William Stealey and MicroProse designer Sid Meier. After almost a year, the present version was released.

Was the wait worth it? Very simply, yes. In the tradition of Solo Flight, F-15 Strike Eagle, AcroJet, and Silent Service, MicroProse has another winner.
-George Miller
Gunship: The Helicopter Flight
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> All programs listed in this magazine are available on the GAZETTE Disk. Details elsewhere in this issue.

# The Great Communicator THE Direct connect Hayes/Commodore ${ }^{\circledR} 1670$ compatible 1200 Baud modem for ONLY \$119.95 

Now that you're able to do all those stand alone applications with your Commodore, like word processing, spread sheet analysis, and many others, you are probably thinking "It would sure be nice if I could expand the amount of data I have access to." You are quite right, everything from Electronic Mail (E-mail) to stock quotes and huge databases of every imaginable type is now on line to the small computer owner. You can even send and receive telexes anywhere in the world. All you need is a telephone and a modem which allows your computer to communicate with others through these many services.

The next question is: "Which modem is best for me?" Let me first say that almost all modems (and services) are set up to communicate in one of two speeds; 300 and 1200 Baud. If you look around you will find that there is a flood of 300 baud modems on the market and sometimes at very low prices. The reason is simple, they are being dumped because most computer users prefer 1200 Baud. (1200 Baud is about 4 times as fast which means you spend less time and money getting the data you want and more time enjoying it.) Virtually everyone who has a 300 would rather have a 1200. You will also notice a few very cheap 1200s on the market at "too good to be true prices". They are. The reason is that they are either not truly Hayes and/or Commodore compatible therefore not usable in all situations and all services. The Aprotek-1200C is both Hayes and Commodore compatible and 1200 baud. Why not get a modem that will satisfy your present AND future needs by going directly to an inexpensive Aprotek-1200C especially when we have it on sale?

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Mark Tuttle

If you like word challenges, you'll like this two-player game where quick thinking and accurate guesses determine the winner. For the Commodore 128, 64, Plus/4, and 16.

Computers are traditionally known for their mathematical capabilities. Only recently, with the advent of word processors and spelling checkers, have computers affected the way we deal with words. With "Unscramble," you can use your Commodore to challenge a friend to a word game traditionally played as a board game or with pencil and paper.

Each player must guess five words which were entered by his opponent and scrambled by the computer. It sounds easy, but there is one obstacle-time. A timer runs while you think, and ten seconds are added to your score every time you guess a wrong letter. The winner is the player with the lowest score.

## Typing It In

Unscramble is written entirely in BASIC. If you use a 64 , type in the program as it is listed in the back of the magazine; 128 users must make the change indicated in line 10 of
the listing. Plus $/ 4$ and 16 users must substitute these lines for the corresponding lines of the 64 program:
GB 10 COLORø, 2, 4: COLOR4, 7, 2:CO
$=-1$ Ø24: $\mathrm{SC}=3672: \mathrm{NDX}=239$
XM 20 VOL7
BR 660 SOUND1,PA*15,UPS/10:RET URN
After typing the program, save it with a command of the form

## SAVE'UNSCRAMBLE", 8

(Tape users should substitute a , 1 for the ,8.)

After saving a copy, load it with the command

## LOAD"UNSCRAMBLE", 8

(Tape users should substitute a 1 for the ,8.)

Now, type RUN. Unscramble asks for the names of the players. After you enter the names, player 1 types in five words while player 2 looks away. (For a fair game, be sure that each player turns his head while the other player types in the words.) Words can be no longer than 15 characters. When player 1


In "Unscramble," two players race the clock to decipher each other's words.
has finished entering his words, player 2 sits at the computer to unscramble the words. Each scrambled word is displayed at the top of the screen. Player 2 must guess each letter in the word from left to right. If he guesses a wrong letter, a penalty of ten seconds is added to his score.

When player 2 has finished unscrambling the words, he enters five words for player 1 to unscramble. When player 1 has successfully unscrambled the words entered by player 2 , the winner is announced and the game ends.
See program listing on page 94.



This outstanding arcade-style game's moving obstacles, special features, and different game screens will keep you thinking and moving fast. For the Commodore 64. A joystick is required.

Not your ordinary version of Breakout, "Powerball" is an addictive, multifaceted arcade-style game with new features such as capsules and slivers-and ten different screens to master.

Each Powerball screen is populated by its own configuration of slivers, capsules, and bricks. After a few games you'll begin to develop strategies for each of the screens. As in Breakout, the object of the game is to destroy a series of walls brick by brick. In Powerball, this can be done in two ways-you may use your paddle to bounce balls against the wall, and you may shoot the wall down after catching a fire capsule. Unlike Breakout, you must quickly observe the characteristics of each type of screen object to earn high scores.

## Typing It In

Powerball is written in machine language, so you'll need to use "MLX," the machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue. When you run MLX, you'll be
asked for the starting and ending addresses of the data you'll be entering. For Powerball, respond with the following values:
Starting Address: C000
Ending Address: CD67
When you've finished typing in the data, save a copy to tape or disk before leaving MLX.

To play Powerball, enter LOAD"POWERBALL",8,1 (tape users should use LOAD"POWERBALL" ${ }^{\prime}, 1,1$ ). Substitute the name you used to save the file. Start the game with SYS 49152.

When the game begins, you'll see a paddle in the center of the screen near the bottom. Below the paddle you'll see an indication of the number of paddles remaining, your current score, and the high score of the current series of games. You begin each game with four paddles available (only one paddle can be active at any given time, however). Use a joystick in port 2 to move the paddle left and right. Press the fire button to release the ball and begin play.

## Blasting Bricks

Your main weapon against the bricks is the bouncing ball. Use your paddle to keep the ball in motion. You'll lose a paddle whenever a ball gets past you to the bottom of the screen. The game ends when all paddles have been lost. When all breakable bricks on the current level have been eliminated, you advance to the next level. When you lose all your paddles, you are not automatically dumped back to the first level. Instead, you can press the fire button to start a new game at the current level. You can press SHIFT at any time to pause the game. (Use SHIFT-LOCK for longer pauses.)


Here's a scene from early in the game. Only one brick has been knocked out of the first wall. The three slivers are visible just below the wall.


Here, the player is using two balls to chip away the wall. An L capsule is rolling down the screen. If the player can catch it, his paddle (the gray bar at the bottom) will double in width.

Bricks come in three varieties: soft, hard, and solid. Soft bricks are green and are destroyed by being shot or by being hit by a ball. Hard bricks start out gray and change color each time they are hit. They must be turned green before they can be destroyed. Solid bricks are white. They can be destroyed only by a power ball. However, it's not necessary to destroy all the white bricks to advance to the next round.

## Slivers And Capsules

Slivers and capsules are the special features that distingush Powerball from most other games of its type. Slivers are small flashing objects that change color as they float around the screen. Balls bounce off the slivers. This can be helpful at times (to deflect a descending ball), but, in general, slivers do more damage than good. Touching a sliver with your paddle sends the sliver to the top of the screen where it is least dangerous. There is no way to permanently destroy a sliver.

Capsules are the same shape as your paddle. They appear at random times and at random locations
near the top of the screen, and then descend vertically down the screen. Touching a capsule with your paddle gives the paddle a special ability depending on the color of the capsule. (If you're using a monochrome display, each type of capsule also has a distinguishing label.) Below is a list of the capsule types and their corresponding powers:
Label Color Power

| S | yellow | slows down all balls |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C | green | paddle catches ball |
| L | blue | paddle becomes longer |
| F | red | paddle fires |
| P | purple | ball becomes power ball |
| 3 | lt. blue | ball splits into three balls |
| N | gray <br> orange | extra paddle |
| go to next screen |  |  |

A standard paddle with no special powers is white. When a capsule is touched, the paddle takes on the color of the capsule to indicate its current power. A paddle can have only one power at a time; the previous power is lost each time a new capsule is touched. The special power is also canceled when the paddle is lost.

A few notes about the powers: When you've caught the green C
capsule, your paddle will capture the ball so that you can reposition the paddle for an accurate shot. Press fire to release the ball. If you wait too long (about three seconds), the ball will be released automatically. The purple P capsule turns the balls into power balls, which destroy all types of bricks. After you capture a red F capsule, your paddle has the power to fire darts at the bricks as well as to deflect the ball. Press the fire button to shoot the darts. The light blue 3 capsule splits the ball into three individual balls (but only once each time one of these capsules is touched-you'll never get more than three balls). The split balls behave the same as the original ball, except that you don't lose a paddle until all three of the split balls have slipped past to the bottom of the screen. The gray * capsule adds an extra paddle to your total when touched. Touching an orange N capsule takes you to the next level, regardless of how many bricks remain on the current level. The gray * and the orange N capsules are rare.
See program listing on page 93.


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# Cassette Sleeve Maker 

David Ito

Make custom cassette sleeves for your music or computer cassette tape collection. For the Commodore 64, 128, Plus/4, or 16 with any printer.

If you're like a lot of people, you've probably accumulated a number of tape copies of your record albums or CDs. Or perhaps you use a Datassette for storage and have built up a large library of program tapes. While a tape can be recorded over and over, the cassette sleeve can be used only once. The result is mislabeled, unlabeled, or sloppylooking tapes. "Cassette Sleeve Maker" lets you easily create your own cassette sleeves with your computer and printer. The sleeves are just the right size to slide into a standard cassette case.

After typing in the program, be sure to save a copy. The program works as listed on the 128,64 , Plus/4, or 16 , and with any printer. When you want to make a sleeve, load and run the program. You'll be asked whether you want to enter information for one or both sides of the tape. For each side, you can enter up to 19 lines of information. Each line can be up to 19 characters long. The first 14 lines will be printed on the part of the sleeve that will show on the front of the cassette case, lines 15-16 will appear on the bottom when the sleeve is folded, and lines 17-19 will appear on the
back.
Enter the names of the songs or programs on side A of the tape. Press RETURN after each name, or RETURN alone to enter a blank line. Avoid using the INST/DEL key to delete mistakes; instead use the cursor keys to move back and forth within the line to make corrections. After each line you'll be given a chance to correct any errors-just follow the prompts. If you have fewer than 14 entries for the front of the sleeve, you can enter an up arrow ( $\uparrow$ ) to skip ahead to the cassette identification field (line 15). You can use lines $15-16$ for the name of the artist or group and the album that you recorded on side A. Lines 17-19 can be used for additional song or program names, or to list the artist and album name again.

If you selected the option to enter information for two sides, you'll now repeat the entry process for side B. When you've finished, the program will wait for you to get your printer ready. Press RETURN to print the sleeve. When the printout is complete, simply cut out the sleeve, fold on the dotted lines, and insert it into the cassette case.
See program listing on page 97.

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# SpeedScript 3.2 For The Commodore 64 

Charles Brannon

Since its introduction in the January 1984 issue of COMPUTE!'s Gazette, SpeedScript has been the most popular program ever published by COMPUTE! Publications. Written entirely in machine language, SpeedScript contains nearly every command and convenience you'd expect from a quality word processor. The latest version of Commodore 64 SpeedScript, version 3.2, incorporates many improvements, readers' suggestions, and additional debugging. This version also works on a Commodore 128 in 64 mode.

SpeedScript 3.2, though compact in size ( 6 K ), has many features found on commercial word processors. SpeedScript is also very easy to learn and use. You can start writing with it the first time you use it. You type in everything first; preview and make corrections on the screen; insert and delete words, sentences, and paragraphs; and then print out an errorfree draft, letting SpeedScript take care of things like margins, centering, headers, and footers.

SpeedScript is a writing tool. It won't necessarily make you a better writer, but you may become a better writer once the tedium of retyping and erasing is replaced by the flexibility of a word processor. Words are no longer frozen in place by ink; they become free-floating entities. You no longer think about typewriting-you can stand back and work directly with words and ideas. The distinction between rough and final drafts becomes blurred as you perfect your writing as you write.

## Typing In SpeedScript

SpeedScript is one of the longest programs we've ever published, but it's well worth typing in. Since SpeedScript is a machine language program, it must be entered with the "MLX" machine language entry program found elsewhere in this is-
sue. (If you already have a copy of SpeedScript 3.0 from the March 1985 issue of COMPUTE! or SpeedScript 3.1 from the book SpeedScript: The Word Processor for Commodore 64 and VIC-20, it's not necessary to retype the entire program. Skip to the section entitled "The SpeedScript Family" for simple modifications to update your copy to version 3.2.)

When you run MLX, you'll be prompted for a starting address and an ending address for the data you'll be entering. For SpeedScript 3.2, respond with the following values:
Starting Address: 0801
Ending Address: 2008
When you've finished typing in the data, save several copies to tape or disk before leaving MLX.

## Loading SpeedScript

SpeedScript can be loaded just as if it were a BASIC program. If you load SpeedScript and list it, you'll see that it looks like a one-line BASIC program. This BASIC line is included to make the program easy to load, run, and copy. It's a good idea to save a couple of extra copies of SpeedScript, just in case the original is destroyed. To do this, type SAVE"SPEEDSCRIPT3.2", 8 (or , 1 if you're using tape) after loading SpeedScript, just as you would for a BASIC program. Use whatever filename you like (although "SPEED-

SCRIPT" would be the best choice if you intend to use "SpeedScript Date And Time Stamper" found elsewhere in this issue).

Before using SpeedScript, you should unplug any cartridges and expanders. SpeedScript cannot take advantage of any custom hardware configurations except those that do not interfere with normal operations.


SpeedScript 3.2 is the latest version of COMPUTE! Publications' popular fullfeatured word processor for the Commodore 64.

## Entering Text

When you run SpeedScript, the screen colors change to dark gray on light gray except for the top screen line, which is black with white letters. This command line is used to communicate with SpeedScript. SpeedScript presents all messages here. The remaining lines of the screen are used to enter, edit, and display your document. The cursor shows where the next character you type will appear on the screen. SpeedScript lets you move the cursor anywhere within your document, making it easy to find and correct errors.

To begin using SpeedScript, just start typing. When the cursor reaches the right edge of the screen,

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it automatically jumps to the beginning of the next line, just as in BASIC. But unlike BASIC, SpeedScript never splits words at the right edge of the screen. If a word you're typing won't fit at the end of one line, it's instantly moved to the next line. This feature, called word-wrap, makes it much easier to read your text on the screen. Even if you make numerous editing changes, SpeedScript reformats the screen and rewraps all words.

## Scrolling And Screen Formatting

When you finish typing on the last screen line, SpeedScript automatically scrolls the text upward to make room for a new line at the bottom. This is similar to the way BASIC works, but with one exception: The screen can scroll both up and down. Imagine the screen as a 24 -line window on a long, continuous document.

More than 43 K of text space is available in memory, room enough for $20-40$ printed pages of text. To check at any time how much space is left, press CTRL-= (hold down the CTRL key while pressing the $=$ key). The number which appears on the command line indicates how much room remains for characters of text.

If you're used to a typewriter, you'll have to unlearn some habits. First, since the screen is only 40 columns wide, and most printers have 80 -column carriages, it doesn't make sense to press RETURN at the end of each line as you do on a typewriter. SpeedScript's word-wrap takes care of this automatically. Press RETURN only when you want to force a carriage return to end a paragraph or to limit the length of a line. So that you can see these forced carriage returns, they appear on the screen as leftpointing arrows (called return marks in this article).

When you print your document, SpeedScript automatically formats your text to fit the width of the paper. Don't manually space over for a left margin or try to center a line yourself as you would on a typewriter. SpeedScript's printing routine automatically takes care of all margins and centering and lets you customize the margin settings. Also, don't worry about where a
printed page will end. When printing, SpeedScript automatically fits your text onto separate pages and can even put short phrases and page numbers at the top or bottom of each page if you want.

Like all good word processors, SpeedScript has a wide selection of editing and convenience features. You can move the cursor a single space in either direction, or skip to the next or previous word, sentence, or paragraph. You can also move the cursor to the top of the screen, the top of the document, or the end of the document. The INST/DEL key is used to insert a single space or delete a single character. Other features let you erase a word, sentence, or paragraph, and move or copy sentences, words, and paragraphs to other places in your document. Using Search-andReplace, you can find any phrase and even automatically change one phrase to another throughout the entire document.

You can save your text on tape or disk, then load it later for additions and corrections. You can transpose (exchange) two characters, change the screen and text colors, send disk commands, read the disk error channel, and automatically tab over five spaces for paragraph indents. You don't need to learn all these commands right away, but you'll be glad they're available as you become more comfortable with word processing.

## Using The Keyboard

Most of SpeedScript's features are accessed with control-key com-mands-you hold down CTRL while pressing another key. In this article, control-key commands are abbreviated CTRL- $x$ (where $x$ is the key you press in combination with CTRL). An example is the CTRL-= mentioned above to check on free memory. CTRL-E means hold down CTRL and press E. Sometimes you have to hold down both SHIFT and CTRL as you type the command key, as in SHIFT-CTRLH. Other keys are referenced by name or function, such as back arrow for the left-pointing arrow in the top-left corner of the keyboard, pound sign for the British pound symbol ( $£$ ), CLR/HOME for the home-cursor key, SHIFT-CLR/ HOME for the clear-screen key, f1
for special-function key 1, and up arrow for the upward-pointing arrow to the left of the RESTORE key.

Some keys let you move the cursor to different places in the document to make corrections or scroll text into view. SpeedScript uses a unique method of cursor movement that is related to writing, not programming. Programmers work with lines of text and need to move the cursor up and down a line or left and right across a line. SpeedScript, however, is oriented for writers. You aren't working with lines of text, but with a continuous document.

Therefore, SpeedScript moves the cursor by character, word, sentence, or paragraph. SpeedScript defines a word as any sequence of characters preceded or followed by a space. A sentence is any sequence of characters ending with a period, exclamation point, question mark, or return mark. And a paragraph is defined as any sequence of characters ending in a return mark. (Again, a return mark appears on the screen as a left-pointing arrow.)

Here's how to control the cursor:

- The left/right-cursor key works as usual; pressing this key by itself moves the cursor right (forward) one space, and pressing it with SHIFT moves the cursor left (backward) one space.
- The up/down-cursor key moves the cursor forward to the beginning of the next sentence. Pressing it with SHIFT moves the cursor backward to the beginning of the previous sentence.
- The f1 function key moves the cursor forward to the beginning of the next word. The f2 key (hold down SHIFT and press f1) moves the cursor backward to the beginning of the previous word.
- The $f 3$ function key moves the cursor forward to the beginning of the next sentence (just like the up/ down-cursor key). The f4 key (hold down SHIFT and press f3) moves the cursor backward to the beginning of the previous sentence (just like pressing SHIFT and the up/down-cursor key).
- The f 5 function key moves the cursor forward to the beginning of the next paragraph. The f6 key (hold down SHIFT and press f5)

Figure 1: SpeedScript Keyboard Map


CTRL A
CTRL B Change border color
CTRL D Delete (Sentence, Word, Paragraph)
CTRL E Erase (Sentence, Word, Paragraph)
CTRL G Global search and replace
CTRL H Hunt for phrase with SHIFT: Select hunt phrase
CTRL I Enter/exit insert mode
CTRL J Replace
with SHIFT: Select replace phrase
CTRL K
Kill buffer
CTRL L Change text character color
CTRL P Print
CTRL R Restore buffer
CTRL V Verify
CTRL X Transpose characters
CTRL Z Go to end of text
CTRL $=$ Display amount of free memory
CTRL $\uparrow \quad$ Send disk command or read error channel
CTRL 4 Display disk directory
CTRL £ Enter format (printer) commands
CTRL 3 Commodore 64 only: Same as CTRL-£
CLR/HOME Press once to go to top of screen Hold down to go to top of text with SHIFT: Erase all text
CRSR
(left/right)
CRSR
(up/down)

Move the cursor left one character
with SHIFT: Move the cursor right one character Got to next sentence
with SHIFT: Go to previous sentence

RUN/STOP Indent 5 spaces
with SHIFT: Insert 255 spaces
RESTORE Exit SpeedScript (Commodore 64)
with RUN/STOP: Exit SpeedScript (VIC-20)
Backspace
with CTRL: Delete character under cursor and close up text
with SHIFT and CTRL: Delete all spaces from cursor to next character
Return mark
with SHIFT: End paragraph, add an extra return mark, and indent next paragraph
Delete character
with SHIFT: Insert space
f1 Next Word
f2 Previous Word
f3 Next Sentence
f4 Previous Sentence
f5 Next Paragraph
f6 Previous Paragraph
f7 Load
f8 Save
moves the cursor backward to the beginning of the previous paragraph.

- CLR/HOME, pressed once by itself, moves the cursor to the top of the screen without scrolling. Pressed twice, it moves the cursor
to the beginning of the document. - CTRL-Z moves the cursor to the bottom of the document.


## Correcting Your Typing

One strength of a word processor is that you need never have mistakes
in your printed document. Since you've typed everything before you print it, you have plenty of opportunities to proofread and correct your work. The easiest way to correct something is just to type over it, but there are other ways, too.

Sometimes you'll have to insert characters to make a correction. Maybe you accidentally dropped a letter, typing hngry instead of hungry. When you change the length of a word, you need to push over everything to the right of the word to make room for the insertion. Use SHIFT-INST/DEL to open up a single space, just as in BASIC. Merely position the cursor at the point where you want to insert a space, and press SHIFTINST/DEL.

## Insert Modes

It can be tedious to use the SHIFTINST/DEL key to open up enough space for a whole sentence or paragraph. For convenience, SpeedScript has an insert mode that automatically inserts space for each character you type. In this mode, you can't type over characters; everything is inserted at the cursor position. To enter insert mode, press CTRL-I. To cancel insert mode, press CTRLI again. (This kind of command key, one which is used to turn something both on and off, is called a toggle). To let you know you're in insert mode, the normally black command line at the top of the screen turns blue.

Insert mode is the easiest way to insert text, but it can become too slow when you're working with a very long document because it must move all the text following the cursor position. Although SpeedScript uses turbocharged memorymove routines, the 6510 microprocessor can go only so fast. So SpeedScript has even more ways to insert blocks of text.

One way is to use the RUN/ STOP key. It is programmed in SpeedScript to act as a five-space margin indent. To end one paragraph and start another, press RETURN twice and press RUN/STOP. Alternatively, you can press SHIFTRETURN, which does this automatically. You can use RUN/STOP to open up more space than SHIFTINST/DEL. No matter how much space you want to insert, each insertion takes the same amount of time. So the RUN/STOP key can insert five spaces five times faster than pressing SHIFT-INST/DEL five times.

There's an even better way, though. Press SHIFT-RUN/STOP
to insert 255 spaces. This is enough room for a sentence or two. You can press it several times to open up as much space as you need. And SHIF-T-RUN/STOP is fast. (You don't want to be in insert mode when you use this trick; that would defeat its purpose.)

Since the INST/DEL key is also slow when you're working with large documents (it, too, must move all text following the cursor), you may prefer to use the back-arrow ( - ) key to backspace. The back-arrow key by itself moves the cursor left one space and blanks out that position. It's more like a backspace than a delete.

After you're finished inserting with these methods, there will probably be some inserted spaces left over that you didn't use. Just press SHIFT-CTRL-back arrow. This instantly deletes all extra spaces between the cursor and the start of the following text. SHIFT-CTRL-back arrow is also generally useful whenever you want to delete a bunch of spaces.

## Erasing Text

Inserting and retyping are not the only kinds of corrections you'll need to make. Part of writing is separating the wheat from the chaff. On a typewriter, you pull out the paper and throw it away. SpeedScript lets you be more selective.

Press the INST/DEL key by itself to erase the character to the left of the cursor. All the following text is pulled back to fill the vacant space.

Press CTRL-back arrow to delete the character on which the cursor is sitting. Again, all the following text is moved toward the cursor to fill the empty space.

These keys are fine for minor deletions, but it could take a long time to delete a whole paragraph this way. So SpeedScript has two commands that can delete an entire word, sentence, or paragraph at a time. CTRL-E erases text after (to the right of) the cursor position, and CTRL-D deletes text behind (to the left of) the cursor.

To use the CTRL-E (erase) mode, first place the cursor at the beginning of the word, sentence, or paragraph you want to erase. Then press CTRL-E. The command line shows the message Erase ( $S, W, P$ ): RETURN to exit. Press S to erase a
sentence, W for a word, or P for a paragraph. Each time you press one of these letters, the text is quickly erased. You can keep pressing S, W, or $P$ until you've erased all the text you wish. Then press RETURN to exit the erase mode.

The CTRL-D (delete) mode works similarly, but deletes only one word, sentence, or paragraph at a time. First, place the cursor after the word, sentence, or paragraph you want to delete. Then press CTRL-D. Next, press S, W, or P for sentence, word, or paragraph. The text is immediately deleted and you return to editing. You don't need to press RETURN to exit the CTRL-D mode unless you pressed this key by mistake. (In general, you can escape from any command in SpeedScript by simply pressing RETURN.) CTRL-D is most convenient when the cursor is already past what you've been typing.

## The Text Buffer

When you erase or delete with CTRL-E and CTRL-D, the text isn't lost forever. SpeedScript remembers what you've removed by storing deletions in a separate area of memory called a buffer. The buffer is a fail-safe device. If you erase too much or change your mind, just press CTRL-R to restore the deletion. However, be aware that SpeedScript remembers only the last erase or delete you performed.

Another, more powerful use of this buffer is to move or copy sections of text. To move some text from one location in your document to another, first erase or delete it with CTRL-E or CTRL-D. Then move the cursor to where you want the text to appear and press CTRLR. CTRL-R instantly inserts the contents of the buffer at the cursor position. If you want to copy some text from one part of your document to another, just erase or delete it with CTRL-E or CTRL-D, restore it at the original position with CTRL-R, and then move the cursor elsewhere and press CTRL-R to restore it again. You can retrieve the buffer with CTRL-R as many times as you like.

Important: The CTRL-E erase mode lets you erase up to the maximum size of the buffer ( 12 K , or over 12,000 characters). CTRL-E normally removes the previous contents of


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the buffer each time it is used. Keep this in mind if there's something in the buffer you'd rather keep. If you don't want the current buffer contents to be erased, press SHIFT-CTRL-E instead. This preserves the buffer contents and adds newly erased text to the buffer.

Now you can see why CTRL-D lets you delete only a single sentence, word, or paragraph at a time. If it didn't, the deleted text would be added to the end of the buffer, and when you pressed CTRL-R to retrieve the buffer, the deleted text would be out of order (since CTRL-D deletes backward).

If you ever need to erase the contents of the buffer, press CTRLK (remember kill buffer).

It's relatively easy to move blocks of text between documents. Using the buffer, you can load one document, erase some text into the buffer, load another document, and then insert the buffer contents into the new document. You can also use the buffer to save an often-used word or phrase, then repeat it whenever you need it.

## Starting From Scratch

If you want to start a new document or simply obliterate all your text, press SHIFT-CLR/HOME. SpeedScript asks, ERASE ALL TEXT: Are you sure? $(Y / N)$. This is your last chance. If you don't want to erase the entire document, press N or any other key. Press Y to perform the irreversible deed. There is no way to recover text wiped out with Erase All.

The RUN/STOP-RESTORE reset combination on the Commodore 64 has been disabled in SpeedScript.

As mentioned above, pressing RUN/STOP by itself inserts five spaces for indenting paragraphs.

Pressing just RESTORE brings up the message Exit SpeedScript: Are you sure? $(Y / N)$. If you press $Y$ for yes, you exit to BASIC. (If you press N or any other key at the prompt, you return to editing text with no harm done.) Once in BASIC you'll still have one chance to reenter SpeedScript without losing your text-simply enter RUN and your text should be intact when SpeedScript is restarted. (Your chances of recovering text decrease if you execute other commands while in BASIC.)

## Search-And-Replace

Here's another feature only a computer can bring to writing. SpeedScript has a Hunt command that searches through your document to find a selected word or phrase. A Replace option lets you automatically change one word to a nother throughout the document. Since on the 64, CTRL-S is synonymous with the CLR/HOME key (try it), and since SpeedScript already uses CTRLR, several command keys which are slightly less than mnemonic have been designated for these functions.

SHIFT-CTRL-H activates the Hunt feature, SHIFT-CTRL-J (J is used because it's next to the H) lets you selectively hunt and replace, and CTRL-G (Global) is for automatically searching and replacing.

Searching for something is a two-step process. First, you need to tell SpeedScript what to search for; then you must trigger the actual search. Press SHIFT-CTRL-H. The command line says Hunt for:. Type in what you'd like to search for-the search phrase-up to 29 characters. SpeedScript remembers the search phrase until you change it. (Incidentally, when you are typing on the command line, the only editing key that works is INST/DEL for backing up. SpeedScript does not let you enter control codes or cursor controls when you're typing on the command line.) Press RETURN after you've entered the search phrase. If you press RETURN alone without typing anything, the Hunt command is canceled.

When you're ready to search, press CTRL-H (without the SHIFT). SpeedScript looks for the next occurrence of the search phrase starting from the current cursor position. If you want to hunt through the entire document, press CLR/HOME twice to move the cursor to the very top before beginning the search. Each time you press CTRL-H, SpeedScript looks for the next occurrence of the search phrase and places the cursor at the start of the phrase. If the search fails (if the search phrase isn't found before the end of the document), you'll see the message Not Found.

CTRL-J (Replace) works together with CTRL-H. After you've specified the search phrase with SHIFT-CTRL-H, press SHIFT-CTRL-J to select the replace phrase. SpeedScript also remembers this re-
place phrase until you change it. You can press RETURN alone at the Replace with: prompt to select a null replace phrase. When you hunt and replace, this deletes the located phrase. To search and replace manually, start by pressing CTRL-H. After SpeedScript has found the search phrase, press CTRL-J (without SHIFT) if you want to replace the phrase. If you don't want to replace the phrase, don't press CTRL-J. You are not in a special search-andreplace mode. You're free to continue writing at any time.

CTRL-G links CTRL-H and CTRL-J together. It first asks Hunt for:, then Replace with:, and then automatically searches and replaces throughout the document starting at the cursor position.

A few hints and cautions: First, realize that if you use the as the search phrase, SpeedScript dutifully finds the embedded the in words like therefore and heathen. If you changed all occurrences of the to cow, these words would become cowrefore and heacown. If you want to find or replace a single word, include a space as the first character of the word, since almost all words are preceded by a space. Naturally, if you are replacing, you need to include the space in the replace phrase, too. Also, SpeedScript distinguishes between uppercase and lowercase. The word Meldids does not match with meldids. SpeedScript will not find a capitalized word unless you capitalize it in the search phrase. To cover all bases, you will sometimes need to make two passes when replacing a word. Keep these things in mind when using CTRL-G since you don't have a chance to stop an out-ofcontrol search-and-replace.

## Storing Your Document

Another advantage of word processing is that you can store your writing. A Commodore disk, with 170 K of storage space, can store $80-150$ pages of text as several document files. Tapes also have great storage capability-but they're slower.

It's easy to store a document. First, make sure your cassette or disk drive is plugged in and functioning. Insert a tape or disk into the drive. Press the f8 function key (SHIFT-f7). You'll see the prompt Save:. Type in a filename for your document. A filename can be up to 16 characters long
and can include almost any characters, but do not use question marks or asterisks. You cannot use the same name for two different documents on a single disk. To replace a document already on disk using the same filename, precede your filename with the characters @0: or @:. You can also precede the filename with either 0 : or 1: if you use a dual disk drive. SpeedScript cannot access a second disk drive with a device number of 9 .

After entering the filename, answer the prompt Tape or Disk by pressing either the T or D key. You can cancel the Save command by pressing RETURN without typing anything else at either the Save: or Tape or Disk prompt.

After you press T for tape, press RECORD and PLAY simultaneously on the cassette drive. SpeedScript begins saving. If you press D for disk, your file is stored relatively quickly (if the disk is formatted and has room). After the Save, SpeedScript reports No errors if all is well, or reads and reports the disk error message otherwise.

The Commodore 64 is not able to detect errors during a tape Save, so SpeedScript provides a verify command. Rewind the tape, press CTRL-V, and then type the filename. Press T for tape; press PLAY on the recorder. SpeedScript will notify you if there is an error.

## Loading A Document

To recall a previously saved document, press the f 7 function key. Answer the Load: prompt with the filename. Insert the tape or disk with the file you want to load and press T or D. Press PLAY if you're using tape. SpeedScript loads the file and should display No errors. Otherwise, SpeedScript reads the error channel of the disk drive or reports Load error for tape.

It's important to position of the cursor correctly before loading a file. SpeedScript starts loading at the cursor position, so be sure to press CLR/HOME twice or SHIFT-CLR/ HOME (Erase All) to move the cursor to the start of text space, unless you want to merge two documents. When you press f 7 to load, the command line turns green to warn you if the cursor is not at the top of the text space.

To merge two or more files, simply load the first file, press CTRL-Z
to move the cursor to the end of the document, and then load the file you want to merge. Do not place the cursor somewhere in the middle of your document before loading. A Load does not insert the characters coming in from tape or disk into your old text, but overwrites all existing text after the cursor position. The last character loaded becomes the new end-of-text marker, and you cannot access any of your old text that may appear after this marker.

## Disk Commands

Sometimes you forget the name of a file or need to scratch or rename a file. SpeedScript gives you full control over the disk drive. To view the disk directory, press CTRL-4. The directory will be displayed on the screen without affecting the text in memory. Press any key to pause scrolling. Afterward, press RETURN to switch back to your text. All the other disk commands are also accessible. Just press CTRL- $\uparrow$ ( (up arrow); then type in a 1541 disk command. You don't need to type PRINT\#15 or any quotation marks as you do in BASICjust the actual command. If you press RETURN without typing a disk command, SpeedScript displays the disk status. It also displays the status after completing a disk command. Here is a quick summary of disk commands:
n :disk name,ID This formats (NEWs) a disk. You must format a new disk before using it for the first time. The disk name can be up to 16 characters. The ID (identifier) is any two characters. You must use a unique ID for each disk you have. Don't forget that this command erases any existing data on a disk.
s:filename Scratches (deletes) a file from the disk.
r:newname=oldname Changes the name of file oldname to newname.
c:backup filename $=$ original name Creates a new file (the backup copy) of an existing file (original copy) on the same disk.
i: Initializes a disk. This resets several disk variables and should be used after you swap disks or when you have trouble reading a disk.
v : Validates a disk. This recomputes the number of available blocks and can sometimes free up disk space. Always use Validate if you notice a filename on the direc-
tory flagged with an asterisk. Validate can take awhile to finish.
uj : Resets the disk drive to power-up state.

## Additional Features

SpeedScript has a few commands that don't do much, but are still nice to have. CTRL-X exchanges the character under the cursor with the character to the right of the cursor. Thus, you can fix transposition errors with a single keystroke. CTRLA changes the character under the cursor from uppercase to lowercase or vice versa. You can hold down CTRL-A to continue changing the following characters.

Press CTRL-B to change the background and border colors. Each time you press CTRL-B, one of 16 different background colors appears. Press CTRL-L to cycle between one of 16 character (lettering) colors. The colors are preserved until you change them. In fact, if you exit and resave SpeedScript, the program will load and run with your color choice in the future.

## Printing

If you already think SpeedScript has plenty of commands, wait until you see what the printing package offers. SpeedScript supports an array of powerful formatting features. It automatically fits your text between left and right margins that you can specify. You can center a line or block it against the right margin. SpeedScript skips over the perforation on continuous-form paper, or it can wait for you to insert singlesheet paper. A line of text can be printed at the top of each page (a header) and/or at the bottom of each page (a footer), and it can include automatic page numbering, starting with whatever number you like.

SpeedScript can print on different lengths and widths of paper, and single-, double-, or triplespacing (or any spacing, for that matter) is easy. You can print a document up to the size that can be held on a disk or tape by linking several files together during printing. You can print to the screen or to a sequential disk file instead of to a printer. Other features let you print to most printers using most printer interfaces, and send special codes to the printer to control features like
underlining, boldfacing, and doublewidth type (depending on the printer).

But with all this power comes the need to learn additional commands. Fortunately, SpeedScript sets most of these variables to a default state. If you don't change these settings, SpeedScript assumes a left margin of 5 , a right-margin position of 75 , no header or footer, single-spacing, and continuouspaper page feeding. To begin printing, simply press CTRL-P. If your printer is attached, powered on, and selected (online), SpeedScript begins printing immediately. To cancel printing, hold down the RUN/STOP key until printing stops.

Before printing, be sure the paper in your printer is adjusted to top-of-form (move the paper perforation just above the printing element). CTRL-P assumes a Commodore printer, so it's helpful if your interface simulates the modes and codes of the Commodore 1525,1526 , or MPS-801, -802 , or -803 printers. CTRL-P prints with a device number of 4 and a secondary address of 7 (uppercase) lowercase mode).

If CTRL-P doesn't work for you, try another variation, SHIFT-CTRL-P. Answer the prompt Print to: Screen, Disk, Printer? with the single letter S, D, or $\mathbf{P}$. Press any other key to cancel the command.

If you press $P$ for printer, SpeedScript requests two more keystrokes. First, answer the Device number prompt with a number from 4 through 7. This lets you print to one of several printers addressed with different device numbers. Next, answer the Secondary address prompt with a number from 0 through 9.

## Non-Commodore Printers

The secondary address is used on most non-Commodore printer interfaces to control special features. For example, you can bypass the emulation features and use graphics mode to communicate directly with your printer (see the true ASCII command below). Consult the list of secondary addresses in your printer interface manual. SpeedScript does not work properly
with RS-232 serial printers or interfaces.

An additional note: Some printers and interfaces incorporate an automatic skip-over-perforation feature. The printer skips to the next page when it reaches the bottom of a page. Since SpeedScript already controls paper feeding, you need to turn off this automatic skip-over-perf feature (usually, by sending out control codes) before running SpeedScript, or paging won't work properly. Remember, sometimes the printer controls the skip-over-perf feature, sometimes the interface, and sometimes even both.

The Commodore 64 version of SpeedScript has been tested with the following printers: Commodore 1525 and 1526; MPS-801, -802, and -803; C. Itoh Prowriter 8510; Epson MX-80; Gemini 10-X; Star SG-10, SG-10C, and SD-10; Okimate 10 and 20 ; Okidata 82 and 92 ; and Hush-80 CD. SpeedScript has also been tested with these printer interfaces: Cardco $A / B / G+$ and $G$ Wiz, Tymac Connection, Xetec, TurboPrint, and MW-350. SpeedScript should work even if your printer or interface is not on this list. These are just the ones that have been tested.

Be sure your printer or interface supplies its own linefeeds. Again, consult your manuals and insure that either your printer or interface (but not both) supplies an automatic linefeed after carriage return. To test this, print a small sample of text with CTRL-P. Since the default is single-spacing, you should not see double-spacing, nor should all printing appear on the same line. If you still aren't getting linefeeds, use the linefeed command discussed below.

## Printing To Screen And Disk

SHIFT-CTRL-P prints to the screen when you press S . The screen colors change to white letters on a black background, and what appears on the screen is exactly what would print on the printer. It takes two screen lines to hold one $80-$ column printed line, of course. If you use double-spacing (see below), it's much easier to see how each line is printed. With this screen preview, you can see where lines and pages break. To freeze printing, hold down either of the

SHIFT keys, or engage SHIFT LOCK. The border color changes to white while SHIFT is held down. When printing is finished, press any key to return to editing.

SHIFT-CTRL-P prints to a disk file when you press D. Enter the filename when it's requested. SpeedScript sends out all printer information to a sequential file. You can use other programs to process this formatted file. Try this simple example:

## 10 OPEN 1,4

20 OPEN $2,8,8$,"filename"
30 GET\#2,AS:SS = ST: PRINT\#1,AS;: IF SS $=0$ THEN 30
40 PRINT\#1: CLOSE1
50 CLOSE2
This program dumps the disk file specified by the filename in line 20 to any printer. You can use it to print SpeedScript files (produced with SHIFT-CTRL-P) on another Commodore computer and printer without running SpeedScript. Change line 10 to OPEN $\mathbf{1 , 2 , 0}$, CHRS(6) to dump the file to a 300 baud modem or RS-232 printer, or OPEN 1,3 to display it on the screen.

## Formatting Commands

The print-formatting commands must be distinguished from normal text, so they appear onscreen in reverse field with the text and background colors switched. You enter these reverse-video letters by pressing CTRL- $£$ (pound sign) or CTRL3, which is easier to type with one hand. Answer the prompt Enter format key: by pressing a single key. This key is inserted into text in reverse video. All lettered printer commands should be entered in lowercase (unshifted). During printing, SpeedScript treats these characters as printing commands.

There are two kinds of printing commands, which will be called stage 1 and stage 2 . Stage 1 commands usually control variables such as left margin and right margin. Most are followed by a number, with no space between the command and the number. Stage 1 commands are executed before a line is printed.

Stage 2 commands, like centering and underlining, are executed while the line is being printed. Usually, stage 1 commands must be on a line of their own, although you
can group several stage 1 commands together on a line. Stage 2 commands are by nature embedded within a line of text. A sample stage 1 line could look like this:

## 

Embedded stage 2 commands look like this:

## CThis line is centered. $\leftarrow$ This is Uunderlining 回. -

## Stage 1 Commands

1 Left margin. Follow with a number from 0 to 255 . Use 0 for no margin. Defaults to 5 . See Figure 2 for an illustration of margin settings.
$r$ Right margin position, a number from 1 to 255 . Defaults to 75. Be sure the right-margin value is greater than the left-margin value, or SpeedScript will become extremely confused. Some printer interfaces force a certain printing width, usually 80 characters wide. You'll need to disable this in order to permit SpeedScript to print lines longer than 80 characters.
t Top margin. The position at which the first line of text is printed, relative to the top of the page. Defaults to 5 . The header (if any) is always printed on the first line of the page, before the first line of text.
b Bottom margin. The line at which printing stops before continuing to the next page. Standard $81 / 2 \times 11$-inch paper has 66 lines on most printers ( 6 vertical lines of text per inch is standard for Commodore printers). Bottom margin defaults to the fifty-eighth line. The footer (if any) is always printed on the last line of the page, after the last line of text.
p Page length. Defaults to 66. If your printer does not print six lines per inch, multiply lines-perinch by 11 to get the page length. European paper is usually longer than American paper- $115 / 8$ or 12 inches. Try a page length of 69 or 72.
s Spacing. Defaults to singlespacing. Follow with a number from 1 to 255 . Use 1 for singlespacing, 2 for double-spacing, and 3 for triple-spacing.
@ Start numbering at page number given. Page numbering normally starts with 1 .
? Disables printing until selected page number is reached. For
example, a value of 3 would start printing the third page of your document. Normally, SpeedScript starts printing with the first page.
$x$ Sets the page width, in columns (think a cross). Defaults to 80 . You need to change this for the sake of the centering command if you are printing in double-width or condensed type, or if you're using a 40-column or wide-carriage printer.
n Forced paging. Normally, SpeedScript prints the footer and moves on to the next page only when it has finished a page, but you can force it to continue to the next page by issuing this command. It requires no numbers.
m Margin release. Disables the left margin for the next printed line. Remember that this executes before the line is printed.
a True ASCII. Every character is assigned a number in the ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) character set. Most printers use this true ASCII standard, but Commodore printers exchange the values for uppercase and lowercase to match Commodore's own variation of ASCII. Some printer interfaces do not translate Commodore ASCII into true ASCII, so you need to use this command to tell SpeedScript to translate. Also, you will sometimes want to disable your interface's emulation mode intentionally in order to control special printer features that would otherwise be rejected by emulation. Place this command as the first character in your document, even before the header and footer definitions. Don't follow it with a number.

Since, in effect, the true ASCII command changes the case of all letters, you can type something in lowercase and use true ASCII to make it come out in uppercase.
w Page wait. Like the true ASCII command, this one should be placed at the beginning of your document before any text. With page wait turned on, SpeedScript prompts you to Insert next sheet, press RETURN when each page is finished printing. Insert the next sheet, line it up with the printhead, and then press RETURN to continue. Page wait is ignored during disk or screen output.
j Select automatic linefeeds after carriage return. Like $\mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{w}$,
this command must be placed before any text. Don't use this command to achieve double-spacing, but only if all text prints on the same line.
i Information. This works like REM in BASIC. You follow the command with a line of text, up to 255 characters, ending in a return mark. This line will be ignored during printing; it's handy for making notes to yourself such as the filename of the document.
h Header define and enable. The header must be a single line of text ending with a return mark (up to 254 characters). The header prints on the first line of each page. You can include stage 2 commands such as centering and page numbering in a header. You can use a header by itself without a footer. The header and footer should be defined at the top of your document, before any text. If you want to prevent the header from printing on the first page, put a return mark by itself at the top of your document before the header definition.
f Footer define and enable. The footer must be a single line of text ending in a return mark (up to 254 characters). The footer prints on the last line of each page. As with the header, you can include stage 2 printing commands, and you don't need to set the header to use a footer.
g Go to (link) next file. Put this command as the last line in your document. Follow the command with the letter $D$ for disk or $T$ for tape, then a colon (:), and finally, the name of the file to print next. After the text in memory is printed, the link command loads the next file into memory. You can continue linking in successive files, but don't include a link in the last file. Before you start printing a linked file, make sure the first of the linked files is in memory. When printing is finished, the last file linked to will be in memory.

## Stage 2 Commands

These commands either precede a line of text or are embedded within one.
c Centering. Put this at the beginning of a line you want to center. This will center only one line, ending in a return mark. Repeat this command at the beginning of every
line you want centered．Centering uses the page－width setting（see above）to center the line properly． To center a double－width line， either set the page width to 40 or pad out the rest of the line with an equal number of spaces．If you use double－width，remember that the spaces preceding the centered text will be double－wide spaces．
e Edge right．This command will cause a line to be aligned with the right margin when it is printed． That is，spaces will be inserted in front of the line so that the last character in the line will be printed at the right margin．Place the com－ mand at the beginning of the line you want aligned；it will only affect one line at a time，each ending with a return mark．Repeat this com－ mand at the beginning of every line you want aligned to the right．Note that this is not the same as right jus－ tification－a feature found on some word processors that adjusts print－ ing to align both the left and right margins－since the edge－right command aligns only one line，and only at the right margin．SpeedScript has no right－justification feature．
\＃When SpeedScript encoun－ ters this command，it prints the cur－ rent page number．You usually embed this within a header or footer．
u A simple form of underlin－ ing．It does not work on Commo－ dore printers，but only on printers that recognize CHR\＄（8）as a back－ space and CHR\＄（95）as an under－ line character．Underlining works on spaces，too．Use the first $u$ to start underlining and another one to turn off underlining．

## Fonts And Styles

Most dot－matrix printers are capa－ ble of more than just printing text at ten characters per inch．The Com－ modore MPS－801 can print in dou－ ble－width and reverse field．Some printers have several character sets， with italic and foreign language characters．Most can print in double－width（ 40 characters per line），condensed（ 132 characters per line），and in either pica or elite． Other features include programma－ ble characters，programmable tab stops，and graphics modes．Many word processors customize them－ selves to a particular printer，but SpeedScript was purposely designed not to be printer－specific．Instead，

Figure 2：Graphic Presentation of Margin Settings
Values shown are default settings


Figure 3：Quick Reference Chart Format（Printer Commands）
Enter these commands with CTRL－£ or CTRL－3：

| Command Description | Defoult | Command Description | Default |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a True ASCII <br> b Bottom Margin | off58 | Next Page |  |
|  |  | D Page Length＊ | 66 |
| C Centering |  | I Right Margin | 75 |
| E Edge Right |  | S Spacing | 1 |
| Footer |  | t Top Margin | 5 |
| Goto Linked File＊ |  | 1 Underline tog |  |
| Header |  | Page Wait |  |
| Information＊ |  | $X$ Columns acr | 80 |
| Select linefeeds＊ |  | ＠Initial page | 1 |
| Left Margin | 5 | ？Skip pages＊ |  |
| Margin Release＊ |  | ＊Print page $n$ |  |
| ［成 SpeedScript／里 | Centered Header with page number |  |  |
| －10【70 $\mathbf{S}^{\text {－}}$ | Left margin 10，right margin 70 ， double spacing． |  |  |
| 90：SpeedScript． $2 \leftarrow$ | Goto and continue printing with filename ${ }^{-S p e e d S c r i p t .2-}$ |  |  |

SpeedScript lets you define your own stage 2 printing commands.

You define a programmable printkey by choosing any character that is not already used for other printer commands. The entire uppercase alphabet is available for printkeys, and you can choose letters that are related to their function (like $D$ for double-width). You enter these commands like printer commands, by first pressing CTRL-3.

To define a printkey, just press CTRL-3, then the key you want to assign as the printkey, then an equal $\operatorname{sign}(=)$, and finally the ASCII value to be substituted for the printkey during printing. For example, to define the + key as the letter $z$, you first look up the ASCII value of the letter $z$ (in either your printer manual or user's manual). The ASCII value of the letter $z$ is 90 , so the definition is $\boldsymbol{+}=\mathbf{9 1} \leftarrow$
Now, anywhere you want to print the letter $z$, substitute the printkey:

## Gad $\boldsymbol{\#}$ ooks! The $\boldsymbol{H o o}_{\text {on }}$ is $\boldsymbol{\text { Fanyl}} \stackrel{-}{ }$

This will appear on paper as

## Gadzooks! The zoo is zeny!

More practically, look up the value of reverse-on and reverse-off. Reverse-on, a value of 18 , prints all text in reverse video until canceled by reverse-off (a value of 146) or a carriage return. So, define SHIFT-R as 18 and SHIFT-O as 146. Anywhere you want to print a word in reverse, bracket the word with printkey R and printkey O .

You can similarly define whatever codes your printer uses for features like double-width or emphasized mode. For your convenience, four of the printkeys are predefined, though you can change them. Printkey 1 is defined as a 27 , the value of the ESCape code used to precede many twocharacter printer commands. (With some printer interfaces, you must send two ESCape codes to bypass the interface's emulation.) For example, the Epson command for double strike is ESC-G. You can select it in SpeedScript with

## In

Printkey 2, a value of 14 , goes into double-width mode on most printers, and printkey 3 , a value of 15 , turns off double-width on some printers and selects condensed
mode on others. Printkey 4 is defined as 18 , which selects reverse field with Commodore printers (and on some graphics interfaces in emulation mode) or condensed mode on some other printers.

With so many codes available, you can even design custom logos and symbols using your printer's graphics mode. For example, on the 1525/MPS-801, you can draw a box (perhaps for a checklist) by first setting the appropriate codes:

## 

Then display the box with text by typing

## 13444432 Toothpaste $\leftarrow$

This appears on paper as
$\square$ Toothpeste
Keep one thing in mind about printkeys. SpeedScript always assumes it is printing to a rather dumb, featureless printer, the least common denominator. SpeedScript doesn't understand the intent of a printkey; it just sends its value out. So if you make one word within a line double-width, it may make the line overflow the specified right margin. There's no way for SpeedScript to include built-in font and type-style codes without being customized for a particular printer, since no set of codes is universal to all printers.

## SpeedScript Mastery

It may take you awhile to fully master SpeedScript, but as you do you'll discover many ways to use the editing and formatting commands. For example, there is a simple way to simulate tab stops, say, for a columnar table. Just type a period at every tab-stop position. Erase the line; then restore it multiple times. When you are filling in the table, just use word-left/word-right to jump quickly between the periods. Or you can use the programmable printkeys to embed your printer's own commands for setting and jumping to tab stops.

SpeedScript can also be used as a simple database manager. Type in the information you need; then store it as a SpeedScript document. The search feature lets you quickly find information, especially if you use graphics characters to flag key lines. You can search for the graph-
ics characters and quickly skip from field to field.

You don't have to change or define printer commands every time you write. Just save these definitions as a small text file, and load this file each time you write. You can create many custom definition files and have them ready to use on disk. You can create customized "fill in the blank" letters. Just type the letter, and everywhere you'll need to insert something, substitute a graphics symbol. When you're ready to customize the letter, just hunt for each graphics symbol and insert the specific information.

SpeedScript does not work with any 80 -column video boards or software 80 -column emulators. SpeedScript also wipes out most kinds of resident (RAM-loaded) software, including most software-simulated printer drivers. However, you can print to disk using SHIFT-CTRL-P, and then dump the disk file to the printer from BASIC.

## File Compatibility

SpeedScript documents are stored as program files (PRG type on disk). Naturally, you can't load and run a SpeedScript file from BASIC. The characters are stored in their screen code (POKE) equivalents. Several commercial word processors store text similarly, including WordPro $3+$ and PaperClip. As a matter of fact, two commercial spelling checkers designed for WordPro also work with SpeedScript: SpellRight Plus (from Professional Software) and SpellPro 64 (from Pro-Line Software).

Program 2 is a SpeedScript fileconversion utility. It translates SpeedScript screen-code program files into either Commodore ASCII or true ASCII. The program works only with disk-not with tape. These translated files are stored in sequential format, the file type used in most file-processing applications. The file converter can also translate a Commodore ASCII sequential file into a screen-code SpeedScript program file. You can use the file converter to translate a database into a SpeedScript file (or vice versa), and you can convert SpeedScript files to true ASCII and use a modem program to upload them to another computer.

## The SpeedScript Family

SpeedScript premiered in the January 1984 issue of the GAZETTE in the version we now refer to as SpeedScript 1.0. A slightly modified version (1.1) appeared in COMPUTE!'s Second Book of Commodore 64. The next major update, SpeedScript 2.0, appeared only on the first GAZETTE Disk, in May 1984. The original version of the currrent update, SpeedScript 3.0, was published in COMPUTE! in early 1985 (along with versions for other computers). Although version 3.0 is based on the earlier versions, it is sufficiently different that you cannot "patch" a copy of SpeedScript 2.0 (or an earlier version) to bring it up to version 3.0. You must type in the entire program.

However, if you have a copy of SpeedScript 3.0 or 3.1 , you can easily upgrade to version 3.2. Simply load, but do not run, your copy of SpeedScript; then enter the following POKEs and SAVE the new version with a different name. Be very careful when typing the POKE statements. A mistyped number could introduce a bug that would be difficult to locate.

POKE 2547,96: POKE 4316, 2øø: POK E 4946, 234: POKE 4947,234: PO KE 7716,5ø
POKE 5785,234:POKE 5786, 234:PO KE 5787,234:POKE 7581,11:PO KE 759ø, 76
POKE 7591,86:POKE 7592, 29:POKE 7593,201: POKE 7594, 35: POKE 7595, 2ø8: POKE 7596, 23

Version 3.2 doesn't add any new features or commands to versions 3.0 or 3.1 ; only a few minor bugs are corrected.

If you don't wish to type in the listing for SpeedScript 3.2, you may order the GAZETTE Disk for this month, which includes all the programs in this issue of COMPUTE!'s Gazette.

See program listings on page 100.

| MANOR... <br> HOUB A A ON <br> INVENTORY FROM BANKRUPTCY -EVERYTHING MUST BE LIOUIDATED |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COMMODORE SOFTWARE |  |  |  |
| Proram Name Filloht Simulator | Desecription | , |  |
| Filight Simulator ${ }_{\text {Management }}$ |  |  |  |
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|  |  | 39.95 | ${ }^{3.90}$ |
|  |  | 9.95 | ${ }_{3}^{3.99}$ |
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| Matchmakot | Memory Game | 54 | 2985 |
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| nd Sha | Crawn diosign | 3995 | ${ }^{2405}$ |
| Chasilil | Text ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | ${ }^{4999}$ | ${ }^{12.85}$ |
|  | tur | 49. | 14.85 |
| The Music Rosad Race | Croms Countric Rac | 69.93 |  |

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# A Guide To <br> Commodore User Groups 

## Part 1

Caroline Hanlon

This list includes all the Commodore user groups in states beginning with the letters $A-M$ (Alabama through Montana) that responded to our mailing. The user groups in the remaining states (Nebraska through Wyoming), APO, and foreign countries will be listed next month in Part 2. When writing to a user group for information, please remember to enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.
User groups are listed in each state in zip code order.
If your group does not appear in this list and you wish to be listed, send your club name and address to COMPUTE! Publications, Attn: User Group Update, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403.

## ALABAMA

Valley Commodore Users Group (VCUG), P.O. Box 835, Decatur, AL 35602-0835
Shoals Commodore User Group, 430 Nottingham Rd., Florence, AL 35630
Scottsboro Commodore Users Group, Rt. 5, Box 255, Scottsboro, AL 35768
Huntsville Alabama Commodore Komputer Society (HACKS), P.O. Box 14356, Huntsville, AL 35815
Sequoyah Users Group (SUG), 702 Williams Ave. N., Ft. Payne, AL 35967-2624

Montgomery Area Commodore Komputer Society (MACKS), P.O. Box 210126, Montgomery AL 36121-0126
East Alabama Users' Group, P.O. Box 249, Jacksonville, AL 36265
The Byte Bunch, 318 Perryman St., Evergreen, AL 36401
Commodore Mobile Users Group (CMUG), 3993 Cottage Hill Rd., \#78, Mobile, AL 36609
Smiths Alabama Commodore User Group, Rt. 2, Box 105, Smiths, AL 36877

## ALASKA

Anchorage Commodore Users, P.O.Box 104615, Anchorage, AK 99510-4615
Mat Su Commodore 64 Club, 3970 Ruth Dr., Wasilla, AK 99687
Sitka Commodore User's Group, P.O. Box 2204, Sitka, AK 99835
First City Users Group, Box 6002, Ketchikan, AK 99901

## ARIZONA

Commodore User Group of Arizona, P.O. Box 21291, Phoenix, AZ 85036
Phoenix Arixona Commodore Club, P.O. Box 34905, Phoenix, AZ 85067
Arizona Commodore Users Group, P.O. Box 27201, Tempe, AZ 85282
Gila Hackers, Rt. 1, Box 34, Globe, AZ 85501

Catalina Commodore Computer Club, P.O. Box 32548, Tucson, AZ 85751
Canyon De Chelly-Four Corners Users Group, c/o Calumet Consulting, Box 1945, Chinle, AZ 86503

## ARKANSAS

Commodore Computer Club of Pine Bluff, P.O. Box 1083, Pine Bluff, AR 71603
The Southwest Arkansas Commodore Users Group, 404 S. Greening St., Hope, AR 71801
Commodore 64/128 Users Group, P.O. Box 2481, Hot Springs, AR 71914
River City Commodore Club, P.O. Box 4298 , N. Little Rock, AR 72116
The Stone 64 Users Group, P.O. Box 301, Reyno, AR 72462
The Personal Touch Commodore User Group of Hoxie and Walnut Ridge, 503 Kaylynn Dr., Walnut Ridge, AR 72476
Harrison Users Group, Rt. 1, Box 15, Harrison, AR 72601
Jintres Hillbilly's C64 User Group, 721 Drennen St., Van Buren, AR 72956
Ark-La-Tex Commodore Users Exchange (CUE), P.O. Box 6473, Texarkana, AR-TX 75505

## CALIFORNIA

Hollywood Users Group (HUG) for Commodore Computer Owners, P.O. Box 38313 Hollywood, CA 90038
Cantell Commodore 64/128/CPM Mail Users Group (CMUG), c/o Cantell Computer Services, 3119 Isabel Dr., Los Angeles, CA 90065
South Bay Commodore Users Group (SBCUG) (suburban L.A.), P.O. Box 356, Manhattan Beach, CA 90266
Commodore 64 West Users Club (West L.A. and Santa Monica), P.O. Box 406, Santa Monica, CA 90406-0406
Begabytes C64, 9802 S. Calmada Ave., Whittier, CA 90605
West Orange County Commodore Users Group, P.O. Box 6441 , Buena Park, CA 90622

Commodore Helpers of Long Beach, 3736 Myrtle Ave., Long Beach, CA 90807
Pasadena Commodore Computer Club, P.O. Box 1163, Arcadia, CA 91006
Librascope Computer Club, 833 Sonora Ave. MS 807, Glendale, CA 91201
West Valley Commodore Users Group, President, 23455 Justice St., Canoga Park, CA 91304
California Area Commodore Terminal User Society (CACTUS), P.O. Box 1277, Alta Loma, CA 91701
South Bay Commodore Users Group, P.O. Box 1899, Chula Vista, CA 92012-1899
Oceana-64 Commodore User Group, 1004 Plover Way, Oceanside, CA 92056
Back-Country Commodore Club, P.O. Box 373, Ramona, CA 92065
General Dynamics Commodore Computer Club, General Dynamics/ Electronics Division, P.O. Box 85227, MZ7205A, San Diego, CA $92138-$ 5227
San Diego Commodore Users Group, P.O. Box 86531, San Diego, CA 92138
Hi Desert Commodore Users Group, 62026 Sunburst Cr., Joshua Tree, CA 92252
Commodore Users Group of Riverside (CUGR), P.O. Box 8085, Riverside, CA 92515

Power Surge, c/o Orangewood Academy, 13732 Clinton Ave., Garden Grove, CA 92643
Commodore Technical User Group (CTUG), P.O. Box 8342, Orange, CA 92664
64/20 Club, 6464 Shearwater St., Ventura, CA 93003
CIVIC64, P.O. Box 2442, Oxnard, CA 93034-2442
A Bakersfield Area Commodore Users Society (ABACUS), 3101 Oakridge Dr., Bakersfield, CA 93306
San Luis Obispo Commodore Computer Club, P.O. Box 3836, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-3836

Simply Users of Computers Combining Experience for Strength and Success, 301 Veronica Dr., Paso Robles, CA 93446
Central Coast Commodore Users Group, 4237 Plumeria Ct., Santa Maria, CA 93455
Antelope Valley Commodore User Group (AVCUG), P.O. Box 4436, Lancaster, CA 93539
Madera Users Group (MUG), P.O. Box 783, Madera, CA 93639
PLUG (Plus/4 Users' Group), Box 1001, Monterey, CA 93942
Monterey Peninsula Commodore Group, P.O. Box 2105, Seaside, CA 93955
VISIONS-64, P.O. Box 26638, San Francisco, CA 94126
PET-On-The-Air, 525 Crestlake Dr., San Francisco, CA 94132
Diablo Valley Commodore User Group, P.O. Box 27155, Concord, CA 94527
Fairfield Commodore User's Group, 1758 San Jose Ct., Fairfield, CA 94533

Fremont, Union City, Newark, Hayward Users Group (FUNHUG), 36015 Pizarro Dr., Fremont, CA 94536
Napa Valley Commodore Computer Club, P.O. Box 2324, Napa, CA 94558
North Bay User's Group (NBUG), P.O. Box 7156, Vallejo, CA 94590
San Francisco Commodore Users Group, 2333D 9th Ave., Oakland CA 94606
Marin Commodore Computer Club, 665 Las Colindas Rd., San Rafael, CA 94903
PUG of the Silicon Valley, 22355 Rancho Ventura St., Cupertino, CA 95014
Commodore 64/More User Group, P.O. Box 26811, San Jose, CA 95159-6811
Stockton Commodore User's Group, 1911 Comstock Dr., Stockton, CA 95209
Valley Computer Club, P.O. Box 310, Denair, CA 95316
Santa Rosa Commodore User Group, 333 E. Robles Ave., Santa Rosa, CA 95407-7971
Amateurs and Artesians Computing, P.O. Box 682, c/o Alex KR6G, Cobb Mountain, CA 95426
Computer Users Group of Ukiah (CUGU), 9500 West Rd., Potter Valley, CA 95469
Auburn Commodore Computer Club, P.O. Box 4270, Auburn, CA 95603
Alpha Omega Telecommunications Group, P.O. Box 1339, Citrus Heights, CA 95611-1339
High Sierra Commodore Users Group, P.O. Box 8110, S. Lake Tahoe, CA 95731
North Valley Commodore User's Group, P.O. Box 1925, Chico, CA 95927
Commodore Owners Users Group of Redding (COUGOR), 2776-A Helen St., Redding, CA 96002

## COLORADO

Colorado Commodore Computer Club, 11855 Adams St., Northglenn, CO 80233
First United Nocturnal Golden Users' Service (FUNGUS), 1869 West Campus Rd., Golden, CO 80401
North Colorado Commodore Users Group (NORCOCOM), 2138 $1 / 2$ 10th St. Rd., Greeley, CO 80631
The Commodore Club, 4058 Baytown Dr., Colorado Springs, CO 80916
The Local Folks Computer Club, 1653-130 Rd., Glenwood Springs, CO 81601
CONNECTICUT
Bristol Commodore Users Group (BCUG), c/o Computech Systems, 178 Pine St., Bristol, CT 06010
Capital Region Commodore Computer Club (CRCCC), P.O. Box 2372, Vernon, CT 06066
Hartford County Commodore Users Group, P.O. Box 8553, East Hartford, CT 06108
Eastern Conn Commodore Users Group, 227 Jagger Ln., Hebron, CT 06248
Millstone Users Group-C64, Sillin Trng. Ctr., Ropeferry Rd., P.O. Box 128, Waterford, CT 06385-0128
Computer Users Group, 6 Saner Rd., Marlborough, CT 06447
Greater New Haven Commodore User Group, P.O. Box 796, North Haven, CT 06473

Commodore Users Group of Stratford, P.O. Box 1213, Stratford, CT 06497
Fairfield County Commodore User Group (FCCUG), P.O. Box 212, Danbury, CT 06813
Stamford Area Commodore Society (SACS), P.O. Box 2122, Stamford, CT 06906-0122

## DELAWARE

Newark Computer Users Group (NCUG), 210 Durso Dr., Newark, DE 19711
The Brandywine Users Group (BUG), 157 Starr Rd., Newark, DE 19711
First State Commodore P.O. Box 1313, Dover, DE 19903

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PentAF Commodore User Group, 1947 HSG MWR, Rm. 5E367, AF Rec. Services, Pentagon, Washington, DC 20330
Navy Micro User Group, c/o Clyde Williams, NAVDAC CODE 91, Washington, DC 20374

FLORIDA
Public Domain Users Group, P.O. Box 1442, Orange Park, FL 32067
Welaka Commodore Users Group, P.O. Box 1104, Welaka, FL 32093-1104
Commodore Computer Club, 8438 Lynda Sue Lane W., Jacksonville, FL 32217
Commodore Users Group of Pensacola, P.O. Box 3533, Pensacola, FL 32516
Fort Walton Beach Commodore Users Group, P.O. Box 3, Shalimar, FL 32579

Gainesville Commodore Users Group, Santa Fe Community College, P.O. Drawer 1530, Gainesville, FL 32602
Gainesville Commodore User Group, P.O. Box 14716, Gainesville, FL 32604-4716
Citrus Commodore Computer Club, P.O. Box 503, Beverly Hills, FL 32665
Lake County Educational Users Commodore Club, P.O. Box 326, Tavares, FL 32778
Titusville Commodore Club, 890 Alford St., Titusville, FL 32796
El Shift OH, P.O. 361348, Melbourne, FL 329361348
Miami Individuals With Commodore Equipment (MICE), 11110 Bird Rd., Miami, FL 33165
Miami 2064 Commodore Users Group, 11531 S.W. 84 St., Miami, FL 33173

Suncoast Bytes Commodore Computer Club, P.O. Box 721, Elfers, FL 33425

Gold Coast Commodore Group, P.O. Box 375, Deerfield Beach, FL 33441
Commodore Brooksville User Group (C-BUG), P.O. Box 1261 , Brooksville, FL 33512

Clearwater Commodore Club, P.O. Box 11211, Clearwater, FL 33516
Bits and Bytes Computer Club, 1859 Neptune Dr., Englewood, FL 33533
R.H.C.C. Users Group 64/128, 8032 Banister Ln., Port Richey, FL 33568
Commodore Users Group of SW Florida, P.O. Box 7692, Ft. Myers, FL 33911
Charlotte County Commodore Club (CCCC), P.O. Box 512103, Punta Gorda, FL 33951-2103

## GEORGIA

Metro BBS Society, 1842 Cashmere Ct., Lithonia, GA 30058
Griffin Commodore Program Exchange (GCPE), 1820 Hallmark Dr., Griffin, GA 30223
Stone Mountain Users Group (SMUG 64/128), P.O. Box 1762, Lilburn, GA 30247

C-64 Friendly Users Group, 775 Kings Rd., Athens, GA 30606
Commodore Club of Augusta, P.O. Box 14337, Augusta, GA 30919
Commodore Craze International, 1284 Lynn Dr., Waycross, GA 31501

## HAWAII

Makai Commodore User Group (MCUG), P.O. Box 6381, Honolulu, HI 96818
Commodore Hawaii Users Group (CHUG), P.O. Box 23260, Honolulu, HI 96822; or 98-351 Koauka Loop, Apt. 1207, Aiea, HI 96701
Advanced Commodore Users Group, P.O. Box 25273, Honolulu, HI 96825
Commodore Hawaii User's Group (CHUG), 1114 Punahou \#8A, Honolulu, HI 96826

## IDAHO

PFP 64 Software Exchange, 742 E. 19th, Jerome, ID 83338
Banana Belt Commodore Users Group (BBCUG), P.O. Box 1272, Lewiston, ID 83501

GEM-64, Ken Rosecrans, 407 N. DeClark, Emmett, ID 83617
Commodore Treasure Valley/Boise Users Group (TV/BUG), P.O. Box 6853, Boise, ID 83707

## ILLINOIS

PET VIC Commodore Users Group, 892 Knollwood, Buffalo Grove, IL 60089
Fox Valley PET (Commodore) Users Group, 833 Prospect Ave., Elgin, IL 60120
The Software Link, 763 Stewart Ave., Elgin, IL 60120
Computers West, 440 N. Stewart, Lombard, IL 60148
Computer Hackers of Illinois, 6800 Powell, Downers Grove, IL 60516

Chicago B-128 Users Group, 4102 N. Odell, Norridge, IL 60634
Knights of the Round Table, 1724 Pierce Ave., Rockford, IL 61103
Knox Commodore Club, 675 Arnold St., Galesburg, IL 61401
Western Illinois Commodore Users Group (WICUG), 906 W. 6th Ave., Monmouth, IL 61462
Canton Area Commodore Users Group, 13 N . 17th Ave., Canton, IL 61520
PAPUG (Peoria Area PET Users' Group), 800 SW Jefferson St., Peoria, IL 61605
Bloomington-Normal Commodore User Group (BNCUG), P.O. Box 1058, Bloomington, IL 61702-1058
Pros and Newcomers in Commodore (PANIC), c/o DACC, 2000 E. Main St., Danville, IL 61832
Champaign-Urbana Commodore User Group (CUCUG), 802 N Parke St., Tuscola, IL 61935
Meeting $64 / 128$ Users Through the Mail, 51 Thornhill Dr., Danville, IL 61832
East Side Computer Club, P.O. Box 1347, Alton, IL 62002-1347
Western Illinois PET User Group (WIPUG), Rt. 5, Box 75, Quincy, IL 62301
Southern Illinois Commodore-Amiga Club, 1707 E. Main St., Olney, IL 62450
Decatur Commodore Computer Club (DC3), 664 W. Grand, Decatur, IL. 62522

Jacksonville Area Commodore Users' Group, P.O. Box 135, Murrayville, IL. 62668

Capitol City Commodore Computer Club ( 5 C 's), P.O. Box 2961, Springfield, IL 62708

SPUG Computer Club, P.O. Box 9035, Springfield, IL 62791
Chess Players' Commodore User Group, 723 Barton St., Mt. Vernon, IL 62864
Southern Illinois Commodore User Group, 508 W. Collins, Goreville, IL. 62939

## INDIANA

Indy Commodore Computer Club (IC3 or ICCC), P.O. Box 11543, Indianapolis, IN 46201

Midwest C-64 Users Group (MW64UG), P.O. Box 9311, Highland, IN 46322
Stueben Commodore Users Group (SCCUG), P.O. Box 25, Pleasant Lake, IN 46779

Fort Wayne Area Comnodore Club, P.O. Box 13107, Fort Wayne, IN 46867
Logansport Commodore Club, P.O. Box 1161, Logansport, IN 46947
QS! Alliance (QS/INKY), P.O. Box 1403, New Albany, IN 47150
Richmond Area Commodore Users Group, P.O. Box 1332, Richmond, IN 47375
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# SpeedSearch 

Tony St. Clair

This clever utility performs a rapid search through every SpeedScript 3.x file on a disk to find any word or phrase that you specify.

If you've forgotten which SpeedScript file contains a certain name, phone number, or whatever, "SpeedSearch" can solve your problem. SpeedSearch searches through every SpeedScript file on a disk, looking for a key word or phrase that you choose. It eliminates frustrating manual searches of text files.

## Typing It In

SpeedSearch should be entered using the "MLX" machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue. Be sure you understand the instructions for using MLX before you begin entering the data. When you run MLX, you'll be asked for a starting address and an ending address for the data you're entering. For SpeedSearch, respond with the following data:

## Starting Address: 0801 <br> Ending Address: OBBO

When you've finished typing in SpeedSearch, be sure to save a copy on disk.

To use the program, type LOAD"SPEEDSEARCH",8. Then place the disk- containing SpeedScript files-that you want searched into the drive and type RUN. You are asked for a search phrase. In response, type in any combination of letters, numerals,
and punctuation marks, up to a total of 25 characters. If punctuation marks or spaces are to be included in the search, the entire string should be enclosed in quotation marks. The search is not casesensitive, so Cat, CAT, and cat would all be found in the sentence The cat drank too much milk. Reversed characters are converted to their nonreversed equivalent during the search. The RUN/STOP key can be pressed at any time to halt the program.

## Screening For SpeedScript

Once you've entered a phrase, SpeedSearch begins searching the disk for SpeedScript text files. It uses two criteria for identifying these files. First, it considers only files that are stored as program (PRG) files, bypassing any sequential files. Second, it accepts only files that have a particular load address. As listed, SpeedSearch expects a load address of 9472 , the value for documents created by an unmodified version of SpeedScript 3.0 or higher. Other versions of SpeedScript will have a different load address. For example, files created by SpeedScript 2.0 will have a load address of 10240. Several of the add-on utilities published in GAZETTE and COMPUTE! change the starting address of documents created with
the modified versions of SpeedScript. For example, documents created using a copy of SpeedScript which includes the "Fontmaker" option from the January 1986 issue of COMPUTE! will have a load address of 12544. In these cases, SpeedSearch can be made to recognize these files by POKEing the low byte of the load address into location 2534 and the high byte into location 2542. If you wish to make the changes permanent, be sure to save a copy of the new SpeedSearch after making the changes. There are several utilities available to determine the load address of files stored on disk, including "MetaBASIC" from the February 1987 issue.

## Searching The Document

Once a file has been determined to be a SpeedScript file, the entire file is scanned for your phrase. As the file is searched, the message SEARCHING...filename is printed. After the file has been scanned, a summary is displayed indicating the number of times the desired string was located in that file. This continues until all files have been processed or until the program is stopped. If you put a disk with no SpeedScript files in the drive, the message No SpeedScript files found on this disk is displayed.

With the information provided by SpeedSearch, you'll be able to choose the correct file every time you use SpeedScript.
See program listing on page 99.

# SpeedScript Date And Time Stamper 

Bob Kodadek

With this utility installed, every file you create with SpeedScript 3.2 will have a date and time "stamp"-which makes it easy to find the most recent version of a letter or other SpeedScript file. A disk drive is required.

Imagine how valuable it would be to know the origination date of all your SpeedScript files. "SpeedScript Date And Time Stamper" adds this capability to SpeedScript 3.2. Once the program is installed, all SpeedScript files are automatically dateand time-stamped. A new SpeedScript directory routine displays all the usual information plus the date and time that each file was created. The current date and time is also displayed in full literal formyou'll see May 3, 1987, not 5/3/87.

## Typing It In

SpeedScript Date And Time Stamper consists of two programs. Program 1, "SpeedScript Date and Time," is written in machine language. It must be entered using the "MLX" machine language editor found elsewhere in this issue. When you run MLX, you'll be asked for the starting and ending addresses of the data you'll be entering. For SpeedScript Date And Time, respond with the following values:

## Starting address: C8FB <br> Ending address: CF8A

After entering the data, save a copy of Program 1 with the filename "SPEEDSCRIPT DATE".

Program 2 expects this filename.
Program 2, "Date And Time Loader," is written in BASIC. After typing it in, be sure to save a copy onto the same disk on which you saved Program 1.

To use SpeedScript Date And Time Stamper, load and run the BASIC loader (Program 2). It will automatically load SPEEDSCRIPT DATE. You'll then be prompted for the current date and time. The program screens out incorrect data and proceeds to the next prompt only after you've supplied the information in the required format. At this point you'll be asked to insert a disk containing a copy of the SpeedScript word processor. This file must be named SPEEDSCRIPT. After you've pressed RETURN, SpeedScript is loaded. From now on, the date and time are stamped onto every file you save from within SpeedScript. To see the information, press CTRL-4 for the modified directory.

## Behind The Stamp

The actual stamping occurs in an unused area in the directory sector of the file and is accomplished by a machine language routine which is sent into the disk drive itself. The
stamping operation is immediate, and the entire disk is still available for storage. A stamped disk may still be used normally, since the date and time stamp is transparent to the standard DOS routines.

The new directory is accessed in the normal fashion-by pressing the CTRL-4 key combination. This routine prints the current date and time at the top of the screen followed by the directory information. All of the usual information is displayed in the typical Commodore layout. However, the file type had to be abbreviated in order to accommodate the date and time stamp. The file types are displayed as PG, SQ, UR, and RL, and are selfexplanatory. So-called poison (or splat) and locked files are indicated as usual. Also notice that filenames are no longer in quotes. The listing can be paused by pressing the space bar and stopped by pressing RUN/ STOP.

The program doesn't alter SpeedScript's other functions in any way. You'll notice after saving a document that the drive light will come back on momentarily. This is the date and time stamp being applied to the directory sector of the file. The utility is disabled when you exit SpeedScript. To restart, type SYS 51487.
See program listings on page 98. .an

# ScriptRead 

Buck Childress

This versatile utility allows you to read any SpeedScript file (version $2 . x$ or $3 . x$ ) at high speed. Among its features are automatic word-wrapping and word counting. It also has a scratch command to remove unwanted files. A disk drive is required.

After a while, your SpeedScript disks can become overcrowded with files. Even with the most descriptive of filenames, it's hard to remember the contents of every file. "ScriptRead" lets you read through any number of SpeedScript files, scratching any that are no longer needed. And since ScriptRead works so fast, it can also help you to locate a particular filewithout your having to waste time loading file after file into SpeedScript.

## Using The Program

ScriptRead is written in BASIC but includes machine language subroutines. Since the program requires exact typing to work properly, be sure to use the "Automatic Proofreader" program located elsewhere in this issue to enter it. Save a copy to disk before attempting to run the program.

To use the program, load it and type RUN. The program asks what you would like to do. Press M to see a menu of your options.

You may change the screen colors for easier viewing by pressing T to change the text color and B to change the background color.

Press D to see the disk directory. Press CTRL to slow the directory listing. Press Q to quit the listing.

To read the contents of a file, press R and then type the name of the file. ScriptRead displays the file on the screen. Since ScriptRead includes an automatic word-wrap function, you'll never have to contend with words that are split between two lines. Press CTRL to slow the listing, any function key to pause it, or Q to quit reading the file. When the end of the file is reached, the number of words in the file is displayed.

Press $S$ to scratch a file. ScriptRead asks for the name of the file to scratch. Type in the name of the file you wish to erase, or press RETURN if you don't wish to erase any files.

If you encounter a disk error (your disk drive light blinks on and off), press E to read the error channel. See your disk drive manual for an explanation of disk errors.

You may press RUN-STOP at the "What would you like to do?" prompt to exit ScriptRead. See program listing on page 105.

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## Computers And Learning:

Which Future For You?

## Fred D'Ignazio <br> Associate Editor

I have seen the future, and it is awesome.

Recently I had an opportunity to visit a new Interactive Learning System classroom at a local high school. Twenty-five students were sitting at twenty-five microcomputers, looking like bionic kids. They were wearing headphones to hear their computers talk and play the music and sound effects accompanying their lesson. They controlled their computers by talking into a microphone attached to their headphones. All the computers were wired together into a local area network which shared a laser printer and a 20-megabyte hard disk drive. The students seemed totally absorbed in their lesson (which appeared to be an "earth science" unit about the ionosphere). They hunched over their computer keyboards, their eyes locked onto the color display screens.

They reminded me of my son when he watches the Saturday morning cartoons. A firecracker could have exploded beside them and they wouldn't have noticed.

I asked the students' teacher how much such a setup cost.
"Only $\$ 145,000$," said the teacher proudly. "Ninety-five thousand for the computers, thirty thousand for the proprietary software, and another twenty thousand for the technician who operates and maintains all the equipment."
"Do you really need a paid technician?" I asked. "Can't a teacher be trained to do the same job?"
"No way," said the teacher, shaking his head. "The system is too complicated. You need someone devoted to it full-time. It's like an expensive race car-to keep it on the track you have to fuss with it constantly."

## The Good Old Days

While I stood and marvelled at this super-high-tech classroom, I couldn't help remembering the first time I'd taken a computer into a school. It was 1974, and I was a COBOL programmer fleeing from a mindless programming job in the subbasement of the Pentagon. I took my TI Execuport terminal, plugged it into the school telephone, and introduced elementaryschool kids to computers by teaching them to program simple games in BASIC.

I kept 27 third graders spellbound for over an hour with a remote terminal the size of a sewing machine and a book of computer games.

Of course I wasn't trying to teach high-school kids about earth science. I just wanted to turn kids on to computers.

## Scratching Your Head

When my first COMPUTE! column appeared in April 1982, it began with a cartoon of a funny-looking little man kneeling on the floor surrounded by all kinds of computer parts. The man was soldering some parts together and looking like he was having a great time.

That little man was me.
He was also the thousands of other computer hobbyists who first got into personal computers because of the way they were so un-formed-like Lego blocks which you had to assemble yourself.

As I looked at the students in the high-tech learning lab, I realized how far we have come since those early days in personal computers. It made me realize we are on the verge of entering a new era in which microcomputers officially become an "appliance"-like a car, microwave oven, or TV set. All the complexities, all the frustrating details of making a computer run will
no longer matter. If something breaks down, we'll take the computer to the repair shop and have it serviced. The teacher is spared the nuisance of having to install, maintain, and service her classroom computers. She'll turn the whole mess over to a trained expert.
"It's about time!" you say. And you may be right; perhaps it's a good thing. After all, teachers don't have time to fuss and fume over cables, adapters, circuit cards, disks, and other computer paraphernalia.

But what about the students? When we tame technology and cover up all those messy wires and glitches, are we enriching or impoverishing our students' learning? If all technology becomes as transparent or invisible as a car's carburetor or a refrigerator's electric motor, how can a student ever learn about technology?

Let's look at the bottom line for a moment. How does a learning lab compare with a pencil? Which is the more versatile tool? Which is more creative, more open-ended? Which is more personal? Which tool gives a student more control over the process of learning rather than limited goals and objectives?

Which is cheaper?
And what happens if the learning lab's technician can't come in to work?

Each month, COMPUTE!'s Gazette tackles some questions commonly asked by Commodore users. If you have a question you'd like to see answered here, send it to this column, c/o COMPUTE!'s Gazette, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403.

Q.- I plan to buy a modem. Do I need things like QuantumLink to make it work? Also, do I have to pay extra phone charges when I use the modem? If I upgrade my system to a Commodore 128, will I need a different modem in 128 mode than in 64 mode? If so, are there any modems that work in both 128 and 64 mode?

A.The word modem stands for modulator/demodulator. Simply put, it's a device which connects a computer to a standard telephone line. It allows a computer to transmit information to another modemequipped computer by converting the data into audio tones which are carried by the phone line. At the other end, the tones are converted back into the original data by the other modem.

You don't pay extra phone charges when using a modem because as far as the phone company is concerned, you're making an ordinary phone call. If you call another computer long-distance, you pay the long-distance rates that you would if you placed a voice call to the same city at the same time of day. (There's one exception, which we'll explain in a moment.)

The only thing you need to make a modem work-besides a telephone line and the appropriate terminal software running on your computer-is another modemequipped computer to call. The other computer and modem can be next door or on the other side of the world.

QuantumLink is a commercial information service that specializes in Commodore computers. An
information service is like a large, electronic bulletin board that offers a number of services, including a library of public domain programs; public messages; private electronic mail; and online conferencing (something like a national "party line" in which dozens of people can participate in a conversation by typing on their keyboards). Other popular information services which cater to owners of many different kinds of computers are CompuServe, The Source, Delphi, GEnie, and PeopleLink.

You can also use a modem to call any of the hundreds of bulletin board systems (BBSs) spread throughout the world. Unlike the commercial information services, which are operated on large mainframes or minicomputers, BBSs are typically run on a single personal computer by a hobbyist. They offer similar services, but on a smaller scale. Check your local user group for a list of popular BBSs.

Extra charges are usually assessed only when you call a commercial information service with your modem. Most services have hourly rates ranging from $\$ 3$ to $\$ 15$. (An exception is QuantumLink, which charges a flat fee of $\$ 9.95$ per month and $\$ 3.60$ per hour for certain services.) The bigger information services have local phone numbers in most major metropoli$\tan$ areas, so you don't have to place a long-distance call to reach them. If you live outside these areas, you can link up through a special long-distance network that costs a few dollars an hour.

All modems that work with the Commodore 64 are also compatible with the Commodore 128, so you won't need to buy a new modem if you upgrade. The same modem works in either 64 or 128 mode, as well as in CP/M mode.
Q.
grams on the Atari 130XE that allow the extra 64 K to be used as a RAM disk. Is there a way of doing this on the Commodore 128 in 64 mode? This could be a really useful capability. I can also imagine that using part of a memory expansion module to set up a number of RAM disk drives in 64,128 , or $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ mode would be nice to do.
A.

- Setting up a RAM disk on the Atari 130XE is a little easier in one sense because it's not a multimode computer. In addition to its regular 64 K , the 130 XE has four extra 16 K banks which are available at any time. The Commodore 128, on the other hand, is really three computers in one: a 128, a Commodore 64, and a CP/M machine. The 128 K of memory available in 128 mode is not "visible" to the computer in 64 mode. This was a necessary design compromise to insure full 64 compatibility.

You could set up a RAM disk using the 64 K of memory available in 64 mode-in fact, this has already been done on the Commodore 64-but the RAM disk would have to be relatively small to leave room for your program. To overcome this limitation, Commodore has introduced a 256 K memory expander for the 64. (For more on this product, see the feature on data storage elsewhere in this issue.) This $\$ 129$ module plugs into the user port and comes with software to set up two different kinds of RAM disks. One RAM disk is for normal 64 applications, and the other is for use with GEOS (Graphics Environment Operating System). Since GEOS frequently accesses the disk drive, the RAM disk's very high speed (about 1000 times faster than that of a floppy) makes GEOS much easier to use.

Memory expanders for the 128 can also be used as RAM disks, but not in all three of the computer's modes.

## Larry Cotton

BASIC has a very useful command that can be used in conjunction with GOTO and GOSUB. That command is ON.

If you've been writing simple BASIC programs incorporating the statements we've discussed in this column, you may have encountered situations where you need to test for several conditions and take appropriate actions. Take a look at the following example:
100 INPUT "NUMBER FROM 1 TO 3"; A
110 IF $\mathrm{A}=1$ THEN GOSUB 500
120 IF $\mathrm{A}=2$ THEN GOSUB 600
130 IF $\mathrm{A}=3$ THEN GOSUB 700
We've seen both INPUT and IF/THEN before. Lines 500,600 , and 700 would contain the subroutines which would perform different actions depending on the value typed for A-1, 2, or 3. Here's a way to accomplish the same thing in only two lines:
100 INPUT "NUMBER FROM 1 TO 3"; A 110 ON A GOSUB 500, 600, 700

That's all there is to it. Again, lines 500,600 , and 700 would contain the subroutines corresponding to the values of A .

How does ON work? First, look at the line numbers following the GOSUB; they are in positions one, two, and three. The number of positions usually correlates with the highest value of A that we expect the user to type. In this case, we're asking for a 1,2 , or 3 . Therefore, there are three corresponding line numbers following the GOSUB.

If the user types a $1, O N$ uses that value to choose which number to go to-in this case line 500 . Similarly, if the user types a 2 or a 3 , control of the program is sent to line 600 or 700 , respectively.

## ON with GOTO

GOTO as well as GOSUB can be used with ON. Type in and RUN this program:

| No. typed | Program response | Why? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| negative | ILLEGAL QUANTITY | ON cannot handle negative numbers (but see below) |
| 0 | Prints TWO | ON statement is ignored when zero is typed in |
| 1 | Asks again | Control is sent to line number in the first position after GOTO-line 100 |
| 2-5 | Prints TWO-FIVE | Control is sent to the line numbers in the second through fifth positions after GOTO - lines 120 through 150 |
| 6-255 | Prints TWO | ON statement is ignored when values exceed the number of entries after GOTO |
| 256 | ILLEGAL QUANTITY | Maximum value ON can handle is 255 or more |

100 INPUT "NUMBER FROM TWO TO FIVE"; A
110 ON A GOTO 100, 120, 130, 140, 150
120 PRINT "TWO": END
130 PRINT "THREE": END
140 PRINT "FOUR": END
150 PRINT "FIVE": END
You're expected to enter a number in the range $2-5$. Program control will be transferred to lines $120-150$, which are in positions $2-5$ after the GOTO. Try entering values in this range and observe the results.

Next, type in some values outside the requested range, including 1 and negative values. The table shows what happens for each possible number, and why.

Here is a summary of the guidelines for using ON:

- Line numbers must be separated by commas (spaces optional).
- Any legal numeric expression may follow ON. Examples: $X$, $\mathrm{N}+3, \mathrm{X}(3), \mathrm{GR}^{*} 2-1$.
- All the rules for GOTO and GOSUB (see last month) apply when they are used with ON.
- If the destination line for the GOTO or GOSUB doesn't exist, you'll get the error message UNDEF'D STATEMENT ERROR IN line number.
- The number of lines to which program control may be transferred usually corresponds to the highest value that the expression may become.
- If the expression evaluates to zero or a value greater than the number of positions after the GOTO or GOSUB, the ON is ignored.
- The maximum number of positions after GOTO or GOSUB is 255, but you can't actually type 255 different line numbers because of the 80 -character limit of a Commodore 64 BASIC line or the 160-character limit of Commodore 128 BASIC.
- If negative numbers or numbers greater than 255 are used with ON, you'll get the error message ILLEGAL QUANTITY.
- If the numeric expression following ON is not an integer, the decimal portion is dropped. For instance, in the example programs above, if the user types 3.25 at the prompt, it will be treated as 3 .


## ON with Negative Numbers

Suppose you want ON to handle negative input. An example might be:
100 INPUT "ENTER A NUMBER FROM -3 TO $-1^{\prime \prime} ; N$
110 ON N+4 GOTO 120, 130, 140
120 PRINT "MINUS THREE": END
130 PRINT "MINUS TWO": END
140 PRINT "MINUS ONE": END
Here's a chance to really use the old gray matter. ON has the capability of doing some simple (or even very complicated) math before it decides to which line number it should transfer control. In the above example, 4 is added to the number that is input (which should be in the range -3 to -1 ). This brings the input number into the range 1 to 3-a range that ON can handle.

Here's what happens: If you
type a -3 at the prompt, N becomes -3 and $\mathrm{N}+4$ becomes +1 $(-3+4=+1) .+1$ causes control to be sent to line 120 , which prints the message "MINUS THREE".

Similarly, if you type $a-1$ at the prompt, $\mathrm{N}+4$ becomes three and control is sent to the line number in the third position- 140 .

It's good programming practice to limit the responses to an INPUT, even if it's not being used with ON-GOTO or ON-GOSUB, so we'll use two IF/THEN statements to test for legal INPUT values, as shown in lines 110 and 120 below:
100 INPUT "NUMBER FROM ONE TO THREE"; ${ }^{\prime}$
110 IF $\mathrm{H}<1$ THEN 100
120 IF H $>3$ THEN 100
130 ON H GOTO 140, 150, 160
140 (program continues here)
If values outside of the requested range are entered, control returns to the INPUT statement in line 100.

ON's Other Uses
Of course, there are other ways to use ON (which is always used with GOSUB or GOTO) other than following INPUT statements. One of
the most popular is with the RND (random) function, where programs can branch in random directions. We'll discuss RND in a future column.

Another use for ON is with the FOR-NEXT statement.
100 FOR T=1 TO 4
110 ON T GOSUB 200, 300, 400, 500
120 NEXT
130 END
200 (subroutine followed by RETURN) 300 (subroutine followed by RETURN) 400 (subroutine followed by RETURN) 500 (subroutine followed by RETURN)

This is useful for sequentially executing several subroutines, which can set up the screen or sound chip in the computer, define constants, gather the user's input, and so on.

To understand how ON is used with FOR-NEXT, type in this program:
100 PRINT "\{CLR\}\{DOWN\}HOW MANY STATES WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE?"
110 PRINT
120 PRINT "1. NC ONLY"
130 PRINT " 2 . NC AND SC"
140 PRINT " 3 . NC, SC, AND VA"
150 PRINT: INPUT "YOUR CHOICE"; C 160 IF C $<1$ THEN 100: REM LOWER LIMIT

170 IF C $>3$ THEN 100: REM UPPER LIMIT
180 FOR T=1 TO C: ON T GOSUB 200, 300, 400
190 NEXT:END
200 PRINT
210 PRINT "CAPITAL OF NC: RALEIGH"
220 RETURN
300 PRINT "CAPITAL OF SC: COLUMBIA"

## 310 RETURN

400 PRINT "CAPITAL OF VA:

## RICHMOND"

410 RETURN
Run this program three times, each time making a different choice, and observe the results. Remember: C is the user's response to the question, and $T$ is the counter in the FOR-NEXT loop. When you type 2, for instance, C is given that value, and the program loops twice.

Lines $100-150$ should be clear. Lines 160 and 170 limit the user's response. Please be careful to note that in line $180, \mathrm{ON}$ is followed by T (the FOR-NEXT counter), not C (the user's input-the high limit for the counter). Lines 200-410 contain the subroutines.

Next month we'll look at the GET statement. In the meantime, try using ON in your own programs. ©


## గొchine beginners

## Building Trampolines

## Richard Mansfield <br> Editorial Director

It's something of an oddity that you cannot branch further than 127 bytes forward or 128 bytes backward, whereas you can JSR or JMP as far as you want. You can give the JMP instruction an address anywhere within the 64 K range of the Commodore 64 or within the 64 K size of any memory bank within the Commodore 128. A BEQ (Branch if EQual) command, however, is only allowed to leap within a zone which is 255 bytes large and which extends half that much in either direction from its own location within your program.

Before speculating about the possible reason for this curious state of affairs, let's first review the uses of the branching instructions. Essentially, commands such as BEQ and BNE (Branch Not Equal) are ML's way of handling IF-THEN and ON-GOTO structures. The branching commands respond to whatever has just happened in your program and either send the program to a new location, or not:

> LDA 12000
> BEQ CONT
> CMP \#1
> BEQ UP
> CMP \#2
> BEQ DOWN

## CONT go on with the program

This program fragment could come from a larger program which is testing the byte at memory address 12000 to see what it contains and then is making a decision about it. If 12000 holds a zero, we jump to the location within our program called CONT and simply proceed with the program. If, however, address 12000 contains a 1 , we branch to a routine called UP. UP has to be somewhere nearby since branches must be within that 255-byte-large zone. If 12000 contains a 2 , we go to the subroutine labelled DOWN.

## No Cause For Concern

The programmer, however, need not worry that the targets (CONTINUE, UP, and DOWN in our example above) of branch commands are, in fact, within the bounds, within the 255 -byte limit. All reasonable assemblers will detect any such problems and report BRANCH OUT OF RANGE. It's usually relatively simple to correct the problem by moving things around a little.

Once in a while, though, you'll need to branch some distance from a branching instruction. One such dilemma arises when there's just no easy way to correct a BRANCH OUT OF RANGE error. In these cases, you can simulate a far branch by inserting a JMP as the target of a branch, like this:

LDA 12000<br>BEQ CONT<br>CMP \#1<br>BEQ UP<br>CMP \#2<br>BEQ DOWN<br>CONT JSR MAIN<br>DOWN JMP DOWN1

What we've done is create a "trampoline" and labelled it DOWN. Now we can locate the subroutine DOWN1 anywhere in 64 K of memory because the JMP instruction uses a two-byte address. So, if there is a 2 in the byte at address 12000, we branch to DOWN, but DOWN can bounce us anywhere we need to go. This might seem a bit indirect, but it's pretty simple to program. The reason we have to go through this indirection is that the JMP instruction cannot make decisions and the branching instructions cannot go very far.

## A Massive Structure

If you are planning a massive ONGOTO structure, for example if you are branching to many places within your program as the result of a user's choice from a large menu,
you might want to set up a series of JMPs in this way:

|  | LDA CHOICE |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | BEQ CHOOSE |
|  | CMP \#1 |
|  | BEQ ONE |
|  | CMP \#2 |
|  | BEQ TWO |
|  | CMP \#3 |
|  | BEQ THREE |
| ONE | JMP ONE1 |
| TWO | JMP TWO1 |
| THREE | JMP THREE1 |

In this example there is a nearby subroutine, called CHOOSE, which continually tests to see if the user has indicated his or her preference from your program's menu of choices. This CHOOSE subroutine either leaves a zero (if there has been no choice yet) or the number associated with one of the items on the menu. If there is no choice yet, we branch up to CHOOSE and try again. If a choice has been made, we branch down onto one of our waiting trampolines, and we're off to the correct subroutine.

By the way, we don't have any hard information on why branching was limited to short distances, but we can make a reasonable assumption that it had to do with memory conservation. Far branching would require two-byte addresses. In the early days of personal computers (back, say, six years) when the 6502, the granddaddy of the 6500 family of microprocessers, was designed, computers had only 8 K or less of RAM within which to write programs. Since branching is such a common event and since short-distance branching is usually all that's needed, it was felt that the savings in memory usage achieved with one-byte branch addressing was worthwhile. When you've got only 8 K , every byte counts. More recent microprocessors, such as the 68000, feature "far branch" instructions which, with respect to their reach, are identical to jump and gosub commands.

## Paul Carlson

Drawing lines on the 128 with machine language is a lot easier than you might think. And it's much faster than with BASIC. As an example of the effects possible, an excellent demonstration program is included.

The 128's BASIC 7.0 has all the graphics commands that the 64 lacked. These commands are also available to machine language (ML) programs. In this article I'll show you how to use the line-drawing routine. Even if you're not interested in ML programming, you might be interested in typing in the pro-gram-it's an enhanced version of the classic "walking lines" demo program.

The line-drawing routine is among the easiest of the BASIC 7.0 ROM routines to use. Even if you're just beginning to program in machine language, you shouldn't have much trouble using it.

The line-drawing routine has a jump table entry at address \$AF72 (a \$ means that the number is in hexadecimal). The routine gets the color source and the starting and ending coordinates for the line from the following memory locations in RAM (all coordinates are in standard low-byte/high-byte form):
$\$ 0083$
\$1131-\$1132
\$1133-\$1134
\$1135-\$1136
\$1137-\$1138
color source
starting $x$ coordinate starting $y$ coordinate ending $x$ coordinate ending $y$ coordinate
When the line-drawing routine is called, the values in these memory locations determine the color and location of the line. After the routine has drawn a line, it moves the values from the ending coordinate addresses to the starting coordinate addresses. This makes it easy to draw connected lines-after the first line is drawn, only the new ending point needs to be loaded. As an ex-
ample, the following routine draws a line from $(10,20)$ to $(150,80)$ with color source 1 , and then draws to $(40,120)$ with color source 2.

| LDA | \#\$00 | ;set high bytes of |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| STA | \$1132 | ; starting |
| STA | \$1134 | ; and ending |
| STA | \$1136 | ; coordinates |
| STA | \$1138 | ; to zero. |
| LDA | \#\$0A | ;load 10 (\$A) into |
| STA | \$1131 | ; starting x . |
| LDA | \#\$14 | ;load 20 into |
| STA | \$1133 | ; starting y . |
| LDA | \#\$96 | ;load 150 into |
| STA | \$1135 | ; ending x . |
| LDA | \#\$50 | ;load 80 into |
| STA | \$1137 | ; ending y . |
| LDA | \#\$01 | ;load 1 into |
| STA | \$83 | ; color source. |
| JSR | \$AF72 | ;draw first line |
| LDA | \#\$28 | ;load 40 into |
| STA | \$1135 | ; ending x . |
| LDA | \#\$78 | ;load 120 into |
| STA | \$1137 | ; ending $y$. |
| LDA | \#\$02 | ;load 2 into |
| STA | \$83 | ; color source. |
| JSR | \$AF72 | ;draw second line |
| RTS |  | ;return. |

Although the graphics mode can be set using machine language, it's best to use the BASIC GRAPHIC statement, which initializes certain memory locations used by the line-drawing routine. Likewise, it's best to use the BASIC COLOR statement to define the color sources. The routine above assumes that the multicolor mode has been set and color sources 1 and 2 have been defined by the BASIC program that calls the routine.

Why bother with machine language at all, when the BASIC DRAW statement can do the same thing? The reason is speed. BASIC may not be fast enough when many lines need to be displayed in a short time. The program accompanying this article demonstrates the speed possible when a machine language routine is used.

## Walking Lines

Type in "Walking Line Demo." Since it contains a machine language program in DATA state-
ments which must be typed accurately, use "The Automatic Proofreader," found elsewhere in this issue, to enter the program. Be sure to save a copy of the program before running it.

After you've saved a copy, load and run the program. You'll see a bundle of lines walking across the screen. Press any key to stop the demo.
See program listing on page 104.

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## Todd Heimarck <br> Assistant Editor

Computers are great at alphabetiz-ing-they don't make mistakes and they don't complain about how boring the job is.

This month we'll take a look at two sorting algorithms: the bubble sort and the Shell sort. (Shell is capitalized, by the way, because it's named after Donald Shell, its inventor.) Both sorts, including the demonstration programs here, apply to any Commodore computer.

## Four Rules

Sorting programs work in a variety of ways, but they all have four things in common. The first rule is that the items to be put in order, whether they're strings or numbers, must be in an array. At the beginning of the program, use the DIM command to set the dimension of the array. If the list has room for 50 items and is called B\$, you'll put DIM $\mathbf{B} \$(50)$ in one of the first lines. To find a single element in the array, use a number or a numeric variable in parentheses after $\mathrm{B} \$$. The 26th item on the list will be $B \$(26)$. If you're sorting numbersbatting averages, for example-use a numeric array such as $B(X)$.

The second rule is that you have to initialize the values in the array. Like all other variables on the 64 or 128, newly created arrays are empty. Numeric arrays start out filled with zeros; string arrays begin as a collection of null strings (strings that contain nothing, with a length of zero). To initialize the array, you could type in the values yourself. Or you could put the values in DATA statements and READ them into the array. Or you could store them in a disk file and initialize the array by reading the file. The example programs set up the array by selecting characters at random.

Third, you need a way to com-
pare two items in the list, to see if they're in the right order. In BASIC, you use the greater than ( $>$ ) and less than ( $<$ ) operators, which work on both numeric and string variables. The heart of a sorting routine is the section where the computer loops through the list to find out which items are incorrectly placed.

Finally, if two strings or numbers are in the wrong order, you have to switch them with a line like this: $\mathrm{T} \$=\mathrm{A} \$: \mathbf{A} \mathbf{\$}=\mathrm{B} \$: \mathbf{B} \$=\mathrm{T} \$$.

## The Bubble Sort

For short lists, a bubble sort is adequate. In terms of speed, however, it's not a good choice, as we'll see later. For explaining how a sort works, the bubble sort is excellent because it's short.

Let's say you have an array of ten strings. The following three lines will put the array in partial order:
10 FOR J $=1$ TO 9
20 IF N\$(J) $>\mathrm{N} \$(\mathrm{~J}+1)$ THEN T $\$=\mathrm{N} \$(\mathrm{~J}):$
$\mathrm{N} \$(\mathrm{~J})=\mathrm{N} \$(\mathrm{~J}+1): \mathrm{N} \$(\mathrm{~J}+1)=\mathrm{T} \$$
30 NEXT
The FOR-NEXT loop counts from 1 to one less than the size of the array ( 9 , in this example). The variable Jis the counter for the loop and an index to the array. The IFTHEN in line 20 compares one member of the array to its neighbor on the list. As J counts from 1 to 9, $\mathrm{N} \$(1)$ is compared to $\mathrm{N} \$(2)$, then $\mathrm{N} \$(2)$ is compared to $\mathrm{N} \$(3)$, and so on until the final pass through the loop, where $\mathrm{N} \$(9)$ is compared to $\mathrm{N} \$(10)$. This covers the final two items in the array, and it's why the loop counts up to 9 , when the array size is really 10.

If two strings are out of order, they're swapped. Now let's say $N \$$ (2) equals ZELDA and it's alphabetically the last string on the list. The first comparison leaves $\mathrm{N} \$(1)$ and $\mathrm{N} \$(2)$ in place. The second comparison switches 2 and 3 (now $\mathrm{N} \$(3)$ is ZELDA). The third moves our string down to $\mathrm{N} \$(4)$, and so on.

When the loop has finished, $\mathrm{N} \$(10)$ holds ZELDA. We can't predict whether any of the first nine strings are in order, but we know that the last item in the array is correct.

Each time the loop is repeated, one more item falls into place. Eventually, the list will be sorted. The main bubble sort routine is found in lines 120-180 below. The outer loop starting at line 120 counts backwards from 79 to 78 to 77 , down to 1 . The inner loop counts from 1 to $\mathrm{M}-1$ to 79 , then 1 to 78,1 to 77 , and so on.

Since we know that the first pass puts the last element in place, it's not necessary to check it in the later loops. The second pass puts the penultimate string (number 79) in its place, so it doesn't need to be checked anymore.

## Bubble Sort

RK $10 \mathrm{z}=80: \operatorname{DIM} \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{Z}): \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{RND}(-1 \varnothing$ g)

BB $2 \varnothing$ FOR M=1TOZ:L=INT(RND(1)* 6+3)
AJ 36 FOR N=1TOL: $\mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{M})=\mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{M})+\mathrm{C}$ HRS (INT (RND (1) * $26+65$ )) :N EXT:PRINTC\$(M),
AM 40 NEXT:PRINT CHRS(147);
кC $5 \varnothing$ GOSUB1øø:GOSUB1øø
GH 60 GETAS:IFAS=" THEN6
QD 76 End
AC $10 \emptyset$ PRINT"sorting"
 $\mathrm{P}=\varnothing$ : $\mathrm{SW=}$ Ø
FC 12б FOR M=(z-1)TOISTEP-1
SE 136 FOR $N=1$ TOM: $C P=C P+1$
XP 140 IF $\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{N})<\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{N}+1)$ THEN17 ©
GK 150 SW=SW+1
HE $160 \mathrm{~T} \$ \mathrm{Cl}(\mathrm{N}): \mathrm{CS}(\mathrm{N})=\mathrm{CS}(\mathrm{N}+1)$ : $\mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{~N}+1)=\mathrm{T} \$$
SQ $17 \varnothing$ NEXT
MR $18 \emptyset$ NEXT
KM $19 \varnothing$ PRINT TI;"JIFFIES", CP;" COMPARISONS"
CH $2 ø \varnothing$ PRINT SW;"SWAPS"
GQ $21 \varnothing$ FOR M=1TOZ:PRINTC $\$(M),:$ NEXT: PRINT
CD $22 \varnothing$ RETURN
Line 140 compares two strings. If they're in place, the program skips ahead to line 170 . The CP variable in 130 and SW in 150 aren't really necessary. They're
there to keep track of how many comparisons and swaps are made.

## A Modified Bubble

Examine line 50 in the program above and you'll see that the bubble sort routine is called twice. The first time, the list is in random order. The second time, the array is in order. If you run the program, the program makes 3160 comparisons before it finishes (the number of comparisons is predictable: Take the length of the list, 80 ; multiply by the next number down, 79; and divide that number by 2). The first sort takes 4387 jiffies ( 73.12 seconds; a jiffy is $1 / 60 \mathrm{sec}-$ ond). The second sort, when the list is already in order, takes 2610 jiffies ( 43.5 seconds). Both times there are 3160 comparisons.

The program can be modified to make it run faster when the list is sorted (or mostly sorted):

## Modified Bubble Sort

RK $1 \varnothing \mathrm{Z}=8 \varnothing: \mathrm{DIM} \mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{Z}): \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{RND}(-1 \varnothing$ ஏ)
BB $2 \emptyset$ FOR $M=1 T O Z: L=I N T(R N D(1) *$ $6+3$ )
AJ $3 \emptyset$ FOR $N=1 T O L: C \$(M)=C \$(M)+C$ HRS (INT (RND (1)*26+65)):N EXT: PRINTCS (M),
AM $4 \varnothing$ NEXT: PRINT CHRS (147);
KC 5 Ø GOSUBIøø:GOSUB1øø
GH $6 \varnothing$ GETAS:IFAS=""THEN6Ø
QD 70 END
AC 1øø PRINT"SORTING"
MS $110 \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{FRE}(\varnothing): \mathrm{TI} \$=$ "øøøøøø": C $\mathrm{P}=\varnothing$ : $\mathrm{SW}=\varnothing$
HF 120 FOR $M=(\mathrm{Z}-1)$ TOLSTEP-1:F= $\emptyset$
SE 130 FOR N=1TOM: $\mathrm{CP}=\mathrm{CP}+1$
XP 140 IF $\mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{~N})<\mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{~N}+1)$ THEN17 Ø
XD $150 \quad \mathrm{SW}=\mathrm{SW}+1: \mathrm{F}=1$
HE $160 \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{~N}): \mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{~N})=\mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{~N}+1):$ $C \$(N+1)=T \$$
JA $17 \emptyset$ NEXT: IF $F=\varnothing$ THENM $=\varnothing$
MR $18 \emptyset$ NEXT
KM 190 PRINT TI;"JIFFIES", CP;" COMPARISONS"
CH 2øø PRINT SW; "SWAPS"
GQ 210 FOR M=1TOZ: PRINTCS (M), : NEXT: PRINT
CD 226 RETURN
The variable F has been added to lines 120,150 , and 170 . It acts as a flag that indicates whether or not a swap has occurred during each pass of the outer loop. Obviously, if no swaps have been made, the list is in order and no more sorting is needed. If F is still zero after the inner loop finishes, the sort routine ends. Now the scrambled list requires 3139 comparisons instead of 3160 and the sorted list needs 79 instead of 3160 .

## The Shell Sort

As the size of the list grows larger, bubble sorts become very slow. Run one of the bubble sort programs above and note the time. On a 128 in 64 mode, the first program took 4387 jiffies ( 73.12 seconds). Now change the first part of line 10 to read $Z=160$. That doubles the size of the list. Run the program again and it takes 18,649 jiffies ( 310.82 seconds). The list has doubled in size, but the time used by the sort program has quadrupled.

Here's an improved sorting program (lines 10-70 are the same):

## Shell Sort

RK $1 \varnothing \mathrm{Z}=8$ : $\mathrm{DIM} \mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{Z}): \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{RND}(-1 \varnothing$ Ø)
BB 2 FOR $M=1 \mathrm{TOZ}: \mathrm{L}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{RND}(1)$ * $6+3$ )
AJ $3 \emptyset$ FOR $N=1$ TOL: $C \$(M)=C \$(M)+C$ HRS (INT (RND (1) * $26+65$ )) :N EXT: PRINTC\$(M),
AM $4 \varnothing$ NEXT:PRINT CHRS (147);
KC 5ø GOSUB1øø:GOSUB1øø
GH 6ø GETAS:IFAS=""THEN6 $\varnothing$
QD 70 END
GC 1øø PRINT"SORTING": GP=Z
 $\mathrm{P}=\varnothing$ : $\mathrm{SW}=\varnothing$
JK $12 \emptyset \mathrm{GP}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{GP} / 2): I F G P=\varnothing$ THEN 2øø
HB $130 \quad \mathrm{~F}=\emptyset$
KR 140 FOR $M=1 T O(Z-G P): C P=C P+1$
CM 150 IF $C \$(M)<C \$(M+G P)$ THEN17 $\emptyset$
$\mathrm{XB} 160 \mathrm{~T} \$=\mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{M}): \mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{M})=\mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{GP})$ $: C \$(M+G P)=T \$: S W=S W+1: F=$ 1
SQ $17 \varnothing$ NEXT
KS $18 \emptyset$ IF $F$ F THEN13Ø
SS $19 \varnothing$ GOTOL2ø
AP 2øø PRINT TI;"JIFFIES", CP;" COMPARISONS"
GE $21 \emptyset$ PRINT SW; "SWAPS"
MR 220 FOR M=1TOZ:PRINTC\$(M), : NEXT: PRINT
GE 236 RETURN

The Shell sort uses a gap (the variable GP) that's initialized to half the size of the list. For an 80 -element array, GP would start at 40 . Instead of comparing neighboring strings, you compare strings that are separated by 40 . The first time through the main loop, $\mathrm{C} \$(1)$ is compared to $C \$(41), C \$(2)$ is compared to C\$(42), and so on. When no more swaps can be made, the gap is cut in half and rounded down to 20 , then $10,5,2$, and 1 .

The advantage to using the gap is that it helps strings move faster and farther. Let's use the ZELDA string as an example again. In a bubble sort of 80 strings, it takes 79 swaps to move $Z E L D A$ from the top
of the list to the bottom, a timeconsuming process. The Shell sort moves it 40 , then 20 , then 10 . After only three comparisons, the wayward string has moved a total of 70 spots on the list.

How much faster is a Shell sort? Consider the following times:

$$
80 \text { strings } \quad 160 \text { strings }
$$

Bubble 4387 jiffies 18,649 jiffies
Shell $\quad 1860$ jiffies $\quad 5001$ jiffies
Doubling the size quadruples the time for a bubble sort, but it only multiplies the Shell sort time by about 2.7 . The longer the list to be sorted, the better the Shell sort performs, as compared to the bubble sort.

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## Time Savers

## 64/128 Sprite Printer

Mitchell Ross
To look at a sprite shape, you can PEEK into memory. But it takes a long time to convert the numbers into spots on graph paper. Here's how to let the computer do the work.

First you have to know where the sprite is located in memory. On the 64 and 128, you can PEEK locations 2040-2047 to find the pointers for the eight sprites. (For sprites used on the $128^{\prime}$ 's hi-res screens, GRAPHIC 1-4, substitute 81848191.) For example, if you have a 128, PRINT PEEK (2040) should return the number 56 . That's the pointer to the first sprite. Multiply the number by 64; that tells you where the 63 bytes of the sprite shape are located in memory. In this case, sprite zero is found at $56^{*} 64$, or 3584 .

The 64 doesn't have an area of memory reserved for sprites, but I often use the area starting at 12288 in my programs. Once you know where the sprite is, run this short program:

```
5 OPEN1,3
10 SL=12288
2\emptyset FORJ=SLTOSL+6ØSTEP3 : AS='"'
3\emptyset FORK=JTOJ+2 :M=128:SB=PEEK (K
    )
40 FORL=1TO8
50 IF SBANDM THENAS=AS+"*":GOT
    07\emptyset
60 A$=A$+CHR$(32)
7% M=M/2
80 NEXTL:NEXTK:PRINT#1,AS
9\varnothing NEXTJ
```

It's written for a sprite that starts at 12288 . For other memory locations, just change the value of SL in line 10 . The sprite shape prints on the screen (in line 5, device 3 is the screen). If you own a printer, you can print out the shape by changing the first line to OPEN 1,4 . You must also close the printer channel by adding PRINT\#1: CLOSE1 as a final line.

## Instant 128 Help Screens <br> Anders Frankel

Here's a time- and memory-saving technique for people who own a 128 (or a 64 with a machine language monitor). Screen memory on both computers starts at 1024. If you have an introductory screen for a game or a series of help screens, you could put the information for one screen in a series of 25 PRINT statements. But if you have six pages of text, you'd need 150 PRINT lines. The following idea will allow you to banish all those PRINT statements from a program.

On the 128 , go into the monitor by typing MONITOR. Clear the screen and type whatever you like to create the screen you want. When the screen looks right, cursor down to the second-to-the-last line and type S "filename", 08, 400, 800 and screen memory will be saved to disk. This same idea can be used by 64 owners who have Micromon, Supermon, or some other ML monitor.

The line with the filename will be saved along with the main screen. To avoid seeing that line, you can write a short BASIC program (128 mode only) that sets up the screen and then executes BSAVE "filename",B0,P1024 TO P2023.

Once the screen is on disk, you can BLOAD it back into memory on the 128 . On the 64 , you'll have to use a line like this at the beginning of the program:

## IF $A=0$ THEN $A=1: L O A D ~ " S C R E E N 1 "$ ,8,1

If you have a 128 memory expander, the screens can be STASHed in expansion memory, then FETCHed for nearly instant access.

## Turbo-Plus/4

Robert G. Boomers
Although the VIC, 64, 16, Plus/4, and 128 all have an internal clock speed of 1 MHz (one million cycles
per second), they don't run BASIC programs at the same speed. In fact, if you time a FOR-NEXT loop that counts to 10,000 , you'll find that the VIC-20 is the fastest Commodore computer, followed in order by the 64 , the Plus $/ 4$ and 16, and the 128. Put the 128 in FAST mode ( 2 MHz ), and it jumps to number 1 on the list. Does this mean Plus/4 owners are doomed to remain in last place on the list of who's hot and who's not? Not necessarily.

It's not very well known, but the speed of the Plus/4 and 16 can be increased tremendously by turning off the screen. POKE 65286,11 turns it off and POKE 65286,27 turns it back on. The increase in speed is roughly $30-40$ percent, quite an improvement in programs that do lots of calculations (sorts, for example). It doesn't speed up the clock-it just frees the Plus/4 from having to update the screen.

With the screen turned off, suddenly the Plus/4 and 16 jump out in front of the VIC and 64. Only the 128 in FAST mode is faster than a Plus/4 with a blank screen.

If you're writing programs for others to use, they may be disconcerted to see the screen suddenly disappear. Also, if you're developing a program and it stops with an error, you won't see the error message because of the empty screen.

Since the screen blarks to the same color as the border, you can indicate that the program is still running by changing the border color occasionally while the screen is disabled. Insert a few COLOR $4, x$ lines in your program, where $x$ is a number in the range $1-16$. Both the border and the blank screen will change to the color you've chosen, and you'll be able to tell that the program is working.

# No-SYS Loader 

Walter L. Smith, Jr.

Now machine language programs can be as easy to handle as BASIC programs. With this 64 utility, running, loading, and saving most machine language programs is a snap. A disk drive is required.

Machine language (ML) programs are more difficult to load, run, and copy than their BASIC counterparts. "No-SYS Loader" narrows the gap between the two, allowing most ML programs to be treated like BASIC programs.

No-SYS Loader works by combining the ML program with a short BASIC loader to produce a new program that can be loaded, saved, and run like a BASIC program. When the program is run, the loader transfers the ML to its correct location, performs a NEW, and, if necessary, resets certain BASIC pointers.

## Typing It In

No-SYS Loader is written in machine language. It must be entered using the "MLX" machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue. When you run MLX, you'll be asked for the starting and ending addresses of the data you'll be entering. For No-SYS Loader, respond with the following values:
Starting address: 0801
Ending address: 0A88
After entering the data, be sure to save a copy of the program.

As an example of using NoSYS Loader, let's convert the game "Powerball" from this issue to

BASIC loader form. First, load NoSYS Loader and type RUN. The program asks for a filename. Make sure that a disk containing a copy of the Powerball program is in the drive; then type POWERBALL (or whatever name you used to save that program). No-SYS Loader finds the file on disk and tells you its load address. In the case of Powerball, this address is 49152.

No-SYS Loader next asks for the SYS address that starts the program. For Powerball, type 49152. Or, since the load address and SYS address are the same, you may simply press RETURN instead of typing the address.

No-SYS Loader now gives you the opportunity to insert a remark into the program. For Powerball, you may want to type May 1987 Gazette so you'll know where to find instructions for the game. Be sure that the remark you enter contains no more than 19 characters. The program doesn't check the length of your input, and if you enter too many characters, the resulting program will crash when run.

Now insert the disk on which you want the converted program saved. Enter the filename for the converted file. Let's assume you
type POWERBALL. The converted program is saved to disk.

To make sure that the program is working correctly, enter these lines:
LOAD"POWERBALL",8
LIST
You should see these lines on the screen:
10 SYS2088
20 REM your comment
The SYS address will always be 2088. This is the address of the loader, not the ML program. Run the program to see if it works properly.

Now that the program has been converted, it's easy to make copies. For example, to make a copy of Powerball, type

## LOAD"POWERBALL", 8

Then change disks (if desired) and type
SAVE'NEW NAME", 8

## Notes

A limitation of this program is that it will not convert programs that load below address 2304 (\$0900). You'll find, however, that there are few ML programs that load below this address.

If the converted program is to be used as a utility for a BASIC program, the converted program must be loaded and run first, or else it will erase any BASIC program currently in memory. An example is "Fill-64" from the November issue. See program listing on page 100.

# Dazzlers 

Paul Carlson

The most impressive screen displays on the Commodore 64 are done with high-resolution graphics. But you'll be surprised at what can be done in low resolution. These short programs demonstrate some eye-dazzling kaleidoscopic displays-using just the text screen.

When most people think of computer graphics, they think of highresolution drawings and video games. "Dazzlers" should change that. Although the resolution is very coarse-the same as that of a text screen-the flowing colors and simulated movements are fascinating to watch.

Program 1 is the main program for Dazzlers. It POKEs a machine language program into memory and prepares the screen for the Dazzler routine. Five sample subroutines are included to help get you started.

## Typing It In

To begin, type in Program 1-the Dazzler main program. Be sure to type the program in accurately since it contains a machine language program in the DATA statements. This program will not run without a subroutine beginning at line 100, but if you save a copy now, it will be easy to generate complete Dazzler programs. Save the program with a statement like this:

SAVE"DAZZLER MAIN",8
(tape users substitute ,1)

Now, when you want to write a Dazzler, load the main program and type in a subroutine. As an example, let's use Program 2 (Subroutine 1). First, load the main program with this line:

## LOAD"DAZZLER MAIN", 8

(tape users substitute ,1)
Then, with the Dazzler main program in memory, type in Program 2. When you've finished, save the complete Dazzler program with a line like this:

## SAVE"DAZZLER 1",8

(tape users substitute ,1)
Now, you may load and run the completed Dazzler program.

## More Dazzlers

Programs $3,4,5$, and 6 contain alternative subroutines for Dazzler. By following the above procedure with each of these programs, you'll have five different Dazzler programs.

You can create your own displays by altering the subroutines provided. Dazzlers work by POKEing different colors into color memory. When you write your own Dazzlers, be sure to POKE only val-
ues in the range $0-15$ into locations 55296-56319. For example, POKE 55301,12 is valid; POKE 55219,17 is not. In addition to POKEing to color memory in your subroutine, you may also print text to the screen. In this way you can create your own colorful, personalized messages.


The colors cascade across the screen in this graphics teaser-one of five different patterns included.

## The Engine

For those who may be interested in the machine language program (Program 1), we have included the source code listing as Program 7. You don't need to type this in-the object code is included as DATA statements in the Dazzler main program.
See program listings on page 104. 뭉

# Fast Boot 

Jim Allen

Once you're used to the speed and efficiency of autobooting programs on the 128 , it's a disappointment when you return to work in 64 mode. This clever utility offers a solution. A disk drive, either 1541 or 1571, is required.

Normally, the 128 's autoboot feature is unavailable in 64 mode. "Fast Boot" lets you insert a disk in the drive, turn on the computer, and, within a matter of seconds, have a 64 program appear on the screen. If you have a 1571, Fast Boot also allows for loads up to five times faster than standard 64 mode loads. Since some games and utilities consist of more than one program, Fast Boot allows you to load as many as three programs at once.

## Typing It In

First, type in Program 1, "Fast Boot ML Maker," and save it with the filename FASTBOOT M/L PRG. Be sure to use the "Automatic Proofreader" program located elsewhere in this issue to insure accurate entry. After typing it in and saving a copy, type RUN. Program 1 writes four machine language files to the disk for use by Program 2. After the ML files are created, you shouldn't need to run Program 1 again.

Next, type in Program 2, "Fast Boot." This program should be saved on the same disk with the ML programs created by Program 1. Be particularly careful when entering lines $0-9$. These lines must be typed exactly as they are printed in the list-
ing. Don't renumber Program 2 or add or delete any REM statements.

When you're ready to use Fast Boot, be sure that the drive is turned on and that it contains a disk with Program 2 and the ML files created by Program 1. Then load and run Fast Boot (Program 2). Fast Boot will load the ML files, then ask you to put the program disk in the drive. At this point, you should remove the disk containing Program 2 and insert the disk which contains the Commodore 64 program or programs that you'd like to have autobooted on the 128. (Fast Boot works only with Commodore 64 programs.) When you're ready, press the space bar to continue.

Fast Boot asks if you'd like a directory listing of the disk. Press $Y$ to see a listing. Next, you're asked for the number of programs to autoload. This can range from 1 to 3 . You must then give the filename of each 64 program that you want autoloaded. For each one, you must describe the program as BASIC or BINARY (for BASIC and machine language programs, respectively), and LOAD (to load the program only) or RUN (to load and run it). For machine language programs that load and run the same as

BASIC-SpeedScript, for exampleyou must choose the BASIC option rather than the BINARY option.

Fast Boot will then prompt you for a new disk, the disk to be made autobooting. Remove the program disk and put the new disk in the drive. You can use a blank (unformatted) disk if you wish; Fast Boot will offer you the option of formatting the new disk.

Several files are written to the new disk. When Fast Boot ends, the new disk should be set up to autoboot the specified program or programs. Test the autoboot disk by turning the 128 off, and then back on. Your 64 program should load automatically, and also run if you specified the RUN option.

## Notes

BASIC programs load higher in memory when the computer is in 128 mode, so conflicts are possible when more than one program is being loaded. For instance, the 64 version of SpeedScript can be autobooted, but you cannot use Fast Boot to autoboot SpeedScript and also load a SpeedScript text file.

Do not attempt to load or run BASIC programs that were not saved from 64 mode or from a Commodore 64. If you have a program that works in both 64 and 128 mode, be sure that you save the program from 64 mode before attempting to make it autoboot.
See program listings on page 95.

# Gameports: Joystick, Paddle, And Mouse 

Jim Butterfield

In this article, Jim Butterfield discusses how Commodore 128 and 64 game controller ports work, and he looks at the input devices that run through these ports. Also included are programs that test the ports and input devices.

The game controller ports of the Commodore 64 and 128 are quite versatile. To them, we can connect joysticks, paddles, mice, light pens, and other devices such as graphics tablets.

Unfortunately, these devices sometimes fail; and occasionally the circuitry within the computer stops working. It's useful to be able to check the system out. The programs given here allow you to test the ports as well as devices connected to the ports. They may also help you see how to go about your own programming of these devices.

## Two Main Devices

There are two principal types of interface through the controller ports: digital and analog. The digital interface sends only on/off signals-it's often called a joystick interface, since the joystick is the most commonly used device of this type. The analog, or proportional, interface sends a continuously variable sig-nal-it's often called a paddle interface, since game paddles are the most common devices of this kind. You'll also hear the analog connection called a potentiometer (or pot) interface. That's an electronics term-most of us know a potentiometer as the volume control on a radio. Paddles usually have fire buttons, which are on/off in nature, so the paddle interface has some digital input as well as analog.

A third type of interface is available on port 1 of the Commodore 64 and 128: the light pen. This is quite different from the joystick and paddle interfaces in that the light pen reading is calculated from the precise timing of the signal it sends to the computer. We won't deal with light pen operations here.

The joystick is the best-known peripheral device that connects to the game controller port. As we've mentioned, it's a digital device, sending on/off signals. The five possible signals from a joystick are up, down, left, right, and fire. Combinations are possible, so that we could simultaneously send down and left, or a three-way combination such as up, right, and fire. It would be an unusual joystick system that allowed sending simultaneous up and down signals, but from a technical standpoint even these apparently contradictory signals would be clearly understood by the computer.

You may occasionally hear of a proportional type of joystick. This is the type of joystick used with Apple II and IBM computers. This device sends an analog signal; instead of simple up or down, it sends continuously variable horizontal and vertical position values. Proportional joysticks are read like paddles, through the analog portion of the port. This type of interface is used in such devices as the MicroFlyte
interface for Flight Simulator II, which gives more of the feeling of continuous control that a real aircraft joystick would provide.

The paddle was common with some of the first video games. Tennis-type games, where each of two players would need to position a bat on the screen to keep a ball in play, almost invariably used paddles. They are still around, although joystick-oriented games have overtaken them in popularity.

## Newer Interfaces

Since the introduction of the joystick and paddle, newer devices have come into use. These use the same digital and analog inter-faces-a program picks up their signals in the same way. Some of these devices are versions of the earlier interfaces; for example, a trackball is an alternative to a joystick. Others change the nature of the user interface-although a graphics tablet uses the same connections as a pair of paddles, it will be put to a completely different use.

The trackball is a ball set into a freely rotating mounting so that it can be rotated easily in any direction. Its effect is the same as that of a joystick; it signals direction digitally. Roll it to the right, and the joystick port will detect a right signal until movement stops. Note that there's no speed indicationthe computer sees the same signal whether the ball is moving quickly or slowly. Trackballs cost more than joysticks, but usually last longer; and they can be used for more precise control in such applications as drawing with a joystick.

The graphics tablet has many physical implementations. In general, it allows you to indicate a screen position by pressing a pointer against a selected location on a rectangular board called a tablet. The pointer might be an electrically or mechanically interfaced device. On some tablets, your finger could do the job (with less accuracy). Although the tablet is physically separated from the screen, most users find that good hand/eye coordination (hand on tablet, eye on screen) is helpful when sketching or selecting an area of the screen. Typically, the paddle interface connections are used to send horizontal and vertical position coordinates to the computer.

## The Mouse

The mouse is easy to recognize. It's a small rectangular device with two or three buttons, and it rolls across the table or a special mat. Technically, mouse operation varies widely.

A mouse such as the Commodore 1350 , which sends only directional signals, is not a true mouse. The computer knows the direction of travel, but not the speed. In effect, the mouse is an upside-down trackball, and can be read the way a joystick is read. As such, it does some jobs well, and others poorly.

A true mouse is more than a joystick; it must somehow give both direction and speed to the computer (either that, or position, which amounts to the same thing). Some mice operate on an interrupt principle: Every time the mouse moves a certain distance, it sends a signal to the computer that it has done so. The processor interrupts whatever it is doing to log the mouse's movement, and then returns to its previous work. If the mouse is moved quickly, the processor services more interrupts-if slowly, fewer interrupts. In either case, the processor knows exactly where the mouse is at all times, and can track the movement regardless of speed.

## The Commodore 1351

The new Commodore 1351 mouse has a built-in processor. When it's being used as a true, proportional mouse (and you may select this as an option), it calculates its position based on observed movement. It
then reports its position to the computer. This is a useful way of doing things, since you get true mouse operation with no interrupt load on the computer.

When used in this way, the 1351 has a special problem which needs to be recognized by the computer. Its position reports (both horizontal and vertical) can go over the edge. Suppose I move the mouse right until its horizontal position reading is reported as the maximum value. What happens if I move the mouse still further right? You've probably guessed that the position reading wraps around to its lowest value, and then starts moving up again. The computer needs to understand this behavior so that going over the edge isn't mistaken for a large movement in the opposite direction.

The position reported by the 1351 covers a range of 128 possible values in both the horizontal and vertical dimensions. Since a PEEK of the paddle ports gives a number from 0 to 255, Commodore suggests you eliminate the high bit of the reading; you'd do this with the AND function. The Commodore 64 statement to properly read the 1351 might read $X=$ PEEK(54297) AND 127. On the Commodore 128, you'd use $X=$ POT(1) AND 127. Further, Commodore suggests that the lowest bit received from the 1351 be treated as jitter. To do this, replace the 127 above with 126 . As a result of losing these bits, the 1351 supplies only 64 valid positions to the computer. This is not a serious limitation. By recognizing and tracking the wrap-around feature, a program could calculate thousands of coordinate positions.

If you just want to use the 1351 as a joystick, you may select this as an option at the time of computer power-up. Just hold down the right button of the mouse as you turn the power on, and it will become a nonproportional joystick-type device like the 1350 . By the way, the 128 's reset button won't do the job-the power supply to the 1351 must be turned off before it can reconfigure.

## Problems

Joysticks can fail or turn erratic. Paddles can become "noisy" so that the readings they supply jump around randomly. Many programs
try to cover for this by averaging readings received from paddles, but if the problem gets too bad, the interface is unusable. The computer's interface ports can fail. Damage to a chip can make the computer unable to detect the signals supplied by the device.

You may have seen warnings that you should never connect or disconnect a control port device while the computer's power is on. That's good advice, and is especially true of paddles and active devices that draw power, such as graphics tablets and most mouse devices.

Occasionally, changing a device seems to be unavoidable. For example, GEOS 1.2 insists that you start by using a joystick, later giving you the option of switching to a different input device. It seems you are stuck with a live device change-to select the new input device you must use the old device (the joystick), then unplug the old and plug in the new. In the case of GEOS, the best solution is to upgrade to GEOS 1.3, which allows you to select the input device by means of the keyboard.

If live switching of a device seems unavoidable, check the connector. Some connectors are plastic on the outside, and others are met-al-clad. Don't ever try to do a live switch with one of the metal-exterior connectors-you're almost sure to hit a couple of pins on the socket and cause damage to your computer's interface chip.

## The Programs

The "Gameport Test" programs report what the computer sees-and if the computer doesn't see input from a device, either that device or the interface is bad. To find out which is at fault, switch ports or try another device.

Two versions of the Gameport Test program are provided: one for the Commodore 64 or Commodore 128 in 64 mode; the other for the Commodore 128 in 128 mode.

Connect the device or devices you wish to test; then turn on the computer and load the program. Exercise the device gently-the program's response is a little sluggish, and rapid motion might not be detected.

You may discover things you didn't know about these devices.

For example，most paddles have a ＂dead spot＂where movement is not detected．Some joysticks are good at detecting diagonal move－ ment（such as simultaneous up and left），and some are not so good．You might like to explore devices－for example，a graphics tablet that you may have used with a custom pro－ gram－so you can get a better idea of how to use them in your own programs．

It＇s interesting that the 64 pro－ gram doesn＇t work properly on the Commodore 128 in 128 mode．Even though all the PEEK locations are in the same place，the 128 ＇s interrupt structure is more active，so that the system is PEEKing the interfaces at the same time you are doing so． This causes confused readings．

By studying the program list－ ing－written entirely in BASIC－ you may get a better insight into how to write your own interface programs．The programs are good for device testing，and offer some insight into how the devices work． See program listings on page 104.

COMPUTE！＇s Gazette is looking for utilities， games，applications， educational programs， and tutorial articles．If you＇ve created a pro－ gram that you think other readers might en－ joy or find useful，send it，on tape or disk to：

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Please enclose an SASE if you wish to have the materials returned． Articles are reviewed within four weeks of submission．
－We have received a number of phone calls and letters concerning the＂Pick－ A－Letter＂program（February 1987）． Pick－A－Letter was originally written for the 128 ，but it will run on the 64 as writ－ ten－almost．The most common report was that，after several consecutive games，the program stopped with an OUT OF MEMORY ERROR IN LINE 50 message．If you had this problem，you didn＇t actually run out of memory；you ran out of stack space．The stack is the special area of memory where infor－ mation such as subroutine return ad－ dresses are stored．Pick－A－Letter uses a great many FOR－NEXT loops and GO－ SUBs，both of which eat up stack space quickly．To further compound the prob－ lem，the program jumps out of a few GOSUBs without removing the subrou－ tine call information from the stack－ not a good programming practice．Be－ cause the 128＇s BASIC stack is four times as large as the 64 ＇s，the problem doesn＇t appear nearly as soon on the 128．However，if you play Pick－A－Letter long enough on the 128，you＇ll eventu－ ally get the same OUT OF MEMORY message as on the 64．The following line corrections and additions fix the problem by exchanging several of the FOR－NEXT loops and GOSUBs with code that accomplishes the same thing without using stack space：
AG 1ø $\mathrm{BO}=5328$ Ø： $\mathrm{AC}=53281: \mathrm{SC}=1$ Ø24： $S=54272: F O R I=1 T O 40: S P S=S P \$$ ＋＂＂：LFS＝LFS＋＂\｛LEFT\}": NEXT ER 26 FORI $=1 T O 25: D N \$=D N \$+"\{D O W N\}$ ＂：NEXT：FORI＝1TO9：READH（I）， L（I）：NEXT
KD 9ø FORH＝1TO1øØ：NEXT：GOTO5
XP 120 POKES，232： $\mathrm{POKES}+1,3:$ FORL＝ 1TO1øø：NEXT：GOTO5
BE 520 PRINT＂ 839 Og＂；
AM 550 PRINT＂$\{$ BLK $\}$ R39 U才＂；
QR $640 \mathrm{NV}=\varnothing: \mathrm{NN}=\varnothing: \operatorname{CD} \$=\mathrm{PS}(\mathrm{P} \%(Q Q))$ ： $C C=P(P \%(Q Q)): Q Q=Q Q+1: I F Q Q$ $>$ NWTHENQQ $=1$
PX 736 PRINT＂$\{C Y N\} Q^{\prime \prime} ;: N V=N V+1$
PM 760 PRINTLEFT（SP\＄，30－LEN（CD\＄ ））；
BD 786 PRINT＂$\left\{\right.$ HOME ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ LEFT（DN $\$, 17$ ）TAB（22）＂E8タ\｛RVS\}"CP
HG 84ø IFZ $\$=$＂＂THEN1ø4Ø
KJ $93 \emptyset$ PRINTLEFT\＄（LF\＄，2ø）K\＄：GOSU B1480：IFUR＝1THEN1560
FD 946 GOTO $118 \emptyset$
CH 945 IFN $=\varnothing \operatorname{THENB}(\mathrm{CP})=1$ ：GOTO 77ø
DA 1060 POKES＋24，15：POKES＋5，128： POKES $+6,32:$ POKES， $64:$ POKE $\mathrm{S}+1,156$ ：POKES $+4,17$
AJ 1665 POKE162， $0:$ WAIT162，2：POKE S＋4， 16

FK 113 $1 F V=65$ THEND $=1: C(C P)=\varnothing: N=$ Ø：B（CP）$=1$ ：GOTO1250
KA 1140 IFV＝88THEND＝1：GOSUB70：GO SUB70： $\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{CP})=1$ ：GOTO89 $\varnothing$
KR 1170 GOTO89ø
DK 12 Øø $\operatorname{IFMID}(C D \$, G, 1)=K \$ T H E N N=$ N＋1：GOSUB8 ：PRINTK\＄；：GOT 01215
CD 1215 NEXTG：$C(C P)=C(C P)+L^{\star} N: G$ OSUB163ø
CH $122 \varnothing$ PRINT＂$\{\mathrm{HOME}\}$ \｛ 4 DOWN \}
\｛RIGHT\}"TAB(10*CP)" E 8 § \｛4 SPACES $\}$（4 LEFT\}"C(CP) ；
AP $1230 \mathrm{NN}=\mathrm{NN}+\mathrm{N}:$ IFNN $=$ NVTHENZX $=1$ ： GOTO134Ø
XA 1240 GOTO 945
QJ 1270 NN＝NN＋N：IFNN＝NVTHENZX＝1： GOTO134ø
PM $128 \emptyset$ GOSUB1øø：GOTO89ø
CP 1290 PRINT＂$\{$ HOME ＂LEFTS（DN\＄， 2 1）LEFT\＄（SP\＄，39）；
EQ 13øø PRINTLEFT\＄（LFS，39）：：INPU T＂ANSWER＂；AS
XD 1336 GOSUB7ø：PRINT＂$\{$ HOME \}
\｛4 DOWN\} \{RIGHT\}"TAB (10*C P）＂E8习 $\{4$ SPACES $\}$ \｛ 4 LEFT $\}$ ＂C（CP）；
AQ 1332 NN＝NN＋N：IFNN＝NVTHENZX＝1： GOTO134ø
AH 1334 GOTO87
QM 1446 PRINTTAB（1б）LEFT（SP\＄， 29 ）；
ES 15øø $\mathrm{G}=1$
BX 1505 IFK $\$=$ MID $($ RL $\$, G, 1$ ）THENUR ＝1：RETURN
RS $1510 \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{G}+1:$ IFG $<=$ RTHEN 1505
MB $1530 \mathrm{G}=1$
FE 1535 IFK\＄＝MID\＄（ULS，G，1）THENUP $=1:$ RETURN
SG $1540 \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{G}+1:$ IFG $<=$ UTHEN 1535
JP 156 Ø PRINT＂\｛HOME＂＂LEFT（DN $\$, 2$ 1）LEFTS（SP\＄，39）；
XD 1570 PRINTLEFT $(L F \$, 39)$ ；
JB 1610 PRINTLEFT\＄（LFS，25）＂E8 \｛2 UP\}";
SD $166 \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\{H O M E\}$＂LEFT（DN $\$, 2$ 3）；
BQ 1690 PRINT＂$\{$ HOME $\}$＂LEFT（DN \＄， 2 3）；
KB 1746 FORI5＝1TO3：FORJ＝1TO9：POK ES，L（J）：POKES $+1, H(J): N E X$ T：FORJ $=9 \mathrm{TO} 1 \mathrm{STEP}-1$ ：NEXTJ， I5
AQ 1770 PRINT＂ E 40 I才＂；
XR 1850 IFASC $($ PAS $)=89$ THENPP $=\varnothing: G O$ TO26
BQ 1860 PRINT＂$\{C L R\}^{\prime \prime}$ ：END
In addition to these changes，six lines should be deleted altogether： 60,130 ， $140,650,660$ ，and 670 ．

There is one other bug in Pick－A－ Letter．As written，the program did not recognize when a word was completed if the word contained a hyphen $(-)$ or an apostrophe（＇）．The corrections above also fix that problem．

## BEFORE TYPING ．．

Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How To Type In COMPUTE！＇s GAZETTE Programs，＂ which appears before the Program Listings．

## Powerball

See instructions in article on page 46 before typing in．

Cøøø：4C 65 C8 8D Ø3 24 8A 48 F8 Сøø8：98 48 AE ø3 24 BC 5B CB 84 Cø1ø：A9 øø 99 ø4 D4 BD 54 CB EB Cø18：99 ø5 D4 BD 62 CB 99 ø6 99 Cø20：D4 BD 69 CB DØ Ø3 AD 1B 6E Cø28：D4 99 Ø1 D4 BD 7ø CB 99 C8 Cø30：ø4 D4 49 Ø1 99 Ø4 D4 6811 Cø38：A8 68 AA 60 A9 øø 85 FC D8 Cø40：BD 3D 24 ØA ØA ØA 85 FB 94 Cø48：øA 26 FC ØA 26 FC 186553 Cø50：FB 85 FB A5 FC 69 øø 85 1E Cø58：FC A5 FB 18 7D $46 \quad 24 \quad 8595$ Cø60：FB 85 FD A9 9465 FC 85 Dø Cø68：FC 1869 D4 85 FE AØ Øø 52 Cø70：6Ø A9 øø 8D Ø2 24 BD 46 C7 Cø78：24 3ø 15 CD 47 CD Fø 2611 Cø80：9ø 24 AD 47 CD 9 D 462413 Cø88：A9 FF 9D $35 \quad 244 \mathrm{C} 98 \mathrm{C} \quad 2 \mathrm{~A}$ Cø90：A9 ø0 9D 4624 9D $35 \quad 2425$ Cø98：A9 øø 2ø ø3 Cø BD 1D 24 7E CøAD：20 96 Cl 9D 1D 24 BD 3D 1C CøA8：24 $3 \varnothing 16$ CD 46 CD $9 \varnothing 2799$ CØBD：EE 62 24 AD 46 CD 9 D 3D 6B CøB8：24 A9 øø 9D 2D 24 4C C9 EC CøC0：Cの A9 øø 9D 3D 24 9D 2D C9 CøC8：24 A9 øø $2 \varnothing$ ø3 Cø BD 2584 CøDØ：24 2 2 96 C1 9D 25 24 AD D2 CøD8：Ø2 24 6Ø 2 2ø 7A C1 BD 67 3ø CøEØ： 24 9D 3D 24 BD 5F 24 9D 17
 CøFD：BD 4F 24 9D 2D 24 A9 ø2 $^{\text {D2 }}$ CøF8：4C 03 Cø B1 FB CD 4A CD ØE C1øø：FØ ø8 8A 91 FB A9 $0 \varnothing 9180$ C1ø8：FD 60 AD 1424 C9 97 D 0 Cø C110：21 A9 $2 \varnothing 91$ FB B1 FD 2977 C118：øF CD 48 CD Dø ØA A9 Ø2 8ø C120：20 ø3 C0 A9 ø1 4C 8C C4 3E C128：A9 ø1 2ø ø3 С $\varnothing$ А9 ø3 4C F3 C130：68 C4 B1 FD 29 ØF CD 4898 C138：CD FØ AØ CD 49 CD FØ 1F 52 C140：AD 49 CD 91 FD AD 1B D4 71 C148：30 ø8 29 日F C9 Ø2 9ø F5 69

 C158：ø1 2ø ø3 Сø 4С 7A C1 A9 4A C160：2ø 91 FB A9 $942 \varnothing 68$ C4 A8 C168：AD 1B D4 C9 Cø Bø Ø3 2ø AF C170：øE С3 A9 ø1 2 Ø ØЗ Сø 4С øС C178：7A Cl BD 3D 24 DD 6724 C |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | C180：Dの ØA BD 1D 242096 C1 29 C188：9D 1D $24 \begin{array}{llllll}60 & \text { BD } & 25 & 24 & 20 & 97\end{array}$ C190：96 Cl 9D $25 \quad 246049 \mathrm{FF}$ ØB C198：85 Ø2 E6 Ø2 A5 ø2 6098 EA C1AØ：48 BC 1D 24 3ø ØD C8 CC 71 C1A8： $4 \varnothing$ CD B $111989 D 1 D 248 \emptyset$ ClBø：4C BD C1 88 CC 41 CD 9022 C1B8：04 98 9D 1D $24 \quad 68$ A8 6ø 5E ClCø：BD 1D 243064 DE 1D 24 EB

 C1Dø：25 24 3の ØD C8 CC 40 CD 8E ClD8：B $111 \begin{array}{lllllll} & 11 & 98 & 9 D & 25 & 24 & 4 C \\ \text { EB } & 24\end{array}$ ClEb：Cl 88 CC 41 CD $906498 \quad 66$ ClE8：9D $25 \quad 24 \quad 68$ A8 $6 \emptyset$ BC 25 F4 C1FØ：24 3Ø ØA 88 Cø Ø2 Fの ØF 5B ClF8：98 9D $25 \quad 24$ 6ø C8 Cø FE BD
 C2ø8：2ø 86 C2 FØ Ø1 $6 \emptyset$ A9 $2 \varnothing$ A3 C21ø：91 FB AD $18249 \mathrm{D} \quad 15 \mathrm{24}$ 7A

C218：F0 øE AD 4424 9D 3D 24 C9 C220：DE 3D 24 A9 Fø 9D 2D 24 FF C228：A9 øø BD $25 \begin{array}{llllll}24 & 3 \varnothing & \text { Ø3 } & 2 \varnothing & 94\end{array}$ C230：96 Cl 9D $25 \quad 24$ BD 1D 24 ED C238：10 ø3 $2 \varnothing 96$ Cl 9D 1D 24 D6 C246：AD $6424 \quad 38$ ED $65 \quad 241081$
 C250：ø4 24 CD 0524 FØ 64 Bø 88 C258：13 90 日8 BD $35 \quad 24$ CD 3C 7A C26ø：24 Bø 09 BD 1D 24209671 C268：C1 9D 1D 24 AD 0624 CD B7 C27ø：72 24 BØ Ø6 $2 \varnothing$ CD C1 4 C B6 C278：Cø Cl CD $73249 \varnothing \quad$ Ø6 $2 \varnothing 4 \mathrm{~F}$ C280：EE C1 4C 9F C1 $6 \varnothing$ BD 3D B9 C288：24 CD $4424 \mathrm{~F} \emptyset \quad 6160$ BD 68 C290：35 24 8D 6624 AD 3C 2440 C298：8D $\quad 67 \quad 24$ BD $46 \quad 24$ ØE 96 EB C2Aの：24 2A ØE 06 24 2A 8D 94 CD C2AB：24 AD 4D 24 øE 67 24 2A 96 C2BD：øE $\begin{array}{llllllll} & 24 & 2 \mathrm{~A} & 18 & 6 \mathrm{D} & 75 & 24 & \mathrm{AB}\end{array}$ C2B8：8D $0524 \mathrm{AD} 65 \quad 2438 \mathrm{ED}$ BC C2Cø：ø4 2410 ø3 $2 \varnothing 96$ Cl CD $3 \varnothing$ C2C8：74 24 Вø ø3 А9 øø 6Ø A9 8F C2Dø：ø1 6ø A9 øø 9D 3D 24 9D EB C2D8：2D 24 AD 1B D4 CD 47 CD 9 F C3EØ：Bø F8 9D $46 \quad 24$ AD 1B D4 F7 C2E8：C9 Eø 9ø ø3 2ø ØE C3 AD 3 C C2F0：1B D4 29 日F CD 1C 24 Bø 27 C2F8：F6 9D 2524 FE 2524 AD CA C3øø：1B D4 29 1F 4A $9 \varnothing$ ø3 2ø 1C C3ø8：96 Cl 9D 1D $246 \varnothing$ AD 12 Eø C31Ø：24 1ø Ø1 6Ø 8A 489848 C2 C318：A9 øø 8D $23 \quad 24$ AD 42 CD 82 C320：4A 8D 2B 24 BD 46248 D B4 C328：4C 24 BD 3D 24 8D 4324 6C C330：A9 80 8D 3B 24 8D 3324 F3 C338：8D 1224 AD 1 B D4 29 ø7 EF C340：CD 1324 Fø F6 AA AD 1B DF C348：D4 DD 38 CD Bø ED 8E 13 ø3 C350：24 BD 3ø CD 8D 2D Dø A5 A4 C358：FB 48 A5 FC 48 A9 Eø 85 A4 C360：FB A9 CC 85 FC AD $13 \begin{array}{llllll} & 24 & \text { AB }\end{array}$ C368：øA ØA ØA 1865 FB 85 FB 5C C37ø：A5 FC 69 øø 85 FC Аø øø 98 C378：A2 28 B1 FB 9D øø 2ø E8 67 C380：E8 E8 C8 C 0 日8 Dø F3 68 AF C388：85 FC $68 \quad 85 \mathrm{FB} 68$ A8 68 B2 C39ø：AA $6 \emptyset$ BD $46 \quad 24$ 9D 5F $241 C$ C398：BD 3D 24 9D $67 \begin{array}{llllll}24 & \text { BD } & 35 & 29\end{array}$ C3AD：24 9D $\begin{array}{llllll}57 & 24 & \text { BD } & 2 D & 24 & 9 D \\ 57\end{array}$ C3A8： $4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 24 \mathrm{BD} 1 \mathrm{D} 2418$ 7D 35 lC C3Bø：24 9D $35 \quad 24$ BD 1D $243 \varnothing 75$ C3B8：øB BD $46 \quad 2469$ øø 9D 46 øD C3C0：24 4C CC C3 BD $46 \quad 24$ E9 7C C3C8：øø 9D 46 C3Dø：7D 2D 24 9D 2D 24 BD 25 5B C3D8：24 3ø 日B BD 3D 2469 øø 99 C3EØ：9D 3D 24 4C EE C3 BD 3D $\mathrm{øF}^{\mathrm{F}}$ C3E8：24 E9 øø 9D 3D 2460 AD BF C3FØ：øø DC 8D øø 2429 Ø4 D 9 FF C3F8： 69 AD 45 CD 8D 24244 C 87 C4øø：17 C4 AD øø 2429 ø8 Dø A2 C4ø8： 69 AD 44 CD $8 \mathrm{D} \quad 24244 \mathrm{C} 78$ C410：17 C4 A9 øø 8D $24 \quad 24$ AD 7E C418：øø $24 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 29 & 1 \varnothing & \text { Dø } & 2 \mathrm{E} & \text { A9 } & \text { øø } & 63\end{array}$ C420：8D $15 \begin{array}{lllllll}15 & 24 & 8 D & 16 & 24 & 8 D & 17 \\ 86\end{array}$
 C430：AE 4E CD BD 3D 2410 ØF E3 C438：AD 4D $24 \begin{array}{llllll} & 9 D & 46 & 24 & \text { AD } & 44 \\ \mathrm{AC}\end{array}$ C440：24 9D 3D 24 DE 3D 24 CA $2 C$ C448：EØ 07 DØ E7 A2 $972 \varnothing 92$ Aø C45ø：C3 AD 2424 8D øø $242 \varnothing$ C2 C458：71 Cø AD 2424 CD øø $243 F$ C460：F0 ø5 A9 øø 8D $24 \quad 24607 \mathrm{E}$ C468：CE 1A 24 Dø 1F AD 1B 24 7B C47ø：Dø 17 8D 6F 24 AD 1C $24 \quad 65$ C478：8D 0224 A9 64 2б 8C C4 E9 C48ø：CE $\begin{array}{llllllll} & 24 & 1 \varnothing & \mathrm{~F} & \mathrm{EE} & 1 \mathrm{C} & 24 & 47\end{array}$ C488：60 CE 1B 24 8D øø 24 8A DA C490：48 98 48 A2 65 AD Bø 97 DE C498：18 6D øø 24 8D Bø 97 A9 B2 C4Aø：øø 8D ø1 24 BD AB 07 C9 64 C4A8：3A 9ø 9 D EE $0124 \begin{array}{llllll} & 38 & \mathrm{E} 9 & \mathrm{~F} 6\end{array}$

C4B8：CA BD AB 0718 6D $0124 \begin{array}{llllll} & 18\end{array}$ C4Cø：9D AB Ø7 EØ FF Dø D8 68 5ø C4C8：A8 68 AA $6 \emptyset$ A2 98 AD 45 F 1 C4Dø：24 1ø ø3 4C 37 C9 20 3C F2 C4D8：CØ A9 $20 \begin{array}{llllll}91 & \text { FB CE } & 45 & 24 & 14\end{array}$ C4EØ： $3046 \quad 20 \quad 3 \mathrm{C}$ C $\varnothing$ Bl FB CD 6 E C4E8：4A CD Fø $\mathrm{CB}_{\mathrm{B}}^{\mathrm{AD}} 4 \mathrm{C}$ CD 91 A5 C4F0：FB AD 4D CD 91 FD 60 A9 59 C4F8：FF 8D 4524 B1 FD 29 øF B7 C50ø：CD 48 CD Fø 23 CD 49 CD FD C5ø8：Dø ØE A9 2ø 91 FB A9 1187 C51ø：2ø ø3 Cø A9 ø3 4C 68 C4 FD C518：AD 1B D4 29 ØF C9 ø2 9ø A2 C520：F7 91 FD A9 ø6 4C 03 C 18 E
 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { C53ø：1ø } & \text { Ø3 } & 4 \mathrm{C} 37 & \text { C9 A2 } & \text { Ø6 } & 2 \emptyset & 86\end{array}$
 C540：øø 8D 1224 A9 FF 8D 43 5F C548：24 6Ø $2 \emptyset \quad 86 \quad \mathrm{C} 2 \mathrm{D} \varnothing$ Ø3 4 Cl 16 C550：8C C5 60 BD $46248 D 469 F$ C558：24 8D $47 \begin{array}{lllllll}24 & 8 D & 48 & 24 & \text { BD } & 18\end{array}$ C560：3D 24 8D 3D 24 8D 3E 2411 C568：8D 3F 24 BD 1D 24 8D 1D 9C C570：24 8D 1E 242096 Cl 8D E3 C578：1F 24 BD 2524 8D $25 \quad 24$ 6C C580：8D 27242096 Cl 8D 2620 C588：24 A9 øø 6ø 8A 48 98 $48 \quad 85$ C590：A9 øø 8D 1224 A2 ø3 9D 13 C598：15 24 CA 10 FA AD 1424 EC C5AØ：AA EØ ø2 Dø 32 A9 øø 8D CC C5A8： $75 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 24 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 72 & 24 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 73 & 24\end{array} 4 \mathrm{E}$ C5B0：4E $7424 \mathrm{AD} 3 \mathrm{C} 2418 \quad 69 \mathrm{~EB}$ C5B8：8Ø 8D 3C 24 AD 4D 2469 Ø6 C5C0：ø1 8D 4D 24 A2 072071 FE C5C8：Cø A9 øø 8D 2424 AD 2F 34 C5D日：CD 2D 1D Dの 8D 1D DØ A9 6B
 C5EØ：BD 3ø CD 8D 2E Dø EØ øø 6ø C5E8：Dø 24 A2 Ø2 AD 42 CD BC 29 C5F0：25 2410 Ø3 AD 43 CD 9D FD C5F8：25 24 AD 42 CD BC 1D 24 B9 C6ø0：10 63 AD 43 CD 9 D 1D 2483 C6ø8：CA 10 E1 4C C3 C6 Eø 01 FB C610：D D 16 A9 64 8D 18 24 4 CC 68 C618：C3 C6 A9 øø 8D 1524 8D ø5
 C628：EØ ø2 Dø 35 AD 27 CD ØD C6 C630：1D Dø 8D 1D Dø ØE 7224 CB
 C640：8D $75 \quad 24 \mathrm{AD} 3 \mathrm{C} 2438 \mathrm{E} 9 \mathrm{IE}$ C648：81 8D 3C 24 AD 4D 24 E9 98
 C658：Cの A9 øø 8D $24 \begin{array}{llllll}24 & 4 \mathrm{C} & \text { C3 } & 97\end{array}$ C66ø：C6 Eø ø3 Dø 23 A2 øø BD 58 C668：3D $241 \varnothing 07$ E8 BD 3D 24 EC C67ø：1ø Ø1 E8 AD 4B CD C9 Ø1 64
 C689：A9 03 8D 4B CD 4C C3 C6 F7 C688：EØ ø4 DØ ø3 4C C3 C6 Eø B1 C690：05 DØ 15 AD 1C 24 C9 ØA 61 C698：FØ ØB A9 øø 8D 6F 24 EE F7 C6Aø：1C 24 4E 3D CD 4 C C3 C6 D $\emptyset$ C6A8：EØ Ø6 DØ 13 AD A1 Ø7 C9 3F C6B0：39 Fø ø9 EE A1 ø7 4E 3E 2B C6B8：CD 4C C3 C6 4C C3 C6 Eø 65 C6Cø：ø7 Dø øø A9 FF 8D $43 \quad 2481$ C6C8：AD $13 \begin{array}{llllllll}24 & 8 D & 14 & 24 & 68 & \text { A8 } & \text { F9 }\end{array}$ C6D®：68 AA 60 A2 07 Aø $0 E$ BD Ø8 C6D8：3D $241 \varnothing$ øC BD 28 CD 2D 28 C6Eø：15 Dø 8D 15 Dø 4C $4 \varnothing$ C7 $3 \varnothing$ C6E8：BD $2 \varnothing$ CD ØD 15 D $\varnothing 8 \mathrm{BD} 15$ ø4 C6Fø：Dø BD 2D 24 8D øø 24 BD Bø C6F8：3D 24 ØE øø 24 2A øE øø D5 C7日日：24 2A ØE Øø 24 2A 6929 B3 C7ø8：99 ø1 Dø BD $35 \quad 24$ 8D øø EF C710：24 BD $46 \quad 24$ ØE øø 24 2A ØF C718：øE øø 24 2A $18 \quad 69 \quad 97$ 8D D7 C720：ø1 24 ØE øø 24 2A 99 øの F7 C728：Dø 9ø ØC BD $2 \varnothing$ CD ØD $1 \varnothing$ Ø 4 C730：Dø 8D 1ø Dø 4C $4 \varnothing$ C7 BD 4B C738：28 CD 2D 10 Dø 8D 10 D D A3 C740：88 88 CA 10 9260 A2 02 ED C748：CE ØA 24 Dø Ø9 CE ØB 2411 C750：AD øC 24 8D ØA 24 BD 3D BØ

C758：24 3ø Ø6 2 2の 81 C7 4C 64 Fø C760：C7 $20 \quad 37$ C9 CA 10 EF AD 83 C768：øB 2410 Ø9 4E ØD 24 AD B5 C770：øD 24 8D ØB 2460 AD 1B ØB $^{\text {Cl }}$ C778：D4 1ø ø3 4C 9F C1 4 C CD $\quad$ Ø6
 C788：C7 2ø 3C Cø B1 FB 8D øø $3 \varnothing$ C790：24 EC øø 24 Dø Ø4 A9 2ø B9 C798：91 FB BD 1524 Fø 2F BD F9
 C7A8：øø 9D $25 \begin{array}{lllllll} & 24 & \text { AD } & 24 & 24 & 9 D & 6 A\end{array}$ C7Bø：1D $24 \quad 2 \varnothing 92$ C3 $2 \varnothing 71$ Cø 47 C7B8：68 9D $25 \quad 2468$ 9D 1D 24 E2 C7Cø：CE $1924 \begin{array}{lllllll}\text { AD } & 19 & 24 & 29 & \text { Ø3 } & \text { øC }\end{array}$ C7C8：D8 03 DE $15 \begin{array}{llllll}15 & 24 & 6 \emptyset & 2 \emptyset & 92 & 24\end{array}$ C7DØ：C3 $2 \varnothing 71$ Cø FØ 99 A9 FF 83 C7D8：9D 3D 24 CE 4B CD 6ø 2ø 6A
 C7E8：60 Aの øø A2 05 BD 3D 24 B8
 C7F8：2ø 71 Cø $\mathrm{F} \varnothing$ Ø8 $2 \varnothing 76$ C7 91 C8øø：A9 6520 ø3 Cø AD 1B D4 A3 C8ø8：FØ 16 C9 ØF $\mathrm{B} \emptyset 12$ 9D 27 Fl C81ø：DØ FE F8 67 BD F8 07 C9 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { ø3 }\end{array}$ C818：86 Dø 65 A9 83 9D F8 67 E7 C82ø：2ø 86 C2 2 Fø 1 B $2 \varnothing$ 3C Cø 5 D C828：B1 FB CD 4C CD Fø 11 C9 2E C830：ø2 Bø 1C 8E øø 24 AA $2 \varnothing 61$ C838：7A Cl $2 \varnothing 76$ C7 AE øø 24 FF C840：A9 Ø3 $2 \varnothing$ Ø3 C 0 A9 FF 9D E5 C848：3D 24 A9 Ø1 $_{2}$ 2曰 8C C4 CA 4 E C850：EØ Ø2 DØ 99 6Ø A9 CD 8D 59 C858：73 C9 A9 CB 8D 74 C9 A9 83 C860：ø1 8D 1C 24 60 A9 93 20 8C C868：D2 FF $2 \varnothing \begin{array}{lllllll}55 & \mathrm{CB} & 2 \emptyset & \mathrm{~B} & \mathrm{CA} & \mathrm{BF}\end{array}$ C87ø：A9 ØF 8D 86 Ø2 A9 øø 8D F8 C878：21 Dø A9 26 8D øø $24 \mathrm{~A} \varnothing \mathrm{BB}$ C880：øø AE 46 CD E8 $1820 \mathrm{~F} \quad$ 3C C888：FF A2 øø BD 83 CB $2 \varnothing$ D2 FC C89ø：FF E8 EC øø 24 D $\varnothing$ F4 $2 \varnothing 68$ C898：F9 CA $2 \emptyset$ EF C3 $2 \emptyset 46$ C7 CF C8AØ：2Ø 2D C5 $2 \varnothing$ E9 C7 $2 \varnothing$ CC C3 C8A8：C4 AD 8D Ø2 29 Ø1 Dø F9 C2 C8Bø：2ø D3 C6 $2 \varnothing 14$ CB D $\varnothing$ E2 77

 C8C8：E8 EØ 24 D 0 F5 2 2Ø 24 C9 DA C8Dø：AD $78 \quad 24$ 8D 73 C9 AD 7142 C8D8：24 8D 74 C9 A9 3б 8D 3D 71 C8E0：CD A5 A2 8D $98 \quad 24$ CE 9866 C8E8：24 A5 A2 CD ø8 24 Fø Ø9 E2 C8Fø：AD ØØ DC $291 \varnothing$ FØ Ø5 Dø A6 C8F8：Fの $2 \varnothing 55 \mathrm{C} 8$ A2 øø BD AB 7E C9øø：07 DD B8 67 Fø 649014 E 2
 C91ø：øB A2 65 BD AB 67 9D B8 BB
 C920：24 4C 7F C8 A5 A2 69 3C 1C C928：8D ø8 24 A5 A2 CD ø8 24 E3 C930：Dの F9 A9 ø4 4C ø3 Cø A9 B9 C938：DC 8D ø8 24 EE ø8 $24 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 91$ C940：FB 60 A9 øø 85 FB 85 FD 44 C948：8D 1A 24 8D 1B 24 Aの $\varnothing 011$
 C958：99 øб Ø6 88 Dø F4 AD 73 2B C960：C9 8D 7ø 24 AD 74 C9 8D EC C968：71 24 A9 6485 FC A9 D8 7F
 C978：øF EE 73 C9 Dø ø3 EE 74 3F C980：C9 2ø 98 C9 90 EC Bø ØD 57 C988：C9 øø FØ ø9 EE 73 C9 DØ 59 C99ø：ø3 EE 74 C9 604 C C 55 C8 34 C998：8D øø $24 \begin{array}{lllllllllllll} & 29 & \text { Ø3 AA } & 4 \mathrm{E} & \text { øø } & 69\end{array}$ C9AØ： 24 4E øø 24 EØ Ø2 $9 \varnothing 125 \mathrm{E}$ C9A8：AD 1A 2418 6D øø 24 8D Eø C9Bø：1A 24 AD 1B 2469 øø 8D 16 C9B8：1B 24 BD 5 F CD 91 FB BD FA C9Cø：63 CD 91 FD C8 Dø ØB E6 12 C9C8：FC E6 FE A5 FC C9 97907 C C9DØ：ø1 6Ø CE øø 24 Dø E3 6063 C9D8：AØ 18 A9 øб 99 øø D4 88 F6 C9E0：10 FA A9 ØF 8D 18 D4 A2 7A C9E8：Ø7 A9 FF 8D 0F D4 A9 80 E2 C9F0：8D 12 D4 A2 67 BD 3D $24 \quad 62$

C9F8：30 112 2ø 3C Cø Bl FB 8D ø3 CAØØ：Ø0 24 EC øø 24 DØ Ø4 A9 52 CAø8： $2 \varnothing$ 91 FB CA 10 E7 AD 45 FE CA10：24 3Ø 1ø A2 ø8 20 3С Cø E9 CA18： Bl FB CD 4 C CD D $\varnothing \varnothing 4$ A9 67 CA2ஏ：20 91 FB A9 FF 8D 1424 C6 CA28：8D 45248 D 1524 A9 FA BA CA $30: 8 D$ ØC 24 A9 $3 \varnothing$ 8D ØD 24 A4 CA38：8D ØB 24 A2 07 BD 4 F CD A1 CA40：9D F8 $\quad 07$ A9 FF 9D 3D 2473 CA48：BD 57 CD 9D 27 Dø CA 1048 CA50：EC AC 46 CD $88 \quad 8 \mathrm{C} 442450$ CA58：88 8C 3D 24 A9 618 D 72 IE CA60：24 A9 05 8D 73 24 A9 9671 CA68：8D 7424 A9 øб 8D 752446 CA70：8D 1D Dø AD 47 CD 4A 8D 9C CA78：46 24 8D 4D 24 A9 øø 8D 16 CA8ø：12 $24 \begin{array}{lllllll} & 24 & 18 & 24 & 8 D & 3 C & 24\end{array} 4 \mathrm{~F}$ CA88：8D $35 \quad 24$ 8D 3424 8D $24 \quad 01$ CA9ø：24 8D 2C 24 A9 Fø 8D 2D BC CA98：24 A9 Ø1 8D 4B CD AD 42 D2 CAA ：CD 18 6D 1C 24 8D 1D 2448 CAA8：AD 43 CD 38 ED 1 C 24 BD D8 CABD：25 $24 \begin{array}{lllllll}20 & \text { D3 } & \text { C6 } & 4 \mathrm{C} & 24 & \text { C9 } & 9 \mathrm{C}\end{array}$ CAB8：A2 øø A9 øø 9D øø 2ø 9D 9F CACØ：øø 21 CA DØ F7 A9 FF A2 $\mathrm{DE}_{\mathrm{E}}$ CAC8：27 Aø øø 9D øø $2 \varnothing$ 9D 40 EF CADØ：2ø E8 Eø $4 \varnothing$ Dø F5 A2 16 BA
 CAEØ：CB 9D Cø $2 \emptyset$ AD 81 CB 9D 86
 CAFØ：E8 E8 E8 C8 C 0 Ø8 D $\varnothing$ E 97 CAF8：60 A9 8 8 8D 3E CD A2 27 A7 CBøø：BD 98 Ø7 9D 76 24 CA $1 \varnothing 41$ CBø8：F7 A9 93 2Ø D2 FF A2 27 7D
 CB18：Ø2 9D 98 DB CA 10 F1 A9 øD CB2ø： 01 8D 6F 24 A2 Ø8 A9 FF 54 CB28：9D 3D 24 CA 10 F8 2042 F 5 CB3ø：C9 4C D8 C9 AD 6F 24 D $\varnothing$ BB CB38：Ø6 2Ø F9 CA 4C 51 CB AD B3 CB4日：4B CD DØ ØD CE A1 67 AD 94 CB48：A1 67 C9 30 F6 $65 \quad 20$ D8 63 CB50：C9 A9 Ø1 6ø D5 øø øø 2A 36
 CB6ø：øø øø F3 F3 F3 ø3 øø ø3 64 CB68：ø3 øВ 1Е 46 ØА ø9 øø øø Еø CB70：11 11111802010101078 CB78：øø øø 1С 3 E 3E 1C øø øø D9 CB8 ：1F F8 10 10 20504144443 E CB88：4C $45 \begin{array}{llllllll}53 & 2 \varnothing & 34 & 2 \varnothing & 2 \emptyset & 2 \emptyset & 86\end{array}$


 CBA8： $305065245 \begin{array}{llllll}50 & 53 & 20 & 46 & 79\end{array}$ CBBD：49 $52 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 45 & 2 \varnothing & 54 & 4 F & 2 \varnothing & 43 & 8 F\end{array}$ CBB8：4F $4 \mathrm{E} 54 \begin{array}{llllll}54 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 55 & 45 & 2 \sigma & 1 \mathrm{D}\end{array}$ CBCD：41 $54 \begin{array}{llllllll}50 & 54 & 48 & 49 & 53 & 2 \varnothing & 85\end{array}$
 CBDØ：AØ A3 A3 ø1 Fの 53 3C 53 C6
 CBED：ø1 Aø F3 F3 F3 F3 A4 99 31 CBE8： 11 Aø F2 F2 Aø A2 Aø A2 2A
 CBF8：93 1093104 AB 491249 BE CCøø：ø1 Aø DF 11 øB 11 7B 11 F3 CCø8：øB 11 DF 4F 99 EF 4321 øC CC1ø：87 19 E7 ø1 Aø A3 91 Cø 38 CC18：A3 91 Aø A3 91 Ø1 D8 32 AA CC20：68 43585150535051 Aø CC28：5C 3A 61 A1 F2 F2 A1 F3 53 CC3ø：F3 Al 27 ø5 $27 \quad 65 \quad 27$ ø5 ø2
 CC4ø：ø5 ø8 ø5 74 Ø5 14 Ø5 67 CF CC48： 65 Ø4 05 14 05 Ø7 54 ø5 39 CC50：ø6 ø5 øC 11 ø4 ø5 14 ø5 22 CC58：13 48 ø5 ø6 ø5 ø8 ø9 øA F2 CC60：11 10 $65 \quad 28$ ø6 04 ø6 64 F9 CC68： 6618 1D 18 Ø6 96 ØD ØF 98
 CC78：14 3D ØF 64 Ø5 141 EF Ø4 46
 CC88： 0514 ØA 0412 Ø4 ØA 14 F3 CC9ø：ø9 ØF 11 ØA ØD $17 \quad \emptyset 5 \quad 1418$

CC98：ØA Ø4 1E 08 ØE 09 Ø7 ØE 2 D ССАØ：ØВ 12 Ø9 ØЕ ØВ 05 ØЕ ø8 D6 CCA8：FE 11 6A 05 ø6 95 ø6 65 F8 ССВØ： 06 Ø5 ØА 0513 ø5 ØА $05 \mathrm{E5}$ CCB8：ø6 65 ø6 65 Ø6 $6542 \quad 65 \quad 75$ CCCØ：ø6 ø5 ø6 Ø5 ø6 ø5 ØА 05 øD CCC8：13 Ø5 ØA 05 Ø6 65 Ø6 6514 CCDø：ø6 Ø5 66 Ø5 13 135 8A Ø5 92 CCD8：13 ø5 8A 65 13 Ø5 46 øø 18 CCEØ：C3 99 9F C3 F9 99 C3 FF Bø CCE8：C3 99 9F 9F 9F 99 C3 FF A3 CCFD： 9 F 9F 9F 9F 9F 9F 81 FF AE CCF8：C3 99 F9 E3 F9 99 C3 FF 16 CDøø：81 9F 9F 87 9F 9F 9F FF 6B CDø8：99 898181919999 FF 41 CD1Ø：FF 99 C3 øб C3 99 FF FF øF CD18：83 99 99 83 9F 9F 9 F FF $\quad$ ø2
 CD28：FE FD FB F7 EF DF BF 7F BF CD3ø：ø7 Ø5 ø6 øE ø2 ØА øC ø4 86 CD38： C 0 FF FF FF FF 3060 FF B5 CD40：23 DD ø8 F8 2D D3 162781
 CD50：82 8283838380816198 CD58：ø1 ø1 ø4 67 ØD 01 012034 CD6ø：FA FA FA øø ø1 øC 05 øø D9

## BEFORE TYPING

Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How To Type In COMPUTE！＇s GAZETTE Programs，＂ which appears before the Program Listings．

## Unscramble

## Article on page 44.

QE 10 POKE53281，$\varnothing:$ POKE53280，6： $\mathrm{CO}=54272$ ：SC＝1024：NDX＝198 ：REM NDX＝2ø8 ON THE 128
GA $2 \sigma$ POKECO $+24,15$ ： $\mathrm{POKECO}+5,17$ ：POKECO＋6， 240 ：POKECO， 1 ø
FC $3 \emptyset \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{RND}(-\mathrm{TI})$ ： $\operatorname{DIMA}(4 \varnothing), \mathrm{B} \$($ 4б），TE（4ø）
EP $4 \varnothing$ FOR $I=\emptyset$ TO 9：READ NUS（I） ：NEXT：DATA øø，ø1，ø2，ø3，б 4，Ø5，06，07， 08,09
FE $5 \emptyset$ FOR $I=1$ TO 5：READ FFS（I） ：NEXT：DATA FIRST，SECOND， THIRD，FOURTH，FIFTH
BG 60 PRINT＂$\{C L R$ \}\{YEL\}": D $\$=$＂ \｛23 SPACES\}"
EH $7 \varnothing$ PRINTSPC（14）＂\｛2 DOWN\}E83 UNSCRAMBLE＂：PRINTSPC（14） ＂区1ø Ty＂
JM $8 \varnothing$ FOR $I=\varnothing$ TO 1：PRINT $\operatorname{SPC}(1$ 1）＂$\{3$ DOWN $\}$ E 7 ヨPLAYER \＃＂R IGHT\＄（NUS（I＋1），1）＂＇S NAM E＂
KK 9ø PRINTSPC（11）；：INPUT PS（I ）：IF PS（I）＝＂＂THEN PRINT ＂\｛2 UP\}": GOTO9ø
JA $1 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{P} \$(\mathrm{I})=\operatorname{LEFT} \$(\mathrm{P} \$(\mathrm{I}), 1 \varnothing): \mathrm{N}$ EXT
KK 110 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{DOWN\}": POKE NDX，Ø：FOR I＝1 TO 5：W\＄（I ）＝＂＂：NEXT
MC $12 \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\{3$ SPACES $\}$（RVS $\}$ 88才＂P\＄（C）
EB $13 \varnothing$ FOR $I=1$ TO 5
JE 140 PRINT＂$\{D O W N\}\{3$ SPACES $\}$ \｛YEL\}ENTER \{RVS\}"FFS(I) ＂\｛OFF\} WORD TO BE SCRAM BLED\｛OFF\}"
BG $15 \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\{3$ SPACES $\} ":$ INPU TWS（I）：IFWS（I）＝＂＂THENPR INT＂${ }^{\text {（UP }\} " ; ~: G O T O 15 \emptyset ~}$

JA 160 W\$(I)=LEFT $($ W $(\mathrm{S}), .15):$ F ORP=1TOLEN(WS(I))
JM $17 \varnothing$ IFMID $\$(W \$(I), P, 1)<" A " O R$ MID\$(W\$(I), P, 1) > "Z"THEN P=LEN(W\$(I)): NEXT:GOTOI 40
HA 180 NEXT: NEXT: PRINT" (2 DOWN) 88 \{ 9 SPACES $\}$ SC RAMBLING THE WORDS..."
XJ 190 GOSUB210:GOSUB330:GOSUB $58 \varnothing$
EM 200 FOR $I=1$ TO $10: B \$(I)=" "$ : NEXT: GOTO11ø
KC 210 FOR $I=1$ TO 5:R (I) $=$ "": $N$ EXT:FOR MT=1 TO 5:UPS=L EN(W\$(MT))
CA 220 FOR $I=1$ TO UPS: $T E(I)=1$ : NEXT
XK 236 FOR $I=1$ TO UPS
BJ $24 \varnothing \mathrm{XX}=\mathrm{INT}\left(\mathrm{UPS} \mathrm{*}^{\mathrm{RND}}(1)\right)+1: \mathrm{IF}$ TE (XX) $=\varnothing$ THEN $24 \varnothing$
BP $25 \emptyset \mathrm{~B} \$(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{MID} \$(\mathrm{~W} \$(\mathrm{MT}), \mathrm{XX}, 1)$ $: \operatorname{TE}(X X)=\varnothing: \operatorname{NEXT}: R \$(M T)="$
JG 260 FOR $I=1$ TO UPS: $R(M T)=R$ \$(MT)+B\$(I)
DH $27 \emptyset$ NEXT:IF RS(MT) $=\mathrm{W} \$(\mathrm{MT}) \mathrm{A}$ ND LEN(W\$(MT)) $>1$ THEN22 $\emptyset$
SD 280 NEXT
PE 290 PRINT"\{CLR\}\{2 DOWN\}\{UP\} \{9 SPACES\}WORDS ARE SCR AMBLED \{DOWN\}": $Q Q=-Q+1$ : $\mathrm{SP}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{PS}(\mathrm{QQ}))+24: \mathrm{SP}=\mathrm{SP}$ /2
EG $3 \varnothing \square$ PS=19-SP:PRINT SPC(PS) [SPACE]PS(QQ)", PRESS A NY KEY TO BEGIN\{HOME\}": GOSUB67ø
JG $31 \varnothing$ POKENDX, $\varnothing: W A I T N D X, 1: G E T$ A
CQ $32 \emptyset$ PRINT"\{CLR\}": RETURN
KF 33 FOR MT=1 TO $5: C S=-C+1: S$ $\mathrm{P}=\operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{PS}(\mathrm{CS})) / 2)$
MM 340 PS=19-SP:PRINT" $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { HOME }\end{array}\right.$ [6 DOWN\}"SPC(11)D\$" \{DOWN\}": PRINTSPC(11)DS: PRINTSPC(11)D\$
DP $35 \emptyset$ PRINT"\{HOME $\}$ (2 DOWN\}"SP C(PS)"\{RVS\}"PS(CS):SP=I $\operatorname{NT}(\operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{RS}(\mathrm{MT})) / 2): \mathrm{PS}=19$ -SP
DC $36 \emptyset$ PRINT"\{3 DOWN $\}$ \{YEL $\}$ "SPC (PS) RS(MT)
GQ $37 \varnothing$ FOR $J=1$ TO LEN(WS(MT)): AS(J) $=$ MIDS (W\$ (MT) , J, 1) : NEXT
DQ 38 Ø $\mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{SC}+360+\mathrm{PS}: \mathrm{CC}=\mathrm{Z}+\mathrm{CO}: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{P}$ S:FOR $\mathrm{I}=1$ TO LEN(W\$(MT) ): POKE Z,99: POKE CC, 1
MJ $39 \emptyset$ GET R $\$: T M=T M+. ø 6: I F$ INT (TM) > 59 THEN MI $=M I+1: T$ $M=I N T(T M)-6 \emptyset$
QD 4 4 Ø IF MI>9 THEN TT $\$=S T R \$(M$ I):MI\$=RIGHT\$(TT\$,2):GO TO42ø
MB $410 \mathrm{MIS}=\mathrm{NU}$ (MI)
QQ $42 \emptyset$ IF TM $>=1 \varnothing$ THEN TT $\$=$ STRS (INT (TM)) :TM\$=RIGHT\$(TT \$, 2): GOTO44ø
MQ 430 TM $=$ NU $\$(T M)$
ED $44 \varnothing$ PRINT" ${ }^{(H O M E\}}$ (2の DOWN\}"S PC(17)"\{YEL\}WORD"MT
RK 450 PRINT" $\{$ HOME $\} 8$ 8才" $\operatorname{SPC}(17)$ MIS": "TM\$:IF R\$="" THEN $39 \varnothing$
XJ 460 PRINT" ${ }^{(6}$ DOWN\}"
SE $47 \varnothing$ IF $\mathrm{R} \$=\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{I})$ THEN PRINT \{SPACE\}TAB (X)AS(I): :PA= 50:UPS=50:GOSUB660: GOTO 490:STOP
RK $48 \emptyset \mathrm{TM}=\mathrm{TM}+1 \varnothing: \mathrm{PA}=2 \varnothing: \mathrm{UPS}=12 \sigma$ : GOSUB660: GOTO39ø

DP $490 \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{Z}+1: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1: \mathrm{CC}=\mathrm{CC}+1$ : NEX T:NEXT MT:PRINT:PRINT" [3 DOWN\}": $Q=-C+1$
FC $5 ø \varnothing \mathrm{SP}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{P} \$(\mathrm{Q}))+19: \mathrm{SP}=\mathrm{INT}$ (SP/2): PS=19-SP
 \{SPACE\}TIME FOR (RVS\}"P \$(Q)"\{OFF\} WAS\{DOWN\}":S $\mathrm{P}=14: \mathrm{MI}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{MI} \$)$
MA $52 \emptyset$ PRINT $\operatorname{SPC}(S P) ;: I F M I>\theta$ \{SPACE]THEN PRINT"
\{5 LEFT\}" MI"MINUTE";
RD 530 IF MI>1 THEN PRINT"S";
XS 540 IF MI> $\varnothing$ THEN PRINT" AND ";
JC $55 \emptyset$ TM=VAL(TMS): PRINT TM"SE COND";:IF TM>1 THEN PRI NT"S"
BP 560 PRINT"\{HOME \} 20 DOWN\}"S PC(17)" $\{6$ SPACES\}"
JK 570 FOR $\mathrm{I}=1$ TO 3øøø:NEXT:SO (Q) $=M I * 1 \varnothing \varnothing+T M: \operatorname{SOS}(Q)=M I$ \$+":"+TMS:TM= $:$ :MI $=\varnothing$ :RET URN
CE 58 IFC<>1THENC=1:RETURN
DC 590 PRINT"\{CLR\}\{5 DOWN\}88 $\{14$ SPACES \}FINAL SCORES ": PRINT SPC(14)"E12 TY \{2 DOWN\}"
EC 6øø PRINTSPC(11)PS(ø)TAB(23 )SOS(ø):PRINT"\{2 DOWN\}" SPC(11)P\$(1)TAB(23)SO\$( 1)

KJ $61 \varnothing$ PRINT" $\{2$ DOWN $\} ": W N \$=P \$($ ø): IF SO ( $\varnothing$ ) $=\mathrm{SO}(1)$ THEN
[SPACE\}PRINT SPC(14)"IT
'S\{2 SPACES\}A TIE": GOTO 646
XE 620 IF $\mathrm{SO}(1)<\mathrm{SO}(\varnothing)$ THEN WN $\$$ $=P \$(1)$
RG 630 PRINT"\{11 SPACES\}\{RVS\}" WN\$" IS THE WINNER \{2 DOWN \}"
GE 640 PRINT" $\{2$ DOWN $\}$ \{ 7 SPACES \}PRESS ANY KEY TO PLAY AGAIN"
MG 650 WAITNDX, 1:GETAS:RUN
CH 660 POKE CO +1, PA: POKE CO +4 , 33:FOR QQ=1 TO UPS:NEXT : POKE CO $+4,32$ :RETURN
RC 670 FOR PA=4 0 TO $2 \varnothing$ STEP-1: UPS $=2 \varnothing$ : GOSUB66 $:$ NEXT $: F O$ R I=1 TO 5øø:NEXT:RETUR N

## Fast Boot

Article on page 89.

## Program 1: Fast Boot ML Maker

EX 10 REM M/L PROGRAMS FOR FAS TBOOT-64
SF 36 :
MP 40 PRINT"\{CLR\}"TAB (81)"THIS PROGRAM WILL SAVE FOUR"
QX 50 PRINT" M/L PROGRAMS TO D ISK -- BE SURE"
EA $6 \emptyset$ PRINT" THE DISK YOU USE \{SPACE\} IS THE SAME AS"
HS 70 PRINT" THE ONE WITH FAST Воот-64!"
EE $8 \emptyset$ PRINT: PRINT" HIT SPACE B ar to continue"
DK 90 GETKEY ZZS:IF ZZS<>" " T HEN $9 \varnothing$
CQ 1øø $A D=49152: E A=49178: G O S U B$ $31 \varnothing$
XD 110 READ DA:DA=DA/137: POKE \{SPACE\} AD, DA:AD=AD+1
GC $120 \mathrm{EA}=49197$ : $\mathrm{GOSUB} 31 \varnothing$
GC 130 READ DA:DA=DA/55:POKE A

D, $D A: A D=A D+1$
AX 140 EA=49241: GOSUB 310
QF 150 PN $\$=" F A S T$ LOAD M/L":GOS UB $33 \varnothing$
HP 160 :
CA 170 POKE 49179,137: POKE 491 98, 55 : AD $=49242$
RR 180 RESTORE 510:EA=AD+38:GO SUB 310
FJ 190 PN $\$=$ "FAST RUN $M / L ": G O S U$ B $33 \varnothing$
AR $2 ø 0$ :
MA 210 RESTORE 570:AD=49171:EA $=A D+61$ : GOSUB $31 \varnothing$
XD $22 \emptyset$ READ DA:DA=DA/2ø3: POKE \{SPACE \} $A D, D A: A D=A D+1$
XM 23ø EA=AD+17:GOSUB 310:READ DA: DA=DA/43: POKE AD, DA : $A D=A D+1$
HX 240 EA=AD+69:GOSUB 310: PNS= "FAST LOAD BASIC": GOSUB $33 \varnothing$
RA 250 :
FM 260 AD $=49171+62$ : POKE AD, 203 : $A D=A D+19:$ POKE $A D, 43$
FM $270 \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+71: \mathrm{EA}=\mathrm{AD}+23:$ RESTO RE 780:GOSUB $31 \varnothing$
JJ $28 \emptyset$ PN $\$=" F A S T$ RUN BASIC": GO SUB $33 ø$
SJ 290 END
ED 300 :
BP 310 DO UNTIL AD=EA+1:READ D $A: P O K E$ AD, $D A: A D=A D+1: L O$ OP: RETURN
QE 320
QP $33 \emptyset$ RESTORE 830:EA=EA $+8: G O S$ UB 310
JX $34 \varnothing$ BSAVE(PN§), Bø, P49152 TO P(AD)
PQ 350 RETURN
QH 360 :
GA $37 \varnothing$ DATA $169,3,141,48,2 ø 8,1$ 62,0,189
GH 380 DATA $144,1,157, \varnothing, 128,23$ 2,224,9
EG $39 \varnothing$ DATA $208,245,169$
XK 4øø :
GG 410 DATA $48,133,95,169,4,13$ 3,96,169
JM $42 \emptyset$ DATA $13426,133,90,169,4$
MP 430 DATA $133,91,169,144,133$ ,88,169,1
FG $44 \varnothing$ DATA $133,89,32,191,163$, 76,5170,1
XJ 450 DATA $162,1,142,22,268,3$ 2,163,253
QH 460 DATA $32,86,253,32,21,25$ 3,32,91
CQ $47 \varnothing$ DATA $255,88,32,83,228,3$ 2,191,227
BD $48 \emptyset$ DATA $32,34,228,162,251$, $154,173,153$
PG 490 DATA $1,141,17,3,173,154$ , 1, 141,18, 3
FA 500 :
DS 510 D
DATA 169,83,141,119,2,1 69
FE $52 \emptyset$ DATA $89,141,120,2,169,8$ 3,141,121
JB 530 DATA 2,169,55,141,122, ,169,56
FE 540 DATA $141,123,2,169,52,1$ 41,124,2
PJ 550 DATA $169,13,141,125,2,1$ 69,7,133,198
RE 560 :
XC $57 \emptyset$ DATA $1,133,25,169,32$
XF $58 \emptyset$ DATA $133,26,169,1,133,2$ 7,133,43
KK $59 \emptyset$ DATA $169,8,133,44,133,2$ 8,174,154
EM $60 \emptyset$ DATA $1,240,16,160,0,177$ , 25,145

JR $61 \varnothing$ DATA 27,2øø,208,249,23ø ,26,230, 28
GX $62 \emptyset$ DATA $2 ø 2,2 ø 8,242,174,15$ 3,1,240,8
SH $63 \varnothing$ DATA 177,25,145,27,200, 2ø2,208,248
KP $64 \emptyset$ DATA $169,102,133,95,169$ ,4,133,96
DR 650 DATA $169,36337,133,90,1$ 69,4,133,91
BD 660 DATA $169,144,133,88,169$ ,1,133,89
HM $67 \varnothing$ DATA $32,191,163,76,2881$ ,1,162,1
QJ $68 \emptyset$ DATA $142,22,2 ø 8,32,163$, 253,32,8ø
AH 690 DATA $253,32,21,253,32,9$ 1,255,88
FK 7 Øø DATA $32,83,228,32,191,2$ 27,173,1
KQ 710 DATA $8,141,144,1,173,2$, 8,141
BG $72 \emptyset$ DATA $145,1,32,34,228,17$ 3,144,1
HH 730 DATA $141,1,8,173,145,1$, 141,2
QX 740 DATA $8,162,251,154,24,1$ 73,153,1
QF 750 DATA 1ø1,43,133,45,173, 154,1,101
ME 760 DATA $44,133,46$
MB 770
RG $78 \emptyset$ DATA $169,82,141,119,2$
GX 790 DATA $169,85,141,120,2,1$ 69,78,141
JM 8 Øø DATA 121,2,169,13,141,1 22,2,169
PQ $81 \emptyset$ DATA $4,133,198$
RE 820 :
GK $83 \varnothing$ DATA $169, \varnothing, 141,48,2 \varnothing 8,7$ 6,116.164

## Program 2: Fast Boot

EM ø GOTO $26 \emptyset$
PG 1 PNS(1)="Ø123456789ABCDEF" $: \operatorname{LP}(1)=12345: I=1$
JD 2 PNS(2)="Ø123456789ABCDEF" $: \operatorname{LP}(2)=12345: I=2$
JJ 3 PNS (3) $=$ "Ø123456789ABCDEF" $: \operatorname{LP}(3)=12345: I=3$
JH 4 DATA $\varnothing, 4,102,254,195,194$, $265,56,48,123,123$
SE 5 IF PEEK ( 215 ) <>ø THEN PRIN T: PRINT"\{TOP\}SWITCH TO 40 COLUMN MONITORII": GRAPHI c $\varnothing$
EH 6 FAST:FOR $J=1$ TO I:BLOAD(P $\mathrm{N} \$(\mathrm{~J})), \mathrm{B} \varnothing, \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{LP}(\mathrm{J})):$ NEXT
XS 7 BLOAD"LOADER ROUTINE",BØ, P1ø24:SE=4øø: $P A=32768$
BK 8 FOR $I=\varnothing$ TO 8: POKE SE+I, PE EK(PA+I): READ DA: POKE PA + I, DA:NEXT
DA 9 READ DA:POKE SE+I,DA:READ DA: POKE SE+1ø, DA: GO64
JE $1 \varnothing$ :
RC $2 \varnothing$ FOR $I=1$ TO 5:FAST: $N I=N A($ I): $A I=A A(I): I F \quad$ PN $\$(I)=" "$ THEN BEGIN
FH $3 \emptyset: I F$ I<4 THEN DI=DI +1 :DL ( DI)=I:NEXT I

DA $4 \varnothing$ :BEND: GOTO 1 øø
MD 50 BANK 1:SZ=PEEK (POINTER( P N\$(I))):BANK $\varnothing:$ PRINT HH\$ ; PNS (I)
RK 60 FOR J=1ø24 TO J+SZ-1: PJ= PEEK (J):IF PJ<32 THEN PJ $=\mathrm{PJ}+64$
HJ $7 \varnothing$ POKE NI,PJ:NI=NI+1:NEXT \{SPACE\}J:POKE NI, 34:IF S $\mathrm{Z}=16$ THEN $10 \emptyset$
DF $8 \emptyset$ FOR $\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{NI}+1$ TO $\mathrm{H}+15-\mathrm{SZ}: \mathrm{PO}$

KE H, 32 :NEXT H
AM 9ø :
FA $1 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT HHS;LP(I):Kl=4:IF I>3 THEN Kl=2:SLOW
BR 110 FOR $K=1025$ TO $K+K 1:$ POKE $A I, \operatorname{PEEK}(K): A I=A I+1: N E X$ T K:NEXT I
HJ $12 \varnothing$ :
RC 13ø FAST: POKE 842, 48: POKE 8 43,13: $\mathrm{K}=2$ : IF DI THEN BE GIN
QD 140 :FOR $\mathrm{I}=1$ TO DI:POKE 842 +K, ASC(MIDS(STRS(DL(I)) ,2,1))
GP 150 : BEND: $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{K}+1$ : POKE $842+\mathrm{K}$, 13: $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{K}+1$ : NEXT I
EE 160 POKE $842+\mathrm{K}, 19: \mathrm{K}=\mathrm{K}+1$ : POK E $842+\mathrm{K}, 13: \mathrm{K}=\mathrm{K}+1$ : POKE 2 ø8, $K: A D=S B+42 \varnothing$
DQ 170 :
GE $18 \emptyset$ IF $\operatorname{PEEK}(A D)<>2 ø 3$ THEN A D=AD+1:GOTO 180
JF $190 \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+1: \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{AD})<>\varnothing$ \{SPACE\}THEN $19 \varnothing$
JS 2 øø FOR $J=1$ TO 2: $A D=A D+1: P O$ KE AD, Ø: NEXT
FH $210 \mathrm{BQ}=\mathrm{AD}+1$ : POKE 4624, BQ AN D 255: POKE 4625, BQ/H1
JS 220 :
AM 230 PRINT HHS;"DSAVE";QT\$;" AUTOEXEC.64";QT\$
CB 240 COLOR 5,CC:SLOW:END
RA 250 :
CR 260 EC $\$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(27): Q T \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(3$ 4): DIM LA (11), EA (11): MT =637øø:MS=49152
MS $270 \mathrm{HM}=32768: \mathrm{Hl}=256: \mathrm{PN} \$=" \mathrm{FA}$ ST LOAD BASIC": BA= $\varnothing$ :LA $=$ MS: HH $\$=$ " $\{2$ HOME $\}$ \{CLR $\} "$
CB 28 Ø IF $\operatorname{RGR}(X)<>\varnothing$ THEN PRINT :PRINT"SWITCH TO 4ø COL UMN MONITORI11": GRAPHIC $\emptyset$
CS 290 PRINT HH\$;TAB(81)"STAND BY...": LA ( $\varnothing$ )=LA: GOSUB [SPACE]1ø40:EA( 0$)=E A$
AX 300 LA $=\mathrm{LA}+\mathrm{H} 1: \mathrm{LA}(1)=\mathrm{LA}: \mathrm{PN} \$={ }^{\prime}$ FAST RUN BASIC":GOSUB 1 ø40:EA (1)=EA
HP $31 \varnothing$ LA $=\mathrm{LA}+\mathrm{H} 1$ : LA $(1 \varnothing)=\mathrm{LA}: \mathrm{PN} \$=$ "FAST LOAD M/L":GOSUB 1 040:EA $(10)=E A$
PR 320 LA=LA+H1:LA(11)=LA:PN\$= "FAST RUN M/L": GOSUB $1 \varnothing$ 40: EA (11)=EA
BR 330 PN $\$="$ ": PRINT" $\{C L R\} ": P R I$ NT: PRINT EC\$+"T PLACE P ROGRAM DISK INTO DISK D RIVE."
MS 340 GOSUB 1070:PRINT"\{CLR\} \{SPACE\}DO YOU WANT THE \{SPACE\}DIRECTORY (Y/N) ": GOSUB $12 ø \varnothing$
AR 350 PRINT HH\$;TAB (8ø) ;:IF Z $Z \$=" Y "$ THEN TRAP 1240:0 PEN 1,8,15, "UØ>MØ": DIRE CTORY:PRINT\#1,"Uø>M1":D CLOSE: PRINT: SLEEP 1:TRA P:PRINT TAB(160)"\{4 UP\} ";
SJ 360 PRINT ECS"T ENTER NUMBE R OF PROGRAMS ( 1,2 OR 3 )."
KK 370 GETKEY NP $\$$ :NP=VAL(NPS): IF NP<1 OR NP>3 THEN 37 Ø:ELSE IF NP=1 THEN $39 \varnothing$
AF $38 \emptyset$ :PRINT:PRINT" (RVS\}REME MBER, BASIC PROGRAM MUS T BE FIRST"
PR 39ø LA=2ø49:FOR X=1 TO NP:I F $\mathrm{X}>1$ THEN BEGIN: PRINT: PRINT
JQ 4øø :PRINT" THERE IS";MR;"B

YTES REMAINING"
EF $41 \varnothing$ : PRINT" (APPROX."; INT(M R/255+1);"DIRECTORY BLO CKS)"
MX $42 \sigma$ : BEND: PRINT" ...CONTINU E (Y/N)?": GOSUB 12øø:IF ZZS="N" THEN STOP
DQ $43 \varnothing$
KF $44 \varnothing$ PRINT: PRINT: PRINT"\{UP\} \{SPACE\}PROGRAM NAME: "; ; NL=16: GOSUB 1110:PN\$ $(x)$ $=\mathrm{PN}$ \$
PR 450
JR 460 DOPEN\#2,(PN\$):GOSUB 128 Ø: GET\#2, LBS, HBS: DCLOSE\# 2
DA $470 \mathrm{HB}(\mathrm{X})=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{HB} \$): \mathrm{LB}(\mathrm{X})=\mathrm{AS}$ $C(L B S): L P(X)=H 1 * H B(X)+L$ B(X)
FP 480 IF $\operatorname{LP}(X)<2 \varnothing 49$ THEN PRIN T" $\{2$ HOME $\}$ (CLR\}": PRINT" SORRY, CAN'T HANDLE PR OGRAMS THAT LOAD": PRINT "BELOW THE START OF BAS IC!": STOP
QG $490 \mathrm{BA}=1: \operatorname{GOSUB}$ 1040: $\mathrm{BA}=\varnothing$ : SZ $=E A-L A: E P(X)=L P(X)+S Z: H$ $A(X)=E A: I F \quad X=1$ THEN BEG IN
RJ $500: \mathrm{LP}(4)=(\mathrm{SZ}-\mathrm{HM})$ AND 255: $\mathrm{LP}(5)=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{SZ} / \mathrm{Hl})$
KA 510 :
CA $52 \varnothing$ : $\mathrm{R} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(29)$ :FOR $\mathrm{I}=1$ TO 8: RT $\$=\mathrm{RT} \$+\mathrm{R} \$:$ NEXT $:$ FR $\$=$ RT $\$+\mathrm{R} \$+\mathrm{R} \$+\mathrm{R}$ \$
RC 530 :PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:PRIN T" (TOGGLE WITH SPACE BA R) $\{2$ UP\}"ECS"J";

KG 540 :PRINT" BASIC:\{RVS\} * \{OFF\}\{2 SPACES\}BINARY: \{RVS\}\{3 SPACES\}\{OFF\} \{4 SPACES \}(RETURN)";
QP 550 : $\mathrm{GOSUB} 980: \mathrm{BI}=\mathrm{F} 1^{\star} 1 \emptyset^{\prime}: \mathrm{Fl}=$ Ø
CX $56 \emptyset$ :PRINT:PRINT:PRINT
BF $57 \varnothing$ :
XP 580 :PRINT:PRINT" $\{2$ SPACES $\}$ LOAD: \{RVS \} * \{OFF\}
(5 SPACES\}RUN: \{RVS\}
\{ 3 SPACES $\}$ \{OFF $\}$
\{4 SPACES\}(RETURN)";
AB 590 : GOSUB 980:RN=F1:LF=BI + RN
XB $6 ø \emptyset: I F$ LF $<2$ THEN LP $(1)=819$ 3: $\operatorname{EP}(1)=\mathrm{LP}(1)+\mathrm{SZ}$ : GOTO 6 $2 \varnothing$
SK $61 \varnothing$ : $\operatorname{BEND}: \operatorname{LP}(4)=\operatorname{LB}(X): \operatorname{LP}(5)$ $=\mathrm{HB}(\mathrm{X})$
AX $620 \mathrm{LX}(\mathrm{X})=\mathrm{LA}: \mathrm{LA}=\mathrm{EA}+1$ : $\mathrm{MR}=\mathrm{MT}-$ LA: NEXT
SJ 63ø
QE $64 \varnothing$ IF NP=1 AND LF<2 THEN 6 90:ELSE FOR X=1 TO NP:I F $X=1$ THEN 660
HB 650 IF $\operatorname{LP}(X)<E P(1)$ THEN PRI NT" OVERLAP ERROR PROGR AMS 1 AND"; X ; : STOP
SC 660 IF LP $(X)<760 \emptyset$ THEN PRIN T" SORRY, CAN'T HANDLE \{SPACE\}M/L PROGRAMS $\{8$ Spaces \}that load bel OW DECIMAL 76øø!":STOP
FP 670 NEXT
CQ 680 :
BX 690 GOSUB 1300:HD $\$=\mathrm{HN} \$$
AR 692 PRINT HHS;TAB (81)"\{RVS\} PLACE NEW DISKETTE IN D ISK DRIVE.": GOSUB $107 \varnothing$
CB 695 GOSUB 1300:IF HN $\$=H D \$ T$ HEN BEGIN
SH 696 : PRINT TAB(81)"YOU DIDN "T CHANGE DISKS!":PRINT " Continue ( $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}$ )?";

DS 697 :GOSUB 12ø0:IF $Z Z \$=" Y$ "
\{SPACE\}THEN 692
JR 698 : BEND: STOP
QC $7 \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINT" $\{C L R$ \}"TAB (81)"DOE $S$ IT NEED FORMATTING ( $Y$ /N)?";
MG $71 \varnothing$ GOSUB 12øø:IF $\mathrm{ZZ} \$=" \mathrm{~N}$ "TH EN PRINT" $\{$ CLR\}"TAB (8ø) ; EC§; "T": GOTO 8øø
CA 720 PRINT: PRINT: PRINT" DISK NAME: "; :NL=16:GOSUB 11 $10: \mathrm{HD} \$=\mathrm{PN} \$$
DK. 730 PRINT TAB (28)"\{UP\}"; :PR INT"ID:";:NL=2:GOSUB 11 10
XH 740 IF LEN (PNS) $=1$ THEN PN $\$=$ PNS+" "
KQ 750 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT EC\$;" T FORMATTING DISKETTE.

DK 760 OPEN $15,8,15, " N \varnothing: "+H D \$+"$ ,"+PN\$:CLOSE 15
SG 770 IF DS $=21$ THEN PRINT:PRI NT" ID REQUIRED ON THIS DISK!": GOTO $72 \emptyset$
BJ 780 GOSUB $128 \emptyset$
CD 790 :
BD $8 \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINT" $\{C L R\}$ MAKING THIS A BOOT DISK..."
QP $81 \emptyset \mathrm{ZS}=\mathrm{CHR} \$(\emptyset): \mathrm{Z} 2 \$=\mathrm{ZS}+\mathrm{ZS}: \mathrm{AE}$ \$="AUTOEXEC. 64"
GP $82 \emptyset$ OPEN $15,8,15:$ OPEN5, $8,5, "$ \#": PRINT\#15, "B-P"; 5;
RD 830 PRINT\#5, "CBM" $+\mathrm{Z} 2 \$+\mathrm{Z} 2 \$+\mathrm{A}$ ES+Z2S+CHRS (162) +CHRS (2 6);

AS 840 PRINT\#5, CHR $(160)+$ CHRS ( $11)+\mathrm{CHR} \$(76)+\mathrm{CHR} \$(165)+$ CHR\$ (175);
GA 85 Ø PRINT\#5, "RUN" + CHRS (34) + AES+ZS:PRINT"15,"U2";5; Ø; 1; $\varnothing$
BH $86 \emptyset$ PRINT\#15,"B-A"; $; 1 ; \varnothing: D C$ LOSE: D\$=DS
BJ $87 \emptyset$ :
GH $88 \emptyset$ PRINT" $\{C L R\}$ COPYING PRO GRAMS TO BOOT DISK..."
DF 890 FOR $X=1$ TO NP: BSAVE (PN\$ (X)), Bl, P(LX(X)) TO P(H $A(X))$
BP 9øø GOSUB 128ø:NEXT X
EM 910 :
HP 920 BSAVE"LOADER ROUTINE", B $\emptyset, \mathrm{P}(L A(L F)) \mathrm{TO} \mathrm{P}(E A(L F)$ ): GOSUB 128 Ø
EB $936 \mathrm{SB}=\operatorname{PEEK}(45)+\mathrm{H} 1 * \operatorname{PEEK}(46)$ : RESTORE 946
HJ $94 \emptyset$ FOR $I=1$ TO 5: READ AA:AA (I) $=\mathrm{SB}+\mathrm{AA}:$ NEXT: DATA 46 , 92, 138, 184, 188
DS 950 FOR $I=1$ TO $3:$ READ AA:NA (I) $=\mathrm{SB}+\mathrm{AA}:$ NEXT: DATA 22 , 68,114
QH 960 CC=RCLR (5) : COLOR 5, RCLR ( $)$ : GOTO $2 \varnothing$
QS 970:
QB 980 PRINTCHR\$ (27) "J"+RT\$;
JM 990 GETKEY KG\$:IF KG\$=CHR\$( 13) THEN RETURN

PX 1øøø IF KG\$<>" " THEN 990:E LSE IF F1 THEN $1 \varnothing 2 \sigma$
GD $101 \varnothing$ PRINT" $\{$ RVS \} "+FRS+"*"; :Fl=1:GOTO 98ø
JR 1ø2ø PRINT"\{RVS\}*"+FR\$+" "; :Fl=Ø:GOTO 98Ø
FB 1030 :
QP 1040 BLOAD (PNS), B (BA) , P (LA) $: \mathrm{EA}=\mathrm{Hl}$ *PEEK $(175)+\mathrm{PEEK}($ 174): GOSUB 1280:RETURN

SD $106 \emptyset$ :
GM 1070 PRINT: PRINT" HIT SPACE BAR WHEN READY.....
GE 1090 GETKEY ZZS:IF ZZS<>CHR
\$(32) THEN 1090:ELSE R ETURN
GF 1100
EC $111 \varnothing$ PN\$="": GK= $0:$ PRINT"
\{RVS \}";
CG 1130 FOR $I=1$ TO NL:PRINT" " ;:NEXT:FORI=1 TO NL:PR INT" \{LEFT\}"; :NEXT
GB 1140 GETKEY KG $\$$ :IF KG $\$=$ CHR $\$$ (13) THEN $1180:$ ELSE IF KG $\$=$ CHR $\$(2 \varnothing)$ THEN PRI NT KG\$+" \{INST\} \{LEFT\}" ; : GK=LEN (PN\$) -1 : PN $\$=$ LE
FT\$ (PNS, GK) : GOTO 1140
FP $1160 \mathrm{GK}=\mathrm{GK}+1: \mathrm{IF}$ GK $>\mathrm{NL}$ THEN
\{SPACE\}PRINT CHR\$(7):G OTO $114 \emptyset$
HK $117 \emptyset$ PRINT KG\$; : PN $\$=$ PN $\$+K G \$$ :GOTO 114ø
GG 1180 PRINT KG\$;:RETURN
BQ 1190 :
MR 12øø GETKEY ZZS:IF ZZS="Y" \{SPACE\}THEN RETURN
QE 1220 IF $Z Z \$<>" N$ " THEN 12øø: ELSE RETURN
KR 1230
BD 1240 IF ER $=30$ THEN RESUME $N$ EXT
MQ 1260 PRINT ERRS(ER);EL:STOP
MB 1270 :
XB 1280 IF $D S<2 \emptyset$ THEN RETURN: $E$ LSE PRINT"ERROR: ";DS\$ : DCLOSE: STOP
EC 1290 :
CA 13øの OPEN 15,8,15: OPEN 5, 8, 5,"\#": PRINT\#15,"U1"; 5; 8;5;"\#"
HX 131 HNS="": PRINT\#15,"B-P"; 5;144:FOR X=1 TO 20:GE T\#5, L\$: HN \$=HN\$+LS:NEXT
RS 1320 DCLOSE: RETURN

## BEFORE TYPING . . .

Before typing in programs, please refer to "How To Type In COMPUTE!'s GAZEITE Programs," which appears before the Program Listings.

## Cassette Sleeve Maker

Article on page 52.
$\operatorname{RC} 10 \operatorname{DIM} \operatorname{SG}(2,19), \operatorname{TE}(19): \operatorname{RE}$ M SET UP ARRAYS
RH $2 \emptyset$ FORI = 1 TO2: FORJ $=1 \mathrm{TO} 19$
QX $3 \emptyset$ SG\$ $(I, J)="\{19$ SPACES $\} "$
GA $4 \varnothing$ NEXTJ : NEXTI
SQ 50 SET\$="+------------------------
"-
GX 60 AX $\$="$
": ZXS="\{18 SPACES\}"
SD 70 FMS = "A": FCS="B"
AE $8 \emptyset$ PRINT" $\{C L R\}\{3$ DOWN \}
[10 RIGHT \} \{RVS \} CASSETTE
\{SPACE \} SLEEVE MAKER\{OFF \}
HB 90 PRINT"\{5 DOWN $\}\{8$ RIGHT $\} E$ NTER THE NUMBER OF SIDES

QG 1øø PRINT" \{DOWN\} \{8 RIGHT \} YO U WISH TO LABEL $(1 / 2)^{\prime \prime}$;
RJ $11 \varnothing$ INPUTC: IFC<>1ANDC<>2THE N110
$\mathrm{XJ} 120 \mathrm{AT}=\mathrm{C}$
SS 130 PRINT" $\{C L R\}\{4$ DOWN \}
\{9 RIGHT \}THE NEXT SCREE N WILL"
QJ $14 \varnothing$ PRINT" $\{$ DOWN $\}\{7$ RIGHT $\}$ SH OW HALF OF A TAPE LABEL "
CR 150 PRINT" $\{4$ DOWN $\}\{5$ RIGHT $\}$ ENTERED LINES MAY \{RVS\} NOT\{OFF\} CONTAIN:"
AG 160 PRINT" $\{4$ DOWN $\}\{8$ RIGHT $\}$ $\{\mathrm{RVS}\} ; \mathrm{OR}, \mathrm{OR} \uparrow, \mathrm{OR}+$, OR †"
HK 170 PRINT" \{6 DOWN \} \{ 8 RIGHT \} HIT ANY KEY TO CONTINUE

JJ 18 GETS $:$ IFS $\$=$ ""THEN18
RX $19 \varnothing$ REM \{ 2 SPACES \} *MAIN PROG RAM*
XX 2øø FORI=1TOC
CB 210 FORJ=1TO19
DR 22ø GOSUB7øø: GOSUB1ø2ø
DA 230 GOSUB65 0
QP $24 \emptyset$ PRINT" $\{$ HOME \} \{DOWN\}":FOR $\mathrm{R}=1 \mathrm{TOJ}$
JK 250 IFR=150RR=17THENPRINT" \{DOWN\}\{UP\}"
HE 260 PRINT" $\{2 \text { RIGHT }\}^{\prime \prime} ; \operatorname{SG} \$(I$, R)

AP 270 NEXTR
AF 280 GOSUB910
JX 290 IFJ > 15THENPRINT" \{DOWN\} \{UP\}"
EF 3øø GOSUB1170:INPUTC\$
FM $310 \operatorname{IFLEFT} \$(C \$, 1)=\operatorname{CHR} \$(94) \mathrm{A}$
NDJ < 15 THENJ=15: GOTO220
PM $320 \operatorname{SG}(I, J)=C \$$
AK 330 GOSUB910:SG\$ $(I, J)=$ LEFT $\$$ (SG\$(I,J),19)
AK 340 GOSUB121ø
SB 350 BBS=SGS (I,J): GOSUB111ø: SG\$ $(I, J)=B B \$$
HG 360 PRINT" $\{$ HOME $\}$ \{DOWN \}":FOR IK=1TOJ: GOSUB115
AD 370 IFIK=JTHENPRINT" $\{$ UP \}"
JH 38 Ø PRINT" $\{2$ RIGHT $\} "$ " SGS (I, IK) : NEXTIK
HP 390 GOSUBIØ6Ø:IFKS\$<>"Y"AND KS\$ <> "N"THENPRINT"\{UP\}" : GOTO 390
AJ 4øØ IFKS $\$=$ "N"THENSG\$ $(I, J)=Z$ XS:GOTO22ø
GX 410 NEXTJ
RA $42 \sigma$ NEXTI
BB 430 REM\{5 SPACES $\}^{\text {PY }}$ * HARD CO PY **
FB $44 \sigma$ PRINT" $\{C L R\}\{7$ DOWN $\}$ \{6 RIGHT \}PRESS ANY KEY \{SPACE\}FOR PRINTOUT"
MD 450 GETAS: IFAS=""THEN450
JR $460 \mathrm{LB}=2: \mathrm{LA}=1:$ IFAT=1THENLA $=$ $1: L B=2$
GQ 470 OPEN 4,4
KP $48 \emptyset$ PRINT\#4, SET $\$$
CB 490 PRINT\#4," + SIDE A
\{15 SPACES \}SIDE B
$\{12$ SPACES $\}+"$
ED 5øø FORJ=1TO19
GP $51 \emptyset$ TES (J) $="+\cdots+S G \$(L A, J)+"$ "+SGS (LB, J) +" + " : NEXTJ
SG 52 FORJ=1TO14:PRINT\#4, TES( J) : NEXTJ

AR 530 PRINT\#4,SET\$
RR 54ø PRINT\#4, TES (15): PRINT\#4 , TES (16)
JX 55 Ø PRINT\#4, SET\$
EB 560 FORI $=17$ TO19: PRINT\#4, TE\$ (I) : NEXTI

AS $57 \emptyset$ PRINT\#4, SET\$
CB $58 \emptyset$ CLOSE4
QH 590 PRINT"\{CLR\}\{6 DOWN\}WOUL D YOU LIKE ANOTHER LABE L (Y/N)";
JB 6øØ INPUTAS:IFAS<>"Y"ANDAS< > "N"THEN6øØ

SX $61 \varnothing$ IFAS="Y"THEN2の
ES 62 PRINT"\{CLR\}": END
AD 630 REM $\{4$ SPACES $\} * * * ~ S U B R O U ~$ TINES ***
MD 640 REM\{ 2 SPACES $\}---S U B$ POI NTER-
DM 650 GOSUB91ø
GB 660 GOSUB1180:IFJ $>15$ THENPRI NT" (DOWN \} (UP\}"
DS 670 PRINTTAB(21)" $4 "$
JA 680 RETURN
DQ 690 REM\{2 SPACES\}------SUB \{SPACE\} SETUP
GF 7 øø PRINT" $\{C L R\} ": I F I=2 T H E N$ 810
FH 710 FD $\$="+"+A X S$
SX 720 PRINT" +\{RVS\}SIDE ";FMS ;"\{13 SPACES\}\{OFF\}"
AG 730 FORII=1TO14:PRINT" + ": N EXTII
PB 740 PRINTFDS
HE 750 PRINT" +"
DH 760 PRINT" +"
HC 770 PRINTFD
EJ 780 FORII $=1$ TO3:PRINT" + ": NE XTII
XF 790 PRINT FD $\$$
SH 800 GOSUB970:RETURN
AQ 810 FDS="\{2 SPACES $\} "+$ AX $\$+"+$
GC 820 PRINT" +\{RVS\}SIDE ";FC\$ ;"\{13 SPACES $\}\{O F F\}+"$
XG 830 FORII=1TO14:PRINTTAB(21 )"+": NEXTII
AG 840 PRINTFD
XC 850 PRINTTAB (21)" """
DD 860 PRINTTAB(21)"+"
QJ 870 PRINTFDS
FC $88 \emptyset$ FORII=1TO3: PRINTTAB(21) "+": NEXTII
PB 890 PRINTFD\$:GOSUB970:RETUR N
XE $9 ø 0$ REM\{2 SPACES\}---- SUB C URSOR
AG 910 PRINT"\{HOME\}"
SS 926 FORD $=1$ TOJ
FQ 930 PRINT"\{DOWN\}\{UP\}"
SA 940 NEXTD: PRINT"\{UP\}": RETUR N
ER 950 :
GG 960 REM\{2 SPACES $\}$---- SUB 1 9 CHARACTERS
JM 97ø PRINT" ${ }^{\text {(HOME }}$ "
XC 980 PRINTTAB (22) " $4 \leqslant 4$ THIS IS 19"
BB 990 PRINTTAB (25)"CHARACTERS
XE 10øø PRINTTAB(25)"FOR REFER ENCE"
DS 1010 RETURN
PG $102 \emptyset$ PRINT" ${ }^{\text {(HOME }}$ "
DB $103 \emptyset$ PRINT" $\{12$ DOWN $\}$ "TAB ( 23 )"INPUT LINE \#";J
DA 1046 RETURN
GC $105 \emptyset$ REM $\{2$ SPACES $\}-----$ SUB CORRECT----
JX 1060 PRINT" $\left\{\right.$ HOME ${ }^{\prime \prime}:$ KS $\$=" "$
FD 1070 PRINT" $\{19$ DOWN $\}$ "TAB(23 )"\{RVS\}IS THIS ENTRY"
GP $108 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB(23)"CORRECT ( $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}$ )"
MQ 1090 PRINTTAB(29); :INPUTKS $\$$
SJ 11 Øø REM $\{4$ SPACES $\}-\cdots-$ SU B 19 STRING
MX $1110 \mathrm{FR}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{BB} \$): \mathrm{F}=19-\mathrm{FR}: \mathrm{TR}$ \$=RIGHT $\$(\mathrm{ZX} \$, \mathrm{~F})$
JQ $1120 \mathrm{BB} \$=\mathrm{BB} \$+\mathrm{TR} \$$ : RETURN
EG 1130 RETURN
EX 1140 REM\{2 SPACES $\}---$ - SUB S KIP-----
JM 1150 IFIK=15ORIK=17THEN PRI NT" ${ }^{\text {DOWN }}$ \{UP\}"
DJ 1160 RETURN

AH 1170 REM\{2 SPACES $\}-$--SUB IN PUT SKIP---
XM 1180 IFJ $=15$ ORJ $>=17$ THEN PRIN T" $\{$ DOWN\}\{UP\}"
MM 1190 RETURN
QE 1200 REM $\{2$ SPACES $\}-$---SUB B LANK SPACE----
BD 1210 FK $\$=\operatorname{LEFT} \$(\operatorname{SG} \$(I, J), 1)$
HC 1220 IFFK $\$=$ " 4 "ORFK $\$=$ " + "THEN SG $\$(I, J)=Z X \$$
CQ 1230 RETURN

## SpeedScript Date And Time Stamper

See instructions in article on page 76 before typing in.

## Program 1: SpeedScript Date And Time Stamper

C8FB:A9 ø8 AA Aø Ø1 $2 \emptyset$ BA FF Cl C9ø3:A9 ØB A2 4A Aø C9 $2 \emptyset$ BD 51 C9ØB:FF A9 øø 2Ø D5 FF 90 Ø1 DB C913:60 Aø ø3 B9 6D CA 99 ø8 CC C91B:DD 8810 F7 A2 F6 Aø CA 3E C923:8E 32 Ø3 8C 33 ø3 A9 C7 74 C92B:8D B1 ø9 A2 55 Aø C9 8E 8C C933:7ø 14 8C 7114 A2 F4 Aø 62 C93B:C9 8E A2 118 C A3 11 A9 7B C943:FF 8D 6C CA 4C øD ø8 53 6E C94B:50 $45 \begin{array}{lllllll}45 & 44 & 53 & 43 & 52 & 49 & D A\end{array}$ C953:50 5420 E7 FF $2 \varnothing 54$ CA 9A
 C963: $0885 \mathrm{BA} 2 \emptyset \mathrm{~B} \varnothing \mathrm{CC} 2060$ ØF C96B:CA 60 AE 71 CA BD DC CA 3B C973:A8 B9 7A CA FØ 0620 D2 78 C97B:FF C8 Dø F5 A9 øø AE 72 D7 C983:CA $2 \varnothing$ CD BD A9 2C $2 \varnothing$ D2 2B C98B:FF A9 $2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ D2 FF A2 13 7E C993:A9 øø 20 CD BD AE 73 CA 37 C99B:A9 øø $2 \varnothing$ CD BD A9 $2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ D9 C9A3: D2 FF A2 2ø AD $7 \emptyset$ CA $48 \quad$ Ø 4 C9AB: 29 1Ø FØ Ø2 A2 31 8A $2 \emptyset 25$ C9B3:D2 FF 6820 EB C9 A9 3A D3 C9BB: $2 \varnothing$ D2 FF AD 6F CA $484 \mathrm{~A} 7 \varnothing$ C9C3:4A 4A 4A $2 \varnothing$ EB C9 6820 D1 C9CB:EB C9 A9 $2 \varnothing 20$ D2 FF A9 F4 C9D3:41 AC 7ø CA Cø $8 \emptyset 9 \emptyset \quad \emptyset 219$ C9DB:A9 $502 \emptyset$ D2 FF A9 4D $2 \varnothing$ EA C9E3:D2 FF A9 ØD $2 \emptyset$ D2 FF 6093 C9EB: 29 øF $1869 \begin{array}{llllll}60 & 2 \varnothing & \text { D2 } & \mathrm{FF} & 19\end{array}$ C9F3:6Ø AØ ø3 B9 Ø8 DD 99 6D 34 C9FB:CA 8810 F7 AD $7 \varnothing$ CA 2986
 CAØB:A9 FF 8D 6C CA AE 71 CA AC CA13:EØ ø2 Dø 11 A9 1D AC 7353 CA1B:CA CØ 58 FØ ØB Cø 5 C FØ 65 CA23: 07 C 6 6 Fø ø3 BD E9 CA 35 CA2B:CD 72 CA D $\varnothing 17 \mathrm{~A} \varnothing$ Ø1 8C 74 CA33:72 CA EE 71 CA AD 71 CA 64 CA3B:C9 ØD DØ 128 C 71 CA EE E2 CA43:73 CA D $\varnothing$ ØA EE 72 CA DØ A7 CA4B: 65 A9 øø 8D 6C CA 4C 31 FE CA53:EA Aø $\varnothing 5$ B9 FA Øø 997442 CA5B:CA 88 1ø F7 $6 \varnothing$ Aø 05 B9 43 CA63:74 CA 99 FA Øø 88 10 F7 Ø3 CA6B:6ø øø øø $5 \emptyset$ øø 81 Ø9 1A 68 CA73:56 øø øø øø øø øø øø 6A 9E CA7B:41 $4 \mathrm{EE} 5541 \begin{array}{llllll}52 & 59 & 20 & \text { Øø } & 3 \mathrm{C}\end{array}$ CA83: $66 \quad 4542 \begin{array}{lllllll}52 & 55 & 41 & 52 & 59 & \mathrm{~B} 8\end{array}$ CABB: $2 \varnothing$ øø $6 \mathrm{D} 41 \begin{array}{lllll}52 & 43 & 48 & 2 \varnothing & 43\end{array}$ CA93:øø $61 \quad 5 \emptyset \quad 52494 \mathrm{C} 2 \varnothing$ øø 6C CA9B:6D 4159 2ø øø 6A 554 E ø8
 CAAB:øø $61 \begin{array}{llllllll}55 & 47 & 55 & 53 & 54 & 2 \varnothing & 79\end{array}$

 CAC3:42 $45 \quad 5220$ Øб 6 E 4 F 56 C 6 CACB: 45 4D $4245 \quad 52 \quad 2 \varnothing$ øø 64 6B $\begin{array}{lllllllll}C A D 3: 45 & 43 & 45 & 4 D & 42 & 45 & 52 & 2 \varnothing & 46\end{array}$

CADB:øø Øø øø Ø9 13 1A 2126 6B CAE3:2C 32 3A 45 4E 58 ø0 1F AA CAEB: 1C 1F 1E IF IE IF 1F IE D6 CAF3:1F 1E 1F A5 BA C9 Ø8 FØ DC CAFB: 08 C9 99 F0 04 4C ED F5 5B CB63:6ø $2 \varnothing$ ED F5 Bø FA A5 9ø 3D CBØB:DØ F6 A2 $1 \varnothing$ A9 Aø 9D 9C C5 CB13:CC CA 1 1 FA Aø Øø A2 øø BF CB1B:B1 BB C8 C9 2C Fø øC C9 37 CB23:3A F0 F3 9D 9C CC E8 C4 1B CB2B:B7 9ø ED AD 73 CA 38 E 97 C СВ33:55 ØA ØA ØA ØA 18 6D 71 D6 CB3B:CA 8D 98 CC AD 72 CA 8D D5 CB43:99 CC AD 70 CA 8D 9A CC 26 CB4B:AD 6F CA 8D 9B CC $2 \varnothing 54$ 6C CB53:CA A9 0785 FF A9 D6 85 CD CB5B:FB A9 CB 85 FC A9 $ø \emptyset 8541$ CB63:FD A9 0585 FE A5 BA 2081 CB6B:Bl FF A9 6F 26 93 FF A5 FC CB73:FD A4 FE 8D D2 CB 8C D3 9E CB7B:CB Aø øø B9 CF CB $2 \varnothing$ A8 53 CB83:FF C8 Cø Ø6 DØ F5 Aø øø 65 CB8B: B1 FB $2 \varnothing$ A8 FF C8 Cø $2 \varnothing 4 \mathrm{E}$ CB93:90 F6 A5 FB 69 1F 85 FB 74 CB9B:A5 FC 69 øø 85 FC A5 FD DB CBA $3: 692085$ FD A5 FE 69 øø 84 CBAB: 85 FE 2ø AE FF C6 FF DØ Aø CBB3:B4 A5 BA $2 \varnothing$ B1 FF A9 6 F B8 CBBB: $2 \varnothing 93$ FF A9 $552 \varnothing$ A8 FF 5 F CBC3:A9 4320 A8 FF 20 AE FF 6D CBCB: $2 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ CA $6 \varnothing$ 4D 2D 57 øø B8 CBD3: 05 2ø EA $2 \varnothing$ øб C1 78 A9 F6 CBDB: 12 Aø Ø1 8D øø ø3 8C ø1 C3 CBE3:ø3 $2 \varnothing \quad 76$ Ø5 A9 9385 3С C4 CBEB:A2 Øø 864 B FØ 29 Aø Øø C7 CBF3:B1 3B C9 82 D $\varnothing 19$ C8 C8 D9 CBFB:C8 B9 C3 05 C9 2A F6 2 E 36 CCø3:C9 3F Fø 04 D1 3 B Dø $\varnothing 7$ D3 CCØB:C8 Cø 13 FØ 21 DØ EA E6 B3 CC13:4B A6 4B Eø ø8 Fø ø7 BD 43 CC1B:BA $\quad 65853 B \quad D \varnothing D \varnothing A D ~ \emptyset \emptyset ~ D C$ CC23: Ø3 FØ 07 AC Ø1 Ø3 A2 Øø 7F CC2B:FØ B7 58 4C 45 D9 A $\varnothing 16$ E3 CC33:A2 øø BD C2 ø5 91 3B C8 AF CC3B:E8 EØ Ø4 DØ F5 A9 9ø 85 ØC CC43:øø $58 \quad 24$ øø $3 \varnothing \mathrm{FC} 4 \mathrm{C} 9 \mathrm{E} \quad 24$ CC4B:Cl AC Ø1 ø3 84 Ø7 AD Øø DC CC53:ø3 85 ø6 A9 Bø 85 øø 58 1F CC5B: 24 øø $3 \varnothing$ FC 78 A5 øø C9 11 CC63:ø1 DØ 24 A9 EE 8D ØC 1C B2 CC6B:A9 $\begin{array}{lllllllll} & 85 & 32 & \text { A9 } & \text { Øб } & 85 & 33 & \mathrm{BA}\end{array}$ СС73:85 3ø А9 ø3 85 31 А9 8ø ø6 CC7B:85 øø $58 \quad 24$ øø $3 \varnothing \mathrm{FC} 7858$ CC83:A5 øø C9 ø1 Dø $\varnothing 16 \varnothing 189 \mathrm{C}$ CC8B: 69 18 4C C8 Cl Ø2 224292 CC93:62 82 A2 C2 E2 $28 \quad 43 \quad 29$ E6 CC9B: $2 \emptyset \begin{array}{lllllllll}31 & 39 & 38 & 36 & 2 \emptyset & 42 & 4 F & 42\end{array}$ CCA $3: 42 \quad 2 \emptyset \quad 4 \mathrm{~B} 4 \mathrm{~F} 44 \begin{array}{lllll}41 & 44 & 45 & \mathrm{~B} 9\end{array}$ CCAB:4B Øø EA EA EA A9 3785 E8 CCB3:01 A9 49 8D 22 CF A9 02 DF
 CCC 3: E4 CE A9 24 8D 22 CF A9 39 CCCB: Ø6 85 FD A9 øø 8D 1C CF 62 CCD3:2ø E4 CE A2 Ø1 $2 \varnothing$ C6 FF D $\varnothing$ CCDB:A9 22 2ø AE CE 20 CF FF 58 CCE3:8D 1F CF $2 \varnothing$ CF FF 8D $2 \varnothing$ Cl CCEB:CF A9 ø2 8D 1C CF 85 FD 1 A CCF3:2Ø E4 CE A2 Ø1 $2 \emptyset$ C6 FF FØ CCFB:A9 8E $2 \emptyset$ AE CE A2 45 AØ 29 CDØ3:CF 2Ø ØA CF A2 øø 2 Ø CF F1 CDøB:FF $2 \varnothing$ D2 FF E8 E 017 D 17 D2 CD13:F5 A2 59 Aø CF $2 \emptyset$ ØA CF 6A CD1B:A9 59 2Ø AE CE A9 øø 8D 7B CD23:1E CF A9 øø 8D 1D CF A2 1A CD2B:øø A9 1420 D8 CE $2 \varnothing$ CF C7 CD33:FF 8D $21 \mathrm{CF} 2 \emptyset \mathrm{~B} 7 \mathrm{FF}$ F0 24 CD3B:49 A9 øD 20 D2 FF A9 øø 73 CD43:AE 1E CF $2 \varnothing$ CD BD A2 3C AØ CD4B:A CF $2 \varnothing$ ØA CF AE 1 F CF 17 CD53:AD $2 \varnothing$ CF $2 \varnothing$ CD BD A2 2F A3 CD5B:AØ CF $2 \varnothing$ ØA CF A9 Øø 858 A CD63:FD A9 日F 8D 1C CF $2 \varnothing$ E4 68 CD6B:CE A2 Ø1 $2 \emptyset$ C9 FF A2 8451 CD73: A $\quad$ CF $2 \emptyset$ ØA CF $2 \emptyset$ CC FF $9 \varnothing$

CD7B：A9 Ø1 20 C3 FF A9 3685 Ø5 CD83：ø1 6ø 20 E1 FF Fø D6 AD F8 CD8B：21 CF DØ 08 A9 1D $2 \emptyset$ AE F6 CD93：CE 4C 8F CE 2980 Dø Ø4 79 CD9B：A9 2A D $\varnothing$ Ø2 A9 $2 \emptyset 2 \emptyset$ D2 B1 CDA3：FF AD 21 CF 2907 ØA A8 ED CDAB：A2 øø B9 25 CF $2 \emptyset$ D2 FF C6 CDB3：C8 E8 EØ Ø2 DØ F4 AD 21 Ø1 CDBB：CF 2940 FØ 95 A9 $3 \mathrm{C} 2 \emptyset$ Ø8 CDC3：D2 FF $2 \emptyset$ CF FF $2 \emptyset$ CF FF E9 CDCB：A9 ø4 $2 \varnothing$ D8 CE A2 øø $2 \varnothing$ EF CDD 3：CF FF C9 Aø Dø 02 A9 2D A9 CDDB： $2 \varnothing$ D2 FF E8 EØ 1ø D $\varnothing$ EF A3 CDE3：A9 0320 AE CE A9 $18 \quad 2 \varnothing 71$ CDEB：D8 CE $2 \varnothing$ CF FF DØ Ø8 A9 A5 CDF 3 ： 65 2ø AE CE $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 78$ CE $48 \quad 07$ CDFB： 29 ØF AA EØ ØA BØ 05 A9 1A CEØ3： $2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ D2 FF $2 \varnothing$ A8 CE A9 FD CEØB：2D $2 \varnothing$ D2 FF $2 \varnothing$ CF FF AA 8C CE13：EØ ØA BØ Ø5 A9 3Ø 2Ø D2 2B CE1B：FF $2 \varnothing$ A8 CE A9 $2 \mathrm{D} 2 \varnothing$ D2 D7 CE23：FF 68 4A 4A 4A 4A 1869 DD CE2B：55 AA 20 A8 CE A9 2120 2C CE33：D8 CE 2ø CF FF 48 A2 $2 \varnothing 78$ CE3B： 29 10 Fø Ø2 A2 31 8A 20 BE CE43：D2 FF $68 \quad 48 \quad 29$ ØF AA $2 \varnothing$ D6 CE4B：A8 CE A9 3A $2 \varnothing$ D2 FF $2 \varnothing 36$ CE53：CF FF 48 4A 4A 4A 4A AA 41 CE5B： $2 \varnothing$ A8 CE 6829 日F AA $2 \varnothing$ 8E
 CE6B： 22 A2 5 5 8A $2 \varnothing$ D2 FF $2 \varnothing$ D1 CE73：CF FF 20 CF FF A9 $0 \varnothing 20$ C 0 CE7B：D8 CE $2 \varnothing$ CF FF AA $2 \varnothing$ CF F4 CE83：FF 2ø CD BD A9 ØD $2 \emptyset$ D2 53 CE8B：FF EE 1E CF $2 \emptyset$ BB CE EE 22 CE93：1D CF AD 1D CF C9 ø8 Dø C1 CE9B：Ø3 4C $25 \mathrm{CD} 2 \emptyset \mathrm{CF}$ FF $2 \emptyset \mathrm{AF}$ CEA $3: C F$ FF 4C 2A CD A9 øø $2 \varnothing$ 8A CEAB：CD BD $6 \emptyset 85$ FD A2 øб 20 9E CEB3：CF FF E8 E4 FD DØ F8 6ø 2A CEBB： $2 \varnothing$ CC FF $2 \varnothing$ E4 FF Fø $\quad$ FF B6 CEC $3: 20$ El FF DØ 056868 4C DD CECB： $6 \emptyset$ CD $2 \varnothing$ E4 FF FØ F1 A2 A9 CED3：$\varnothing 120$ C6 FF $6048 \quad 382 \varnothing 87$ CEDB：FØ FF 68 A8 1820 FØ FF AC CEE3：6ø 2ø CC FF A9 ø1 2ø C3 A8 CEEB：FF A9 Ø1 A6 BA AC 1C CF $\emptyset_{F}$ CEF $3: 2 \emptyset$ BA FF A5 FD A2 22 A $\emptyset$ Ø CEFB：CF $2 \varnothing$ BD FF $2 \varnothing$ C 6 FF $9 \varnothing$ D5 CF03： 6568684 C 78 CD 608653 CFØB：FB 84 FC Aø $\varnothing \varnothing$ Bl FB FØ 23 CF13： 07 C8 20 D2 FF 4C 10 CF BA CF1B： $6 \varnothing$ øø øø øø øø øø øø 24 øF
 CF2B：55 $52 \quad 524 \mathrm{C} 20424 \mathrm{C} 4 \mathrm{~F}$ 日B CF $33: 43$ 4B 53 2Ø $46 \quad 5245 \quad 45 \mathrm{FE}$
 CF43：2ø øø øD 12 D3 50454565
 CF53：C4 CF D3 9220 øØ ØD 12 1A CF5B： 42 4C $4 \mathrm{BB} \quad 2 \emptyset \quad 2 \mathrm{D} \quad 2 \varnothing \quad 4649$ 5A CF63：4C 45 4E $414 \mathrm{AD} 45 \quad 2 \varnothing \quad 20 \quad 38$ CF6B：2D 2D 2D $2 \varnothing$ 2ø $\begin{array}{llllll}54 & 5 \emptyset & 2 \emptyset \text { A7 }\end{array}$ CF73：2D $2 \varnothing 144415445$ 2ø 2D 73
 CF83：øø 5549 øD øø øø øø øø 72

## Program 2：Date And Time <br> Loader

CA 10 REM SPEEDSCRIPT DATE／TIM E BOOT PROGRAM
XS $2 \varnothing$ AS＝＂SPEEDSCRIPT DATE＂
JB $3 \varnothing$ IF $A=\varnothing$ THEN $A=1$ ：PRINT＂LO ADING．．．＂AS：LOAD A\＄，8，1
SJ $4 \varnothing$ PRINT CHRS（147）SPC（131） AS
GC $50 \mathrm{ML}=51451: \mathrm{CL}=51823$ ： $\mathrm{U} \$=\mathrm{CHR}$ \＄（145）＋CHRS（145）
CR 60 PRINT SPC（85）＂SET THE DA TE（MN／DT／YR）＂：PRINT
QA $7 \varnothing$ INPUT＂MONTH\｛2 SPACES $\}(1-$ 12）$\{5$ SPACES $\}$ \｛5 LEFT $\}$＂；M

JP 80 IF MN＜1 OR MN＞ 12 THEN PR INT US：GOTO7ø
CH $9 \varnothing$ INPUT＂DATE\｛2 SPACES\} (131）$\{5$ SPACES $\}\{5$ LEFT $\}$＂；$D$ T IF DT＜1 OR DT＞31 THEN $P$ RINT US：GOTO9ø
EA $11 \varnothing$ INPUT＂YEAR（86－99） （5 SPACES\}\{5 LEFT\}";YR
FF $12 \emptyset$ IF YR＜86 OR YR＞99 THEN \｛SPACE\}PRINT US:GOTOIlø
HD 130 PRINT $\operatorname{SPC}(85)$＂SET THE T IME（HR／MS／AM－PM）＂：PRIN T
BJ 140 INPUT＂HOURS \｛ 2 SPACES $\}$（ 1 －12）\｛5 SPACES\}\{5 LEFT\}" ；HR
RG 150 IF HR＜1 OR HR＞ 12 THEN $P$ RINT US：GOTO14ø
CF 160 INPUT＂MINS $\{2$ SPACES $\}$（ $\varnothing$ －59）\｛5 SPACES\}\{5 LEFT\}" ；MS
FQ $17 \emptyset$ IF MS $>59$ THEN PRINT U\＄ ：GOTO16ø
MQ $18 \emptyset$ INPUT＂AM－PM\｛3 SPACES $\}(A$ ／P）\｛5 SPACES\}\{5 LEFT\}"; PS
FM 19Ø IF P （＜＞＂A＂AND $\mathrm{P} \$<>" \mathrm{P}$＂ THEN PRINT US：GOTOI8Ø
EB 20ø FLAG＝128：IF P $\$=$＂A＂AND H R＜12 THEN FLAG＝Ø
RJ 210 IF $\mathrm{P} \$=" \mathrm{P}$＂AND HR＝12 THEN FLAG＝$\varnothing$
KF $22 \varnothing$ BY＝HR：GOSUB3øø： $\mathrm{HR}=\mathrm{BY}$ OR FLAG
BF $23 \varnothing$ BY＝MS：GOSUB $3 \varnothing \emptyset: M S=B Y$
MR 240 POKE CL，MS：POKE CL＋1，HR ：POKE CL +2 ，MN
GA 250 POKE CL＋3，DT：POKE CL＋4， YR
GG 260 PRINT：PRINT＂PUT SPEEDSC RIPT DISK IN DRIVE $\varnothing$, U NIT 8 ＂
MB 270 PRINT＂－WHEN READY，PR ESS RETURN．＂：SYS 65487： SYS ML
RM $28 \emptyset$ POKE 52578，24ø：POKE 525 79，2б
SJ 290 END
AC $3 \varnothing \sigma \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{BY} / 1 \varnothing$ ）： $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{BY}-1 \varnothing * \mathrm{X}$ ： $\mathrm{BY}=16 * \mathrm{X}+\mathrm{Y}$ ：RETURN

## SpeedSearch

See instructions in article on page 75 before typing in．

Ø801：36 Ø8 ØА Øロ 8522534510 ø8ø9：41 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}52 & 43 & 48 & 2 \varnothing & 53 & 54 & 52 & 84\end{array}$ 0811：49 4E 4722 3B 53532456 0819：3A 8B C3 $28 \quad 53 \begin{array}{llllll}53 & 24 & 29 & 7 D\end{array}$ ø821：B1 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}32 & 35 & \text { A7 } & 99 & 22 & 54 & 4 \mathrm{~F} & 05\end{array}$ ø829：4F 204 C 4 F 4 E 472122 5B ø831：3A $89 \quad 31 \quad 3 \varnothing$ øø $4 \varnothing$ ø8 14 øF ø839：øø 9E $3231 \begin{array}{lllllll}31 & \text { øø øØ A4 }\end{array}$ Ø841：øØ AØ Ø2 B1 2D 8D 3ø ØB DF ø849：A9 øø 8D 2B øB 8D 31 øB 8E Ø851：2ø F9 ø8 $2 \varnothing 49$ Ø9 A9 AF 64
 0861：ø8 Aの øø $2 \varnothing$ BA FF A9 Ø2 CA Ø869：A2 26 AØ ØB $2 \varnothing$ BD FF $2 \varnothing 31$ ø871：Cの FF A2 Ø2 20 C6 FF Aø 13 Ø879：06 $2 \varnothing 42 \quad 0920$ CF FF C9 77 ø881：Øの Dø F9 Aø Ø4 2042 Ø9 3D Ø889：A5 90 29 40 Dø 3920 CF 35 ø891：FF C9 22 DØ F3 $2 \varnothing$ Ø9 ØB A2 0899：AØ øø $2 \varnothing$ CF FF C9 22 FØ 57 Ø8Al：07 99 9F ØB C8 4C 9B ø8 F6 Ø8A9：2Ø CF FF C9 20 FØ F9 C9 DC Ø8B1：5Ø Dø $092 \varnothing 27$ Ø9 $2 \varnothing 15$ F3 Ø8B9： 09 EE 31 ØB $2 \varnothing$ El FF Dø 3A ø8Cl：ø3 4C 16 øB 4C 7D ø8 2062
ø8C9：CC FF A9 ø2 $2 \varnothing$ C3 FF $2 \varnothing$ C5 ø8D1：F9 ø8 AD 31 ØB FØ $142 \emptyset$ øE Ø8D9：BC Ø9 2Ø 15 ø9 CE 31 ØB DØ ø8E1：2ø E1 FF Dø ø3 4C 16 øB ø8 Ø8E9：4C D3 ø8 AD 2B ØB DØ Ø7 1F Ø8F1：A9 4B Aø ØB $2 \emptyset 1 \mathrm{E} A B 6 \emptyset 9 \mathrm{~F}$ ø8F9：A5 2D 8D 29 ØB A5 2E 8D 45 Ø9ø1：2A ØB 18 AD 29 ØB 69 Ø5 16 Ø909：8D 29 øВ AD 2A ØВ 69 øø B8 Ø911：8D 2A ØB 6018 AD 29 ØB Bø ø919：69 11 8D 29 ØB AD 2A ØB D6 Ø921：69 øø 8D 2A ØB 6ø AD 29 9A Ø929：ØB 85 FC AD 2A ØB 85 FD 23 Ø931：Aø øø B9 9F ØB 91 FC C8 26 Ø939：CØ 10 DØ F6 A9 øø 91 FC A6 Ø941：60 2Ø CF FF 88 D $\varnothing$ FA 6063 ø949：A9 Ø1 A2 ø8 Aø ØF 2ø BA 81
 Ø959：FF A2 Ø1 2ø C9 FF A9 4921 Ø961：2Ø D2 FF $2 \varnothing$ CC FF A9 ø1 F4 Ø969：2の C3 FF 60 Aø øø CC $3 \varnothing 51$ Ø971：ØB BØ ØD B1 FC D1 FE FØ 10 0979：ø3 A9 FF 60 C8 4C 6F 09 DC Ø981：A9 øб 60 86 FC 84 FD AØ 73 0989：ø1 CC 3Ø ØВ Bø ØA Bl FC 14 б991：88 91 FC C8 C8 4C 8A Ø9 øE ø999：60 8D 28 ØВ C9 41 9ø ØА 73 99Al：C9 5B Bø 6638 E9 40 8D 5D ø9A9：28 ØВ 29 3F ØE 28 ØB 2C FE 99B1：28 ØB 1Ø ø2 ø9 8ø 7ø Ø2 E9 Ø9 9 ： 09 4Ø 6Ø А9 ø3 A2 ø8 AØ 5A 69Cl：ø3 20 BA FF A9 10 AE 29 C8 99C9：ØB AC 2A ØB $2 \varnothing$ BD FF 2ø 9A Ø9D1：CØ FF A2 Ø3 $2 \varnothing$ C6 FF $2 \varnothing$ Ø5 69D9：CF FF 8D 2E ØB $2 \emptyset$ CF FF EØ Ø9E1：8D 2F ØB 38 A9 øø ED 2E C2 69E9：ØB 8D 28 ØB A9 25 ED 2 F 87 09F1：ØB ØD 28 ØB DØ ø8 A9 FF 7C 09F9：8D 2B ØB 4C ø2 ØA 4C øø 94 ØAØ1：ØB A9 74 AØ ØB $2 \emptyset 1 \mathrm{E}$ AB 5 E ØAø9：AD 29 ØB AC 2A ØB $2 \varnothing$ 1E 46 ØAll：AB A9 AF Aø ØB $2 \varnothing$ 1E AB 26 ØA19：AØ øØ 8C 2C ØB 8C 2D ØB C1 ØA21：A5 9ø 29 4б D 0 5D 2ø CF 61 ØA29：FF 2Ø 9A Ø9 9932 ØB C8 9D ØА31：CC 30 ØВ $9 \varnothing$ EB A9 $32 \quad 85 \quad 12$ ØA39：FC A9 ØB 85 FD Aø ø3 B1 1A ØA41：2D 85 FE AØ 64 Bl 2D 85 FD ØA49：FF 2ø 6D 09 F0 03 4C 5A 2A ØA51：ØA EE 2C ØB DØ Ø3 EE 2D F9 ØA59：ØB $2 \varnothing$ El FF DØ Ø3 4C 1678 ØA61：ØB A2 32 AØ ØB $2 \emptyset 84$ Ø9 DE ØA69：A5 902940 Dø 15 2ஏ CF 88 ØA71：FF 2ø 9A 99 CE 30 ØB AC 6B ØА79：3Ø ØВ 9932 ØВ EE 3Ø ØВ 3 E ØA81：4C 36 ØA 38 AD 2C ØB E9 2C ØA89：øØ 8D 28 ØB AD 2D 日B E9 D8 ØA91：Øø ØD 28 ØB FØ 3338 AD 11 ØA99：2C ØB E9 Ø1 8D 28 ØB AD A4 ØAA1：2D ØB E9 ØØ ØD 28 ØB FØ 5C ØAA9：2A AC 2 C ØB $A D 2 D \quad \emptyset B 2 \varnothing 8 C$ ØAB1：95 B3 $2 \varnothing$ DD BD $2 \varnothing 1 \mathrm{E}$ AB B5 ØAB9：A9 8A AØ ØB $2 \varnothing 1 E$ AB A9 84 ØAC1：91 Aø ØB $2 \varnothing 1 \mathrm{E}$ AB 4 C E2 45 ØAC9：ØA A9 86 AØ ØB $2 \emptyset 1 E$ AB E8 ØAD1：4C DB ØA A9 81 Aø ØB $2 \emptyset$ A3 ØAD9：1E AB A9 8A AØ ØB $2 \varnothing 1 E 55$ ØAE1：AB A9 94 AØ ØB 201 E AB 93
 ØAFl：AB A9 AF Aø ØB $2 \varnothing 1 \mathrm{E}$ AB 07 ØAF9：A9 AF Aø ØB $2 \emptyset 1 E$ AB $2 \varnothing 84$ ØBø1：CC FF A9 Ø3 20 C3 FF 6053 ØВб9：Aø Øø А9 АØ 99 9F ØB C8 D8 ØB11：Cø 1ø 9ø F8 6ø 2ø CC FF 4A øB19：A9 ø2 2ø C3 FF A9 ø3 $2 \varnothing 91$ 0B21：C3 FF 4C 7B E3 24 3ø øø 6A ØВ29：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 3 F ØB31：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 47 øВ39：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 4F ØВ41：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 57 ØВ49：øØ øø 4 E 4 F 2Ø 53 50 4552 øB51：45 $44 \begin{array}{llllllll}53 & 43 & 52 & 49 & 50 & 54 & 66\end{array}$ øB59：2ø $46 \quad 49$ 4C $45 \quad 53 \quad 2 \varnothing 46 \mathrm{FC}$


ØB69：54 $48 \quad 49 \begin{array}{lllllll}53 & 2 \varnothing & 44 & 49 & 53 & 12\end{array}$ ØB71：4B 2E øø 5345415243 ø5 ØB79：48 494 E 47 2E 2E 2 E øø CA ØB81：2ø 4F 4E 45 øø $2 \varnothing 4 \mathrm{E} 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad \varnothing 6$ ØB89：øø 2ø 4D 41544348 øø A5 ØB91：45 53 øø $20464 F \begin{array}{lllllllll}55 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 89\end{array}$ ØВ99：44 $2 \varnothing 49$ 4E $2 \varnothing$ øб øø øø EB ØBA1：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø B7 ØBA9：øø øø øø øø øø øø øD øø D9

BEFORE TYPING ．．．
Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How To Type In
COMPUTE！＇s GAZEITE Programs，＂ which appears before the Program Listings．

## No－SYS Loader

See instructions in article on page 87 before typing in．

Ø8Ø1：øB Ø8 ØА Øø 9E 32 3Ø 36 2E ø8ø9：31 øø øø øø 2ø E7 FF A9 FB ø811：øø A2 36 Aø Ø3 2Ø BD FF AE Ø819：Aø øø 2Ø 1E ø9 A9 Ø8 85 E 3 Ø821：BA A9 Cø 85 9D A9 øø 8582 Ø829：93 85 9ø A5 BA A4 B7 Dø 79 ø831：ø5 A2 ø8 4C 37 A4 $2 \varnothing$ B3 72 Ø839：F5 A9 6085 B9 $2 \varnothing$ D5 F3 Ø1 Ø841：A5 BA $2 \varnothing$ ø9 ED A5 B9 $2 \varnothing$ ø1 0849：C7 ED $2 \emptyset 13$ EE 8D 3B ØA 1C Ø851：AA A5 9ø 4A 4A 9ø Ø5 A2 18 Ø859：Ø4 4C 37 A4 Aø 63202 F B1 Ø861：F1 2Ø Cl F5 Aø 55 2Ø 3B DF 0869：09 20 13 EE 8D 41 ØA 8E 6B Ø871：83 ØA 8D 84 ØA $2 \varnothing$ CD BD E9 Ø879：AD 41 ØA C9 Ø9 Bø ØB $2 \varnothing$ CF
 ø889：74 A4 38 A9 8585 AE E9 28 Ø891：Øø 8D 2E ØA A9 ØA 85 AF 9 B Ø899：E9 Ø2 8D 36 ØA $2 \varnothing$ FØ F4 DB Ø8Al：AØ $122 \emptyset$ 3B Ø9 2ø 6Ø A5 6D Ø8А9：86 7A 84 7B $2 \varnothing 73$ øø Bø 63 Ø8Bl：øD 2ø 6B A9 A5 14 8D 8374 Ø8B9：øA A5 15 8D 84 ØA AØ 75 B6 Ø8Cl：2Ø 1E Ø9 A9 2Ø Dø Ø3 B9 29 ø8C9：36 Ø3 99 11 ØA 88 1ø F7 84 ø8D1：Aø 64201 E ø9 $38 \mathrm{A5} \mathrm{AE} 54$ ø8D9：E9 85 8D 2A ØA A5 AF E9 C4 ஏ8E1：øA 8D 32 ØA A9 Ø1 85 AC 4 A ø8E9：A9 ØA 85 AD A9 6185 B9 74 ø8F1：A4 B7 $2 \varnothing$ D5 F3 $2 \emptyset$ 8F F6 D9 ø8F9：A5 BA $2 \emptyset$ øC ED A5 B9 $2 \varnothing$ E9 ø9ø1：B9 ED Aø øø A9 Ø1 $2 \varnothing$ DD EE 0909：ED A9 Ø8 $2 \varnothing$ DD ED $2 \emptyset 24$ 8A Ø911：F6 A5 9ø Fø 95 AØ $472 \varnothing 82$ Ø919：3B Ø9 4C 74 A4 2ø 3B Ø9 Ø1
 Ø929：F9 C9 ØD FØ ØA 9936 Ø3 81 Ø931：C8 Cø 1590 ED AØ 148422 6939：B7 60 B9 47 Ø9 $\mathrm{F} \varnothing \quad$ Ø6 2023 6941：D2 FF C8 DØ F5 6Ø 53 4F OA Ø949：55 $524345 \quad 2046494 \mathrm{C} 50$ Ø951：45 2D 4E 41 4D 45 3A øø 23 ø959：ØD ØD $53 \quad 5953$ 2D 4144 4B Ø961：44 $52 \begin{array}{llllllll}28 & 44 & 45 & 43 & 29 & 2 \varnothing & 1 \mathrm{D}\end{array}$ б969：43 52 3D 5354415254 2F ø971：2Ø $4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 46 \quad 2 \emptyset \quad 5 \emptyset \quad 47$ 4D 3A A6 ø979：øø øD 4649 4C 45 2ø 4125 Ø981：44 $44 \quad 52 \quad 2 \emptyset \quad 544 \mathrm{~F} 4 \mathrm{~F} 2 \varnothing \mathrm{Bl}$ ø989：4C $4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 5721$ øø øD 5341 AE 9991：56 45 2б $45 \quad 52524 \mathrm{~F} 5245$ Ø999：21 21 øø $2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 5354$ ø3 の9A1：41 $52542 \emptyset 414444526 B$ Ø9A9：3A øø ØD ØD 4E 4557 2Ø A1 ø9B1：46 49 4C 45 2D 4E 414 D 89 ø9B9：45 3A øø øD 5245 4D 4151 ø9C1：52 4B 53 3A øø 8D 5C ø8 D4

99C9：AØ 2D A2 A8 86 ØE 84 ØF DA Ø9D1：AØ øø 9891 ØE Aの 67 A2 C4 09D9：FF 86 Ø9E1：øø 8E 76 Ø9 8С 77 ø9 2Ø 6B 69E9：E9 ØB A9 Ø1 8D 4F ø8 A9 5C Ø9F1：øø 8D 50 ø8 A9 05 AØ FF 94 99F9：A2 øø $2 \varnothing$ BA FF A9 øø $2 \varnothing$ D3 ØАø1：øB Ø8 øA øø 9E 32 3ø 3834 ØАø9：38 øø 26 Ø8 14 øø 8F 2ø 5E

 ØA21：2Ø 2ø $2 \varnothing$ 2ø øø øø øø 18 6B ØA29：A9 øø 85 FB 69 øø 8525 FD ØA31：A9 øø 85 FC 69 Ø0 852617 ØА39：18 A9 øø 65 FB 8527 A9 ø8 ØA41：Øø 65 FC 8528 A2 FF Aø 13 ØА49：øø 8C Ø1 ø8 8С ø2 ø8 Fø 8E ØA51：ø4 B1 25 91 27 C6 25 E4 15 ØA59：25 Dø Ø2 C6 26 C6 27 E4 6ø ØA61：27 Dø Ø2 C6 28 C6 FB E4 23 ØA69：FB Dø E6 C6 FC E4 FC Dø 3F ØA71：EØ A5 28 C9 AØ BØ ØA 8562 ØА79：34 8538 A5 27853385 A5 ØА81：37 4C øø 8ø øø øø øø øø 4С

## SpeedScript 3.2

See instructions in article on page 54 before typing in．
 ø8ஏ9：31 øø øø øø 2ø 88 ø9 А9 9ø 6811：CB CD 6E 23 8D 6E 23 F0 D7 0819：ø3 $2 \varnothing \quad 37$ ø9 $2 \varnothing$ C5 09 4C AØ 0821：69 ØA A5 26 8D 43 Ø8 A5 AE ø829：27 8D 44 ø8 A5 9E 8D 4642 ø831：ø8 A5 9F 8D 47 ø8 A6 B5 D8 Ø839：FØ $2 \emptyset$ A9 øø 8D $152 \varnothing$ Aø Aø Ø841：øø B9 Ø1 26 99 øø 26 C8 24 Ø849：CC $15 \quad 2 \varnothing$ D 64 EE 44 Ø8 ØA Ø851：EE 47 Ø8 EØ øø FØ 07 CA 56 Ø859：DØ EØ A5 B4 DØ DE 6Ø A5 72 ø861：B5 AA 05 B4 Dø $016 \emptyset 1846$ 0869：8A $65 \quad 27$ 8D 8B 08 A5 26 C3 ø871：8D 8A ø8 18 8A 65 9F 8D 24 ø879：8E ø8 A5 9E 8D 8D ø8 E8 øD Ø881：A4 B4 DØ Ø4 FØ ØD AØ FF 68 ø889：B9 $4 \mathrm{4F} 24 \begin{array}{llllll}99 & 5 \emptyset & 24 & 88 & \mathrm{C} & 4 \mathrm{D}\end{array}$
 ø899：ø8 CA DØ EA 60 A9 28 85 A8 ø8A1：C3 8514 A9 6485 C4 A9 7B
 ø8Bl：AD $122 \emptyset 85 \mathrm{FC}$ A2 Ø1 AD 9B ø8B9：14 $2 \emptyset 85$ øC AD 1D øD 8D D6 Ø8C1：2Ø DØ AØ Øø AD 2C ØD 91 F3 ø8C9：14 B1 FB 99 1D $2 \emptyset$ C8 29 8D ø8D1：7F C9 1F Fø 13 Cø 28 Dø C3 ø8D9：EB 88 B1 FB 29 7F C9 20 F2 Ø8E1：FØ Ø5 88 DØ F5 AØ 27 C8 13
 ø8F1：88 10 F8 A4 3B 18 98 6584 ø8F9：FB 85 FB A5 FC 69 øø 8556 Ø9ø1：FC EØ Ø1 Dø Ø3 8C 102081 Ø9ø9：Cø $28 \mathrm{~F} \varnothing$ Ø8 A9 $2 \varnothing$ 91 C3 D8 9911：C8 4C 99 Ø9 18 A5 C3 6994 ø919：28 85 C3 $85 \quad 149 \varnothing 04$ E6 43 Ø921：C4 E6 15 E8 EØ 19 Fø Ø3 Dø ø929：4C C3 ø8 A5 FB 8D 1B $2 \varnothing 1 \mathrm{~A}$ 6931：A5 FC 8D 1C $2 \varnothing 60$ AD 08 AE Ø939：20 85 FB 8D $112 \varnothing$ 8D 17 5ø Ø941：20 $85 \quad 39 \mathrm{AD}$ ø9 2085 FC 97 Ø949：8D $12 \quad 2 \varnothing$ 8D $182 \varnothing 85$ 3A ØA 9951：38 AD ØB 20 ED 0920 AA CC Ø959：A9 2ø AØ FF C6 FC 91 FB A5 0961：C8 E6 FC 91 FB C8 Dø FB EA ஏ969：E6 FC CA DØ F6 91 FB 6Ø EA ø971：85 3B 84 3C AØ øø B1 3B øD Ø979：F6 Ø6 2ø D2 FF C8 DØ F6 72 9981：60 20 E4 FF F0 FB 60 A9 4A Ø989：93 $2 \emptyset$ D2 FF A9 3685 Ø1 F9 Ø991：A9 øø 8D 1420 8D ø8 $2 \varnothing$ D2 9999：8D ØA 20 8D øC 20 8D ØE DB Ø9A1： $2 \emptyset$ 8D Bø $2 \emptyset$ 8D CF $2 \emptyset$ A9 D4
ø9A9：24 18 69 ø1 8D ø9 2ø A9 8B Ø9B1：CF 8D ØB $2 \emptyset$ A9 Dø 8D ØD 2B ø9B9： $2 \emptyset$ A9 FF 8D ØF $2 \emptyset 8 \mathrm{D}$ AE E1 Ø9C1：2ø 4C 84 FF $2 \emptyset$ E2 ØD A9 D7 Ø9C9：8ø 8D 8A ø2 85 9D 2ø 5D 31 99D1：11 A9 ø6 8D 18 ø3 A9 ØA 9A ø9D9：8D 19 ø3 AD $08 \quad 2 \varnothing 853939$ 99E1：AD $992 \varnothing 85$ 3A $2 \varnothing$ F6 99 B2 99E9：A9 26 AØ 1E $2 \varnothing 71$ Ø9 EE 18 99Fl：13 2060 EA EA $2 \varnothing$ 4E ØA CE ø9F9：A9 12 Aø 1E 2671 ø9 A9 DD ØAø1：øø 8D 13206048 8A 485 E ØAø9：98 48 A9 7F 8D ØD DD AC B1 ØAll：øD DD 10 ø3 4C 72 FE AD 2D ØA19：71 24 FØ Ø6 A5 Ø2 Аø øø E3 ØА21：91 39 А9 Ø2 85 øС $2 \varnothing$ CC ØВ $^{\circ}$ ØA29：FF 2ø 4E ØA A9 F7 Aø 1F 3D ØA31：2Ø 71 Ø9 $2 \varnothing$ A7 1Ø DØ 09 FC ØА $39: 2045 \quad 1478$ A9 7F 4C $66 \quad$ Ø3 $9 A 41: \mathrm{FE} 204514 \mathrm{~A} 2 \mathrm{FA} 9 \mathrm{~A} 2 \varnothing 1 \mathrm{D}$ ØA49：C5 Ø9 4C 69 ØA A2 27 A9 75 ØA51：2ø 9D øø Ø4 CA 10 FA A9 53 0A59：13 4C D2 FF 4829 8Ø 4A 96 ØA61：85 3B 6829 3F 65 3B 60 8B ØA69：Aø øø 8C 7124 Bl 398556 ØA71：Ø2 AØ Øø B1 394980914 B ØA79：39 AD $71 \quad 2449$ 01 8D 71 EØ ØA81：24 $2 \varnothing$ 9E Ø8 $2 \varnothing$ E4 FF Dø 69 ØA89：0D A5 A2 29 10 FØ F5 A9 4E ØA91：Øø 85 A2 4C 72 ØA AA Aø D1 ØA99：øø A5 $02 \begin{array}{llllll}91 & 39 & 8 \mathrm{C} & 71 & 24 & 73\end{array}$ ØAA1：EØ 5F DØ øC $2 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ ØC A9 5D ØAA9：2Ø Aø øø 91394 C 69 ØA E6 ØAB1：AD 1320 FØ 97 8A 48 2ø 87 ØAB9：F6 0968 AA 8A C9 6D Dø A9 ØAC1：ø2 A2 5 F 8A 29 7F C9 $2 \emptyset$ ØF ØAC9：9Ø 4E EØ AØ DØ Ø2 A2 $2 \emptyset$ D3 ØAD1：8A 48 A 0 Øø B1 39 C9 1F 76 ØAD9：FØ 65 AD 1420 FØ 032089 ØAE1：38 106820 5D 0A Aø øø 79 ØAE9：91 $39209 \mathrm{E} \quad 08 \quad 38$ A5 39 A8 gAFl：ED 172085 3B A5 3A ED Fl ØAF9：18 $2 \varnothing 05$ 3B $9 \varnothing$ ØE A5 39 B7 ØВØ1：69 øø 8D 17 2Ø A5 3A 6964 ØВஏ9：øø 8D 18 2Ø E6 39 DØ Ø2 47 øB11：E6 $3 \mathrm{~A} \quad 2 \emptyset \quad \mathrm{~B} 1 \quad$ ØB $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 69$ ØA AE ØB19：8A AE 3B ØB DD 3B ØB FØ 1B ØB21：ø6 CA Dø F8 4C 69 ØA CA 7D ØВ29：8A ØA AA A9 ØA 48 A9 6824 ØВ31：48 BD 64 ØB 48 BD 63 ØB 23 øВ $39: 48 \quad 60 \quad 27$ 1D 9D $8985 \quad$ ø2 62 ØB41：øC 8A $861494 \quad \emptyset 413 \quad$ ø9 F5 øВ49：93 87 8B ø5 88 8С $1691 \quad$ ø1 $\begin{array}{llllllllll}0 B 51: 11 & 9 F & 12 & 18 & 1 A & 1 \varnothing & 1 C & 1 E & \emptyset 3\end{array}$ ØB59：ø6 Ø1 ØB ø8 1F Ø3 83 øA AA øВ61：8D ø7 66 øС 6F øC 7A øC 3A ØB69：Bø ØC 1ø øD 1D øD 2C øD $3 \varnothing$ ØB71：92 ØD D9 øE 37 1ø ØD ØF 53 ØB79：50 øF 9D 1ø BE 1ø EØ 10 38 ØB81：ø1 11 A3 11 CA 13 B5 12 ø2 ØB89：19 14 2 CC ØD 92 ØD $6114 \quad 27$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { 日B91：7B } & 15 & 21 & 16 & \text { F4 } & \text { øC } & \text { B3 } & 16 & 85\end{array}$ øB99：A8 13 4F 1B F4 øE 3116 BC ØBA1：E1 ØD E8 1B EF 1D F4 ØF A7
 ØBB1：2ø ØF øC 38 A5 39 ED 119 F ØBB9：2の A5 3A ED 12 2ø Bø $2 \varnothing$ ø2 ØBC1：38 AD 1120 ED 082085 DB ØBC9：3B AD 1220 ED $092 \varnothing \emptyset 5 \quad \varnothing 6$ ØBD1：3B FØ ØD A5 39 8D 1120 FF ØBD9：A5 3A 8D 122020 9E 08 EA ØBE1：38 AD 1B $2 \varnothing$ E5 3985 FB FF ØBE9：AD 1C $2 \varnothing$ E5 3A 85 FC $05 \quad 27$ ØBF1：FB Fø 02 Bø 1818 AD 11 1B ØBF9：20 6D 10 2ø 8D 1120 AD 1 E øCø1：12 $2 \varnothing 69$ øø 8D 12 2ø 2ø 6C øC09：9E ø8 4C El ØB 6ø 38 AD 12 øC11：17 2ø ED ØA $2 \varnothing 85$ 3B AD 56 ØC19：18 $2 \varnothing$ ED ØB $2 \varnothing$ ø5 3 B 9ø CF ØC21：øC AD ØA $2 \varnothing$ 8D 17 2ø AD A4 øC29：øB $2 \varnothing$ 8D 18 2б 38 A5 3968 ØC31：ED ø8 $2 \varnothing 85$ 3B A5 3A ED 71 øC39：ø9 $2 \varnothing$ Ø5 3 B Bø ØB AD ø8 47 øC41：20 $85 \quad 39$ AD $092 \varnothing 85$ 3A DA øC49：60 38 A5 39 ED $17 \quad 2 \varnothing 8579$

ØC51：3B A5 3A ED $182 \varnothing 05$ 3B 1D ØC59：Bø Ø1 60 AD 172085396 E øC61：AD $1820 \quad 85$ 3A 60 E6 39 øD ØC69：DØ 02 E6 3A 4C B1 ØB A5 CF øC71：39 Dø ø2 C6 3A C6 39 4C B2 øC79：Bl øB A5 3985 FB A5 3A 17 ØC81：85 FC C6 FC AØ FF B1 FB A8 øC89：C9 2ø Fø ø4 C9 1F Dø ø3 5C ØC91：88 Dø F3 B1 FB C9 $2 \emptyset$ FØ F3 øC99：ø8 C9 1F Fø 0488 Dø F3 F2 ØCA1：60 $38 \quad 9865$ FB 8539 A5 6 F ØCA9：FC 69 øø 85 3A 4C Bl ØB 64 ØCB1：AØ Øø B1 39 C9 $2 \varnothing$ Fø ø8 9C øCB9：C9 1F Fø ø4 C8 Dø F3 60 AE ØCC1：C8 Dø ØB E6 3A A5 3A CD EC ØCC9：18 $2 \varnothing$ 9ø 02 D $\varnothing 19 \mathrm{Bl} 39 \mathrm{AF}$ ØCD1：C9 $2 \varnothing$ FØ EC C9 1F FØ E8 59 øCD9：18 $9865 \quad 3985 \quad 39$ A5 3A FA ØCE1：69 øø 85 3A 4C Bl øB AD EF ØCE9：17 $2 \varnothing 8539$ AD 18 2ø 85 6D ØCF1：3A 4C B1 øB A9 øø 8D 11 9A ØCF9：2ø AD 18 2ø 38 E9 94 CD D1 ØDø1：Ø9 $2 \varnothing$ Bø Ø3 AD ø9 2ø 8D 4D ØDø9：12 2 Ø $2 \varnothing$ 9E Ø8 4C E8 øC 71 øD11：EE 1D ØD AD 1D ØD 29 ØF E4 ØD19：8D 1D øD 6ø øC EE 2C øD 6A ØD21：AD 2C ØD 29 ØF 8D 2C ØD 65 ØD29：4C 9E ø8 ØB A5 3985 FB DB ØD31：A5 3A 85 FC C6 FC Aø FF 98 ØD39：B1 FB C9 2E Fø øC C9 21 B3 ØD41：Fø ø8 C9 3F Fø ø4 C9 1F 4D ØD49：Dø 6488 D $\varnothing$ EB $6 \varnothing$ Bl FB 2B ØD51：C9 2E Fø 1B C9 21 F 1777
 ØD61：88 DØ EB C6 FC A5 FC CD 24 ØD69：Ø8 2ø Bø E2 4C 86 ØD 84 EE ØD71：3B C6 3B C8 Fø ØA B1 FB DD ØD79：C9 2ø FØ F7 88 4C A2 øC E4
 ØD89：85 39 AD ø9 $2 \varnothing 85$ 3A 4C D2 ØD91：B1 ØB Aø øø B1 39 C9 2E 8F ØD99：Fの 1D C9 $21 \mathrm{~F} \mathrm{~F}_{19} 19$ C9 3F 7D ØDA1：Fø 15 C 91 F Fø $11 \mathrm{C} 8 \mathrm{D} \varnothing \mathrm{D} 2$ ØDA9：EB E6 3A A5 3A CD 18206 E øDB1：FØ E2 9ø EØ 4C E8 øC C8 Ø4 ØDB9：DØ ØE E6 3A A5 3A CD 18 ØA ØDC1：2Ø 9ø Ø5 Fø ø3 4C E8 øC E6 ØDC9：Bl 39 C9 $2 \emptyset$ F0 E9 C9 2E 37 ØDD1：Fø E5 C9 21 Fø E1 C9 3F ØB ØDD9：F6 DD C9 1F Fø D9 4C D9 70 ØDE1：ØC AD ØC $2 \varnothing 8 D 8 \mathrm{C} 2 \varnothing$ AD 7D ØDE9：øD 2ø 8D 8D $2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 4 E$ ØA 45 ØDF1：A9 3A AØ 1E $2 \emptyset 71$ Ø9 A9 E7 ØDF9： 018 8D 13206038 A5 39 C4 ØEØ1：ED 082085 3B A5 3A ED 45 øEø9：ø9 2ø ø5 3B Dø ø3 6868 D1 ØE11：60 A5 39 85 26 A5 3A 85 ø8 ØE19：27 $60 \quad 38$ A5 3985 9E 49 A8 ØE21：FF 6526 8D 9ø 2ø A5 3A BE ØE29：85 9F 49 FF 6527 8D 918 D ØE31：2Ø A5 26 8D $922 \varnothing$ A5 27 EB ØE39：8D 93 2б A5 9E 8D $942 \varnothing$ D3 ØE41：85 26 A5 9F 8D 952085 Eø ØE49：27 38 AD $912 \emptyset 6 \mathrm{D}$ 8D $2 \emptyset \mathrm{C7}$ ØE51：CD ØF $2 \varnothing 9014204 \mathrm{E}$ ØA EC
 ØE61：Ø1 8D 13 2Ø A9 øø 85 C6 E4 ØE69：6Ø AD 8C $2 \varnothing 859 \mathrm{E}$ AD 8D 44 ØE71：2Ø 85 9F AD 9ø $2 \varnothing 85$ B4 92 ØE79：18 6D 8C $2 \varnothing$ 8D 8C $2 \varnothing$ AD 1D ØE81：91 $2 \varnothing 85$ B5 6D 8D 2ø 8D E9 ØE89：8D 2Ø A9 øø 8D 1A Dø A9 C9 ØE91：34 85 Ø1 $2 \varnothing 23$ ø8 A9 36 øЕ ØE99：85 Ø1 A9 Ø1 8D 1A DØ AD 22 ØEA1： $92.2 \varnothing 8526$ AD $932 \varnothing 85$ A3 ØEA9：27 AD $9426859 E$ AD 95 F © ØEB1：2Ø 85 9F 38 AD 17 2の E5 A6 ØEB9：9E 85 B4 AD 1820 E5 9F A4
 ØEC9：2Ø ED 9ø $2 \varnothing$ 8D $172 \varnothing$ AD 3C ØED1：18 2Ø ED 9120 8D 18 2ø 60 ØED9： $6 \varnothing$ 2Ø FE ØD $2 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ øC $2 \varnothing$ D9 ØEE1：1B ØE $38 \mathrm{AD} 8 \mathrm{C} 2 \emptyset \mathrm{E} 9$ Ø1 AA ØEE9：8D 8C $2 \varnothing$ AD 8D $2 \varnothing$ E9 øø $8 F$ ØEF1：8D 8D 2060 AD 8D ø2 C9 B3

ØEF9：Ø5 Dø Ø3 4C 7A ØF $2 \emptyset 67$ A9 ØFø1：øC 2ø FE ØD 2ø 7ø ØC $2 \emptyset$ D8 øFø9：1B øE 4C E3 øE $2 \emptyset$ E2 øD C3 øF11：A9 Ø2 85 øC $2 \varnothing$ 4E ØA A9 ED ØF19：55 Aの 1E $2 \varnothing 71$ Ø9 $2 \emptyset 8242$ øF21： $0948 \quad 2 \varnothing$ F6 696829 BF 45 ØF29：C9 17 Dø ø9 2ø FE øD $2 ø$ D3 øF31：7B øC 4C 1B ØE C9 13 D 0 D9 ØF39： 99 2ø FE øD 2ø 2D øD 4C Bø ØF41：1B ØE C9 1ø Dø ø9 2ø FE 94 ØF49：$\varnothing \mathrm{D} 2 \varnothing$ Ø2 114 C 1B ØE 6092 ØF51：38 A5 39 ED 112085 3B 4A ØF59：A5 3A ED $122 \varnothing \boxed{ } 20$ 3B Fø 34 ØF61：øB AD 11208539 AD 1213 7F69：20 85 3A 60 AD $982 \varnothing 8599$ ØF71：39 AD 092085 3A 4C B1 1A ØF79：ØB A5 3985 FB 85 9E A5 DE ØF81：3A 85 FC 85 9F Aø øø Bl 47 ØF89：FB C9 2ø Dø 1E C8 Dø F7 D6 ØF91：A5 FC CD 182090 ØF AD ØC ØF99： $17 \quad 2085 \mathrm{FB}$ AD $18 \quad 20854 \mathrm{~F}$ ØFAl：FC AØ Øø 4C AC ØF E6 FC 97 ØFA9：4C 88 ØF 189865 FB 854 B øFB1：26 A9 øø 65 FC $85 \quad 273828$ ØFB9：AD $17 \quad 20$ E5 9 E 85 B 4 AD FB ØFC1：18 20 E5 9F 85 B5 38 A5 C3 ØFC9：26 E5 9E 8D 9ø 20 A5 27 98 ØFD1：E5 9F 8D 91202023 Ø8 65 ØFD9：38 AD 1720 ED 9020 8D E3 ØFE1：17 2Ø AD 1820 ED 9120 C6 ØFE9：8D $182 \emptyset 60$ A9 FF 8D A9 Fø ØFF1：20 4C 07 10 A9 05 8D A9 3B ØFF9： 26 2б $\quad 07$ 1Ø B1 39 C9 $2 \varnothing 38$ 1øø1：Dø Ø1 C8 4C D9 øC А9 øø F9 1009：8D AA 20204 E 10 A9 20 C6 1011：AE A9 20 Aø øø 9139 C8 82 1019：CA D 0 FA $60 \quad 20381020$ 5A 1ø21：38 10 A9 1F Aø øø 9139 E9 1029：C8 $91 \quad 3920$ 9E $082067 \mathrm{F7}$ 1031：øC 2067 øC 4C F5 日F A9 øF 1039：01 8D A9 20 A9 øø 8D AA 87 1041：2ø 2ø 4E 1ø A9 2ø Aø Øø 53 1ø49：91 394 C B1 ØB $^{18} 18$ AD 17 5ø 1051：20 6D A9 2ø AD 1820 6D 8F
 1ø61：68 4C 9D 1018 A5 3985 CC 1069：26 6D A9 $2 \varnothing 85$ 9E A5 3A 5B 1071：85 27 6D AA 2085 9F 3895 1079：AD 1720 E5 2685 B4 AD F6 1081：18 20 E5 2785 B5 $2 \varnothing 6088$ 1ø89：Ø8 18 AD 1720 6D A9 20 Ø5 1091：8D 17 20 AD 18 20 6D AA E3 1ø99：2Ø 8D 182060 AD $142 \emptyset 34$ 1øA1：49 ØE 8D 142060 A9 6417
 10B1：20 E4 FF Fø F8 C9 93 Fø 31 1øB9：F4 29 7F C9 5960 A9 Ø2 CC 1øС1：85 øС $2 \emptyset$ 4E ØА А9 7B АØ 1F 1øC9：1E $2 \varnothing \quad 71$ ø9 2ø A7 $1 \varnothing \mathrm{~F} 070$ 1øD1： 03 4C F6 Ø9 A2 FA 9A $2 \varnothing 4 \mathrm{C}$ 1øD9：37 ø9 2 Ø C8 994 C 69 ØA BE 10E1：AØ øø B1 39 C9 1F F6 11 D9 1øE9：C8 DØ F7 E6 3A A5 3A CD BA 1øF1：18 2090 EE FØ EC 4 C E8 E3 1øF9：øC C8 DØ Ø2 E6 3A 4C D9 1F 1101：øC A5 3985 FB A5 3 A 8582 1109：FC C6 FC Aø FF B1 FB C9 8D 1111：1F FØ 1188 Cø FF $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { D } & & 47\end{array}$ 1119：C6．FC A5 FC CD $992 \varnothing$ Bø E5 1121：EC $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 86$ ØD $3898 \quad 65 \mathrm{FB} 59$ 1129：85 FB A9 øø 65 FC 85 FC 69 1131：38 A5 FB E5 39 85 3B A5 B2 1139：FC E5 3A 65 3B Dø 1284 Bø 1141：3B 18 A5 FB E5 3 BB 85 FB 9 E 1149：A5 FC E9 øø 85 FC 4C 1487 1151：11 A5 FB 8539 A5 FC 85 1D 1159：3A 4C B1 øB 78 A9 øø 8D 8A 1161：ØE DC A9 1B 8D 11 Dø A9 A4 1169：7C 8D 14 Ø3 A9 11 8D 15 Al 1171：ø3 A9 Ø1 8D 1A Dø 8D 12 B9 1179：DØ 58 6Ø A9 3A A4 øC CD ØB 1181：12 Dø Dø ø5 A9 Ø1 AC 1D 13 1189：ØD 8C 21 Dø 8D 12 DØ C9 A6 1191：ø1 Fø ø8 A9 Ø1 8D 19 Dø 4D 1199：4C BC FE A9 ø1 8D 19 Dø CC

11A1：4C 31 EA AD 8D ø2 29 ø1 36 11A9：DØ Ø3 2Ø E2 ØD 2ø 4E ØA B6 11B1：A9 8A Aø 1E $2 \emptyset 71$ Ø9 A 0 BA 11B9：øø $\begin{array}{ll}\text { B1 } & 39 \\ 49 & 49 \\ 8 \emptyset & 91 \\ 39 & 2 \emptyset \\ \text { Eø }\end{array}$ 11C1：9E ø8 Aø øø B1 $39498 \emptyset \mathrm{CE}$ 11C9：91 39 A9 Ø2 85 øC $2 \varnothing 8277$ 11D1：Ø9 ø9 4ø C9 57 Dø $99208 F$ 11D9：ø1 1220 Bl ØC 4 C 1012 E 3 11E1：C9 53 D $\varnothing$ Ø9 20 Ø1 12 2ø B1 11E9：93 øD 4C 1012 C9 50 Dø CC 11F1：ø9 $2 \varnothing$ Ø1 12 20 E1 10 4C D6 11F9：10 $12 \begin{array}{llllllll}12 & \text { B1 } & \text { ØB } & 4 \mathrm{C} & \text { F6 } & \text { ø } & 48\end{array}$ 1201：A5 39859 E 8 D 8620 A5 4D 12ø9：3A 85 9F $8 \mathrm{D} \quad 872060382 \mathrm{E}$ 1211：A5 398526 ED 8620 8D Cø 1219：9Ø 20 A5 3A $85 \quad 27$ ED 8712 1221：2ø 8D $912 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 32$ øE AD $8 \emptyset$ 1229：86 $2085 \quad 39$ AD 872085 2E 1231：3A 20 9E 984 C B8 11 A 9 DF 1239：27 E5 D3 8D 19 2ø Aø øø 48 1241：A9 9920 D2 FF A9 $12 \quad 20$ BC 1249：D2 FF A9 $2 \emptyset \quad 2 \emptyset$ D2 FF A9 Ø4 1251：9D $2 \varnothing$ D2 FF 8C 1A $2 \varnothing$ 2ø D3 1259：82 99 AC 1A $2 \varnothing 85$ 3B А9 6 F 1261：92 2ø D2 FF A9 2ø 20 D2 12 1269：FF A9 9D $2 \emptyset$ D2 FF A9 9B 33 1271：2Ø D2 FF A5 3B C9 øD Fø Cø 1279：32 C9 14 Dø ØF 88 10 6477 1281：C8 4C 4112 A9 9D 2ø D2 3D 1289：FF 4C 4112 A5 3B 29 7F F5 1291：C9 2Ø 9Ø AC CC 1920 FØ 7B 1299：A7 A5 3 B $99 \begin{array}{llllllllll} & 95 & 2 \varnothing & 2 \varnothing & \text { D2 } & \text { B9 }\end{array}$ 12A1：FF A9 øø 85 D4 85 D8 C8 BF 12A9：4C $41 \quad 12 \quad 20$ D2 FF A9 $\varnothing \varnothing 72$ 12B1：99 $45 \quad 20986 \emptyset 204 \mathrm{E} \quad \mathrm{gA} \mathrm{AB}^{2}$ 12B9：A9 BC AØ 1E $2 \varnothing 71$ Ø9 $2 \varnothing$ Dø 12C1：1C $13 \mathrm{~B} \quad 20 \mathrm{AD}$ Ø8 208524 12C9：FB AD 092085 FC AE 17 ØF 12D1：20 AC 1820 A9 FB 20 D8 8C 12D9：FF Bø 99 A5 9029 BF Dø 1F 12E1：03 4C 0A $14 \mathrm{Fb} \quad 27 \mathrm{AD}$ 1B B7 12E9：13 C9 ø8 90 ø6 2096 1B øD 12F1：4C $6513 \mathrm{AD} 1 \mathrm{~B} 13 \mathrm{C} 9 \mathrm{gl}_{1} 74$ 12F9：F6 F9 26 4E ØA A9 C2 Aø 1B 1301：1E $2 \varnothing \quad 71$ ø9 20 5D 11 A9 3 F 1309：ø1 8D 132060204 E ØA A1 1311：A9 CD AØ 1E $2 \varnothing 71$ Ø9 4C 9A 1319：05 13 ø8 $20 \quad 38 \quad 12$ Fø 16 8B 1321：A9 EC AØ 1E 2071 Ø9 $2 \varnothing 46$ 1329：82 ø9 A2 ø8 C9 44 F0 øC F4 1331：A2 Ø1 C9 54 Fø ø6 20 F6 3E 1339： $99 \quad 686860$ 8E 1B 13 A9 C1 1341：Ø1 АØ øø 2ø BA FF Aø øø 29 1349：EØ Ø1 FØ 31 B9 $452 \varnothing$ C9 3 E 1351：40 EA EA B9 $46 \quad 20$ C9 3A CB 1359：Fø 23 B9 47 2ø C9 3A Fø F9 1361：1C A9 30 8D 6D 20 A9 3A 58 1369：8D 6E 20 B9 $45 \quad 20996 \mathrm{~F}$ DE 1371：20 C8 CC 1A 20 90 F4 F0 33 1379：F2 C8 4C BA 13 B9 $45 \quad 20$ A7 1381：99 6D $2 \emptyset$ C8 CC 1A $2 \emptyset$ Dø $4 \varnothing$ 1389：F4 8C 85 2б 2б 4E ØA A9 F7 1391：45 Aø $2 \varnothing 20 \quad 71$ Ø9 AD 8519 1399：2Ø A2 6D Aø $2 \emptyset 2 \emptyset$ BD FF 2D 13A1：A9 ØD $2 \emptyset$ D2 FF 4C 4514 EØ 13A9：20 4E ØA A9 AA AØ 1E $2 \varnothing 83$ 13B1：71 Ø9 2082 Ø9 20 5D ØA 8C 13B9： 098048 AD 1420 Fg ø3 6 E 13C1：20 38 10 20 F6 99684 C Ø3 13C9：E7 ØA 38 A5 39 ED Ø8 $2 \varnothing 79$ 13D1：85 3B A5 3A ED 992005 BA 13D9：3B Fø Ø4 A9 05 85 øC 20 6B 13E1：4E ØA A9 øø AØ 1F 2071 1A 13E9：ø9 2Ø 1С 13 A5 ØC C9 Ø5 47
 13F9：39 A4 3A 20 D5 FF 90 ø3 02 1401：4C E5 12 8E $17 \begin{array}{lllllllllll} & 20 & 8 C & 18 & 5 \mathrm{E}\end{array}$ 1409：20 2Ø E7 FF 2Ø 4E ØA A9 3E 1411：E2 AØ 1E $20 \quad 71$ ø9 4C 95 E5 1419：13 2Ø 4E ØA A9 Ø6 AØ 1F Ø3 1421：2Ø 71 Ø9 201 C 13 A9 Ø1 5A
 1431：FF A5 9029 BF F0 D2 20 EE


1449：1A Dø 8D 2Ø DØ 8D 21 DØ 36 1451：A9 31 8D 14 Ø3 A9 EA 8D AF 1459：15 Ø3 A9 01 8D 0E DC 58 C8 1461：60 A9 $932 \emptyset$ D2 FF A9 ØD 8F 1469：2ø D2 FF $2 \varnothing 45 \quad 14 \quad 2 \varnothing 94$ A7 1471：14 A9 ØD 2ø D2 FF A9 ØE A9 1479：AØ 1F $2 \varnothing 71$ Ø9 2ø E4 FF 67 1481：C9 ØD DØ F9 2ø 5D 11 4C 70 1489：F6 Ø9 20 CC FF A9 ø1 20 ø9 1491：C3 FF 6020 E7 FF A9 01 3D 1499：A2 ø8 AØ øø $2 \varnothing$ BA FF A9 BE 14A1：01 A2 2B AØ 1F $2 \emptyset$ BD FF 57 14A9：20 C $\varnothing$ FF B $\emptyset$ DD A2 Ø1 $2 \varnothing$ B8 14Bl：C6 FF 20011520011591 14B9：2ø ø1 15 2ø Ø1 15 FØ CA DF 14Cl：2Ø CC FF $2 \varnothing$ E4 FF C9 $2 \emptyset$ ØA 14C9：DØ Ø3 $2 \emptyset 82$ Ø9 A2 ø1 2ø 3C
 14D9：15 A8 68 AA 98 Aø 3784 A8 14E1：01 20 CD BD AØ 36840110 14E9：A9 $2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ D2 FF $2 \varnothing \varnothing 115$ B7 14F1：F0 Ø6 2Ø D2 FF 4C EE 1468 14F9：A9 ØD 2ø D2 FF 4C B9 1424 15ø1：20 CF FF 48 A5 $9 \varnothing 29$ BF 35 1509：FØ Ø6 68 68 68 4C 8B 1460 1511：68 60 A2 øø 8E 88 2ø 8E 41 1519：89 2Ø 8E 8A $2 \varnothing$ 8E 8B 2Ø FC 1521：38 B1 FB E9 3ø 9ø 2A C9 D3 1529：ØA Bø 26 ØE $882 \varnothing$ 2E 89 D4 1531：20 ØE 88 2ø 2E 8920 ØE E7 1539：88 $2 \varnothing$ 2E $892 \varnothing$ ØE $88 \quad 2 \varnothing 78$ 1541：2E 89 2曰 ØD 88 20 8D 88 22 1549：2Ø C8 DØ D4 E6 FC 4C 21 Ø2 1551：15 F8 AD 88 2ø ØD 89 2ø EA 1559：F0 1C 38 AD 8820 E 9 Ø1 7E 1561：8D 88 20 AD 8920 E9 øø F3 1569：8D 8920 EE 8A $2 \varnothing$ Dø 6329 1571：EE 8B $204 \mathrm{C} \quad 53 \quad 15 \mathrm{AD} 8 \mathrm{~A} 93$ 1579：20 D8 6038 AD 8C 20 ED 47 1581：øC 20 8D 8E 2Ø AD 8D $2 \varnothing 47$ 1589：ED ØD 2ø 8D 8F $2 \varnothing$ ØD 8E 70 1591：20 DØ 10 2б 4E ØA A9 3426 1599：AØ 1F $2 \varnothing 71$ ø9 A9 $018 \mathrm{8D} 75$ 15A1：13 $2 \emptyset 6 \emptyset 18$ A5 $3985 \quad 26$ 2E 15A9：6D 8E $2 \varnothing 85$ 9E A5 3A 8510 15B1：27 6D 8F 2085 9F 38 AD 87 15B9：17 20 E5 2685 B4 AD 18 ø9 15C1：20 E5 2785 B5 $18 \quad 65$ 9F 2B 15C9：CD ØB $2 \varnothing 9 \varnothing 10204 \mathrm{E}$ ØA 52 15D1：A9 2C AØ 1F 2071 Ø9 A9 64 15D9： $018 \mathrm{BD} 1320602060 \quad$ ø8 98 15E1：18 AD 8E $2 \varnothing 85$ B4 6D 1748 15E9：20 8D 1720 AD 8F 2085 DD 15Fl：B5 6D 1820 8D 1820 A5 6A 15F9：39 85 9E A5 3A 859 F AD 25 16ø1：øC $2 \varnothing 8526 \mathrm{AD}$ ØD $2 \emptyset 85 \mathrm{B5}$ 1609：27 A9 Øø 8D 1A DØ A9 34 A7 1611：85 ø1 2Ø 23 ø8 A9 36854 F 1619： 61 A9 01 8D 1A Dø 4 C B1 87 1621：ØB AØ Øø B1 39 AA C8 B1 CD 1629：39 88 9139 C8 8A 9139 A6 1631：6Ø AØ øØ Bl 3929 3F FØ AE 1639：0A C9 1B Bø Ø6 Bl 3949 FD 1641：40 91394 C 67 øC 85 3B 8F 1649：29 3F ø6 3B 24 3B 10 Ø2 7E 1651：09 80 70 ø2 ø9 40 85 3B DF 1659：60 05 4B 42 05 3 A Ø1 0198 1661：01 øø 01 øø 50 1B ØE ØF 48 1669：12 8D AF 20 8A 489848 E8 1671：38 AD 9F $2 \varnothing$ ED A1 2ø AD FE 1679：AØ $2 \varnothing$ ED A2 $2 \varnothing$ 9ø 1F AD 15 1681：AF $2 \emptyset 2 \emptyset$ D2 FF AD 8D 0292 1689：29 Ø1 8D 2ø Dø Dø F6 A5 9B 1691：91 C9 7F Dø Ø9 EE $2 \varnothing$ DØ ØB 1699：EA EA EA 4C $7818 \quad 68$ A8 B5 16A1：68 AA AD AF 2060204 E 6 E 16A9：ØA A9 A4 Aø 1F 4C 71 Ø9 F9 16B1：4C $78 \quad 18$ AD ID ØD 8D 6 F A7 16B9：24 A9 øø 85 øC 8D $2 \varnothing$ Dø 62 16C1：8D 1D ØD 26 BD FF A9 Ø4 E4 16C9：8D AA $2 \varnothing$ Aø 97 AD 8D $\quad 2281$ 16D1：29 Ø1 Dø ø3 4C 6817206 F 16D9：4E ØA A9 47 AØ 1F 26718 C 16E1： 992082 ø9 297 F A2 ø3 ØB 16E9：8E AA $2 \emptyset$ C9 53 FD 56 A2 56

16Fl：ø8 8E AA 20 C9 44 Fø $228 \varnothing$ 16F9：C9 5ø DØ B4 2ø 4E ØA A9 7C 17ø1：6D AØ 1F $2 \varnothing 71692 \emptyset 8266$ 17ø9：ø9 38 E9 3ø C9 04 9の Aの 2A 1711：C9 5ø Bø 9C 8D AA 2б 4C BB 1719：46 17 2Ø 4E ØA A9 91 AØ D3 1721：1F $2 \varnothing 71$ ø9 $2 \varnothing 3812$ Fø 9C 1729：87 AC 1A $2 \varnothing$ A9 2C 99 45 ø2 1731：20 С8 A9 $5799452 \emptyset$ C8 37 1739：8C 1A 20 AD 1A $2 \emptyset$ A2 45 EE 1741：AØ $2 \emptyset 2 \emptyset$ BD FF AD AA $2 \emptyset$ D3 1749：A8 C9 ø4 9ø 1A C9 Ø8 Bø 8ø 1751：16 2ø 4E 9A A9 7C AØ 1F 9C 1759：20 71 ø9 $2 \varnothing 82$ Ø9 38 E9 A9 1761：3ø A8 1ø ø3 4C B1 16 A9 ø3 1769：Ø1 AE AA 2ø 2ø BA FF $2 \varnothing 27$ 1771：A7 16 A9 01 20 C3 FF 206 E 1779：Cø FF A2 Ø1 $2 \varnothing$ C9 FF $9 \varnothing 25$ 1781：03 4C 78 18 A2 ø0 8E 97 9E 1789：20 8E $96 \quad 2 \varnothing$ 8E AB 2б 8E 32 1791：AC $2 \varnothing$ 8E $7 \varnothing 24$ BD 5A 16 D9 1799：9D 98 2ø E8 EØ ØC DØ F5 1E 17A1：A9 FF 8D A6 $2 \varnothing$ 8D A4 $2 \varnothing 61$ 17A9：A2 ø4 BD 6516 9D 1E 21 BC 17B1：CA D $\varnothing$ F7 AD 082085 FB 1B 17B9：AD ø9 2685 FC Aø øø 8C 54 17Cl：A5 $2 \varnothing$ CC A4 $2 \varnothing$ FØ Ø6 AD 2D 17C9：98 2ø 8D A5 $2 \varnothing$ Bl FB $1 \varnothing 28$ 17D1：ø3 4C $6219 \mathrm{C9} 1 \mathrm{~F}$ Fg 2C 4B 17D9：99 6E 21 C8 EE A5 2Ø AD 1D 17E1：A5 20 CD 992090 E6 8C DB 17E9：16 20 Bl FB C9 $2 \varnothing$ Fø 14 E5 17F1：CE A5 $2 \varnothing$ 88 DØ F4 AC 1647 17F9：20 4C $0818 \mathrm{C8}$ B1 FB C9 9C 18Ø1：2Ø FØ Ø1 88 8C $162 \varnothing 98$ BB 1809：38 65 FB 85 FB A5 FC 6960 1811：Øø 85 FC Aø øø AD A6 $2 \varnothing 70$ 1819：C9 FF Dø Ø3 $2 \emptyset 0919$ AD 7D 1821：A4 2Ø Fø ø3 $2 \emptyset 3119$ 38 2A 1829：2E A4 2ø AD 16 2ø 8D 15 D9 1831：20 A9 6E 85 FD A9 218560 1839：FE $2 \emptyset 33$ 1D 204219 AD 13 1841：A6 $2 \varnothing$ CD 9C $2 \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ ø3 20 B9 1849：97 18 38 A5 FB ED 17 20 92 1851：85 3B A5 FC ED $182 \sigma \quad 65 \mathrm{AC}$ 1859：3B Fø $389 \varnothing 36 \mathrm{AD} 9720$ 2B 1861：FØ øB A9 øø 8D 96 2Ø 8D 96 1869：9B $2 \varnothing \quad 2 \emptyset 9718$ AD AA $2 \varnothing$ D9 1871：C9 Ø3 DØ Ø3 2ø 82 Ø9 2の CE 1879：E1 FF F0 FB A9 $6120 \mathrm{C3}$ CD 1881：FF 26 E7 FF AD 6F 24 8D B7 1889：1D ØD A2 FA 9A $2 \varnothing$ F6 99 DB 1891：4C 69 OA 4C BE 1738 AD B8 1899：9A $2 \varnothing$ ED A6 $2 \varnothing$ A8 888884 18A1：FØ Ø8 $3 \varnothing 662 \emptyset 541988 \mathrm{BF}$ 18A9：DØ FA AD 9720 FØ 118 BD A4 18B1：15 2б A9 6F 85 FD A9 23 3B 18B9：85 FE $2 \varnothing 31192033$ 1D 5ø 18C1：2Ø $54 \begin{array}{llllllll}19 & 2 \varnothing & 54 & 19 & 2 \varnothing & 54 & \mathrm{D} 7\end{array}$ 18C9：19 EE 9F 20 DØ Ø3 EE AØ 49 18D1：20 AD 9E $2 \varnothing$ Dø 32 AD AA A8 18D9：2Ø C9 ø3 Fø 2B C9 ø8 Fø 7D 18E1：27 38 AD 9F 2б ED Al 2ø 7F 18E9：AD Aø $2 \varnothing$ ED A2 $2 \varnothing 9 \varnothing 18 \mathrm{CA}$ 18F1：20 CC FF $2 \varnothing$ 4E ØA A9 ВЗ ø9 18F9：Aø 1F 2071 Ø9 $2 \varnothing 82$ Ø9 34 1901：20 A7 16 A2 Ø1 $^{26}$ 26 9 FF 36 1909：AD 9620 Fø 118 BD 1520 D 3 1911：A9 6E 85 FD A9 2285 FE 24 1919：20 $31 \quad 192 \varnothing 331 \mathrm{DAC} 9 \mathrm{~B}$ CF 1921：20 8С A6 20 88 FO Ø8 30 A5 1929：06 $2 \varnothing 541988$ Dø FA 6060 1931：A9 2Ø AC 9820 8C A5 26 FD 1939：FØ Ø6 2Ø 6A 1688 DØ FA 7F 1941：60 AC 9D $2 \varnothing 1898$ 6D A6 29 1949：2ø 8D A6 $2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 541988$ D2 1951：DØ FA 6ø A9 ØD 2ø 6A 1625 1959：AD 7ø 24 Fø ø3 2ø 6A 1695 1961：60 8D A8 $2 \varnothing 29$ 7F 2047 gD 1969：16 AE AD 19 DD AD 19 FD 62 1971：09 CA DØ F8 CE A5 2ø 4C 1E 1979： BE 1A CA 8A 0 A AA 8C A7 4 F 1981：20 A9 19 48 A9 $9 \varnothing 48$ BD B3 1989：Cl 1948 BD Cø $1948 \quad 60 \quad 23$ 1991：38 AD A7 $2 \varnothing 65$ FB 85 FB 64

1999：A5 FC 69 øø 85 FC 4C BE 82 19A1：17 B1 FB C9 1F FD ø1 88 2F 19A9：8C A7 $2 \varnothing 601257414 \mathrm{C}$ D2 19B1：52 5442534 E 484640 FF 19B9：50 3F 58 4D 49474 A 20 DF 19C1：1A 32 1A 3B 1A 45 1A 4 F ED 19C9：1A 59 1A 631 A 6D 1A 7 C 10 19D1：1A 9E 1A 66 1A 16 1A F6 Bø 19D9：19 EC 19 E3 19 B7 1A EØ F1 19E1：1A 29 1A C8 A9 øø 8D A4 48 19E9：2Ø 4C A2 19 C8 $2 \varnothing 1315 \quad 27$ 19F1：8D A3 2ø 4C A2 19 C8 $2 \emptyset$ C7 19F9：13 15 8D Al 20 AD 8B 20 B5 1AØ1：8D A2 2ø 4C A2 19 C8 $2 \emptyset 98$ 1A69：13 $158 \mathrm{DD} 9 \mathrm{~F} 2 \varnothing \mathrm{AD} 8 \mathrm{~B} 2 \varnothing \mathrm{A6}$ 1A11：8D AØ 204 C A2 19 C8 $2 \emptyset 28$ 1A19：13 15 8D 9A 2ø 4C A2 19 ø8 1A21：A9 øø 8D 9E $2 \emptyset$ C8 4 C A2 25 1A29：19 A9 ØA 8D $7 \varnothing 24$ C8 4C $6 \varnothing$ 1A31：A2 19 C8 A9 01 8D AB $2 \varnothing 66$ 1A39：4C A2 19 C8 201315 8D $\mathrm{F} \varnothing$ 1A41：98 2Ø 4C A2 19 C8 $2 \emptyset 13$ BC 1A49：15 8D 99 2Ø 4C A2 19 C8 88 1A51：20 1315 8D 9B 2ø 4C A2 6 E 1A59：19 C8 201315 8D 9C 20 B9 1A61：4C A2 $19 \begin{array}{lllllll}\text { C8 } & 2 \emptyset & 13 & 15 & 8 D & 19\end{array}$ 1A69：9D 2ø 4C A2 19 AC A7 $2 \varnothing 13$ 1A71：C8 $984820 \quad 971868$ A8 D1 1A79：8C A7 $2060 \quad 20 \quad 97$ 1A $88 \quad 04$ 1A81：8C 9620 AØ 01 Bl FB $991 \varnothing$ 1A89：6D 22 C8 CC 962090 F5 2F 1A91：F0 F3 C8 4C A2 19 C8 B1 D5 1A99：FB C9 1F DØ F9 6ø 209758 1AA1：1A 888 C 9720 Aø 01 B1 47 1AA9：FB 996 E 23 CB CC 9720 øB 1AB1：90 F5 Fø F3 4C A2 $192 \varnothing 48$ 1AB9：97 1A 4C A2 19 C8 B1 FB $3 F$ 1AC1：C9 3D Fø 0788 AD A8 $20 \quad 25$ 1AC9：4C D9 17 C8 $201315 \quad 48$ C9 1AD1：AD A8 $20 \quad 297 \mathrm{~F}$ AA 68 9D B2 1AD9：EE 2020 A2 194 C 9119 F1 1AE1：C8 A2 ø8 B1 FB 29 3F C9 øC 1AE9：04 F0 Ø9 A2 Ø1 C9 14 F © EF 1AF1：03 4C Bl 16 8E 1B 13 C8 22 1AF9：B1 FB C9 3A FØ ø3 4C B1 C $\varnothing$ 1Bø1：16 C8 Bl FB C9 1F Fø 0920 1Bø9：2Ø $4716996 \mathrm{~A} \quad 2 \varnothing 4 \mathrm{C}$ ø2 EB 1B11：1B 9838 E9 03 A2 6D AØ BE 1B19：2б $2 \varnothing$ BD FF $2 \varnothing$ CC FF A9 FC 1B21：02 20 C3 FF A9 02 AE 1B A6 1B29：13 AØ øø $2 \emptyset$ BA FF $2 \emptyset 376 \varnothing$ 1B31： 09 A9 Ø6 A6 39 A4 3A $2 \varnothing$ B1 1B39：D5 FF $9 \varnothing 634 \mathrm{C}$ B1 16 8E 8ø 1B41：17 20 8C 18 2б $68 \quad 68$ A2 34 1B49：ø1 20 C9 FF 4 C B4 17 2ø C4 1B51：E7 FF A9 øб 20 BD FF A9 52 1B59：øF A2 Ø8 AØ ØF $2 \varnothing$ BA FF 39 1B61：20 Cø FF 9ø ØB A9 ØF 201 E 1B69：C3 FF 20 E7 FF 4C F6 09 2C 1B71：20 4E ØA A9 1D AØ 1F $2 \varnothing$ Fø 1B79：71 99203812 F0 16 A2 55 1B81：ØF $2 \emptyset$ C9 FF Bø DF A9 45 lE 1B89：AØ $2 \varnothing$ 2ø 71 Ø9 A9 ØD $2 \varnothing$ 5C 1B91：D2 FF 20 CC FF 20 E7 FF 52 1B99：A9 øб $2 \varnothing$ BD FF A9 0F A2 EB 1BA1：Ø8 AØ ØF $2 \varnothing$ BA FF $2 \varnothing$ Cø BE 1BA9：FF Bø BA $2 \varnothing 4 \mathrm{E}$ ØA A2 ØF 54 1BB1：2Ø C6 FF $2 \varnothing 381220$ CC C2 1BB9：FF A9 ØF 20 C3 FF 20 E7 84 1BC1：FF A9 Ø1 8D $1320602 \emptyset 55$ 1BC9：FØ 1B AD Bø $2 \varnothing$ FØ 162011 1BD1：93 1C 2616 1C AD AE $2 \varnothing 53$ 1BD9：C9 FF Fg 0920 B6 1C $2 \varnothing$ D7 1BE1：9E ø8 4C D3 1B 4C F6 6931
 1BF1：4E 日A A9 D5 AØ 1F 207197 1BF9： 69203812 8D Bø $2 \varnothing$ Dø 25 1Cø1：ø3 4C F6 69 Aø øø B9 45 FA 1C09：20 99 B1 20 C8 CC 1A $2 \varnothing$ BD
 1C19：FB A5 3A 85 FC A9 FF 8D 74 1C21：AE 2Ø AØ Ø1 A2 øø AD Bø FD 1C29：2の Fø 5ø BD B1 2ø 2ø 5D 3F 1C31：ØA D1 FB F6 Ø2 A2 FF C8 D4 1C39：Dø øB E6 FC A5 FC CD 18 1E

1C41：20 FØ Ø2 BØ 36 E8 EC BØ FØ 1C49：20 DØ EØ $1898 \quad 65 \mathrm{FB} 85$ 3B 1C51：3B A5 FC 69 øø 85 3C AD Ø3 1C59：17 20 C5 $3 \mathrm{~B} \quad \mathrm{AD} 18 \quad 20$ E5 85 1C61：3C $9 \varnothing 18 \quad 38$ A5 3B ED Bø Ø9 1C69： $20 \quad 85 \quad 39$ 8D AD 2Ø A5 3C 88 1C71：E9 øø 85 3A 8D AE $2 \emptyset \quad 2 \emptyset$ 7A 1C79：B1 ØВ 6Ø $2 \emptyset$ 4E ØА А9 DF 29 1C81：AØ 1F 2011 Ø1 A9 Ø1 8D 6B 1C89：13 2ø 6Ø AD 8D Ø2 C9 Ø5 47 1C91：DØ 23 2Ø 4E ØA A9 E9 AØ 4F 1C99：1F $20.71 \quad \emptyset 9 \quad 20 \quad 38 \quad 128 \mathrm{BD}$ BB 1CA1：CF 2Ø FØ ØE AØ ØØ B9 4586 1СA9： $2 \varnothing 99$ DØ $2 \emptyset$ C8 CC 1A $2 \varnothing 42$ 1CB1：DØ F4 4C F6 $99 \quad 38$ A5 3936 1CB9：85 9E ED AD 2085 3B A5 28 1CC1：3A 85 9F ED AE $2 \varnothing 05$ 3B 86 1CC9：DØ 65 A9 FF 8D AE $2 \emptyset 1878$ 1CD1：AD Bø $2065 \begin{array}{llllll}65 & 39 & 85 & 26 & A 9 & 3 D\end{array}$ 1CD9：$\varnothing 065 \begin{array}{lllllllll}65 & 3 A & 85 & 27 & 38 & A D & 17 & 97\end{array}$ 1CE1：2の E5 9E $85 \mathrm{~B} 4 \mathrm{AD} 182 \varnothing 7 \mathrm{C}$ 1CE9：E5 9F 85 B5 2023 ø8 38 DE 1CF1：AD $17 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 2 \emptyset & \mathrm{ED} & \mathrm{B} \emptyset & 2 \emptyset & 8 \mathrm{D} & 17 & \mathrm{El}\end{array}$ 1CF9： 20 AD 1820 E9 øの 8D $18 \quad 35$ 1DØ1：20 AD CF 20 Fø 29 8D A9 A3 1Dø9：20 A9 Øø 8D AA 20 20 4E FA 1D11：1Ø AØ Øб B9 DØ 2Ø 2Ø 5D BB 1D19：ØA $91 \quad 39$ C8 CC CF 20 DØ 27 1D21：F2 18 A5 39 6D CF 208593 1D29：39 A5 3A 69 Øø 85 3A 4C 1E 1D31： B 1 ØB $\mathrm{A} \emptyset$ Øø CC 15 2Ø $\mathrm{F} \emptyset$ Ø7 1D39： $2 \emptyset$ Bl FD $3 \varnothing$ 1D $2 \emptyset 4716$ C $\quad 4$ 1D41：20 D $\begin{array}{lllllll} & 10 & 2 \emptyset & 6 A & \text { AD AC } & 19\end{array}$ 1D49：2の FØ ØA A9 Ø8 2Ø 6A 1657 1D51：A9 5 F 20 $\quad$ 6A 16 C8 $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 3584$ 1D59：1D 60 8C A7 20629 7F 8 CD 78 1D61：A8 $20 \quad 20 \quad 47 \quad 16$ C9 43 Dø 9F 1D69：1B 38 AD A3 20 ED $15 \quad 20 \quad 32$ 1D71：4A 38 ED 98 2Ø A8 A9 $2 \emptyset$ 3D 1D79：2の 6A 1688 DØ FA AC A7 1D 1D81：20 4C 56 1D C9 45 Dø 1191 1D89：38 AD $99 \quad 2 \emptyset$ ED 15 2ø 38 BC 1D91：ED $98 \quad 20$ A8 A9 20 4C 7957 1D99：1D C9 $55 \mathrm{D} \varnothing$ ØB AD AC $2 \emptyset 15$ 1DA1： 49 Ø1 8D AC $2 \varnothing$ 4C 56 1D 39 1DA9：C9 $23 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 17 \mathrm{AE} 9 \mathrm{~F} \quad 20 \mathrm{AD}$ FE
 1DB9：BD Aø $\begin{array}{llllllll}36 & 84 & \emptyset 1 & A C & A 7 & 2 \emptyset & 34\end{array}$ 1DC1：4C 56 1D AE A8 $2 \sigma$ BD EE 76 1DC9： 20 20 $\quad 2 \mathrm{~A} \quad 16$ 4C 56 1D AE 6 F 1DD1： $\mathrm{AB} \quad 20 \mathrm{~F} \quad 201 \mathrm{~A} 85 \quad 3 \mathrm{~B} \quad 29 \quad 7 \mathrm{~F} ~ 94$ 1DD9：C9 419012 C9 5B BØ ØE A7 1DE1：AA A5 3B 29 8Ø 49 8Ø 4 AA 49 1DE9：4A 85 3B 8A $\quad 05$ 3B $6 \emptyset \quad 2 \varnothing$ Bø 1DF1：4E ØA 38 AD ØA $2 \emptyset$ ED 17 7B 1DF9： $2 \varnothing$ AA $A D$ ØB $2 \varnothing$ ED 18 2б 5 E
 1EØ9：36 84 Ø1 A9 Ø1 8D 13 2の Cø 1E11：60 Ø8 ØE 9B 92 D3 50 45 C4 1E19：45 44 D3 43 52 49 50 $54 \begin{array}{llllll} & 44\end{array}$ 1E21：2の 33 2E 32 øø $2 \varnothing 42 \quad 5981$ 1E29：20 C3 $48 \quad 41 \quad 52$ 4C $45 \quad 53 \quad 25$ 1E31： 20 C2 $52414 \mathrm{E} \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 25$ 1E39：øØ C2 $\begin{array}{llllllll}55 & 46 & 46 & 45 & 52 & 2 \emptyset & 41\end{array}$ 1E41：C3 $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 45 \quad 41 \quad 52 \quad 45 \quad 44$ Øø 5 F 1E49：C2 $55 \begin{array}{llllllll}55 & 46 & 46 & 45 & 52 & 20 & \text { C6 } & \text { E3 }\end{array}$ 1E51：55 4C 4C ØØ C4 45 4C 45 ED 1E59：54 45 2の 28 D3 2C $\begin{array}{ll}\text { D7 } & \text { 2C } \\ \text { C2 }\end{array}$ 1E61：DØ 29 Øø 3A $2 \emptyset$ Cl 5245 E5 1E69： $20 \quad 59 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 55 \quad 20 \quad 53 \quad 55 \quad 52 \quad 96$ 1E71：45 3F $20 \quad 28$ D9 2F CE 29 F8 1E79：3A Øø C5 D2 C1 D3 C5 2ø C1 1E81：C1 CC CC 20 D4 C5 D8 D4 B1 1E89：øø C5 52 41 $53 \begin{array}{lllllll} & 45 & 2 \emptyset & 28 & A D\end{array}$ 1E91：D3 2C D7 2C Dø 29 3A $2 \varnothing$ 4Ø 1E99：12 D2 C5 D4 D5 D2 CE 92 C3 1EA1： $20 \begin{array}{lllllllll}54 & 4 \mathrm{~F} & 2 \emptyset & 45 & 58 & 49 & 54 & 61\end{array}$ 1EA9：Øø DØ $\begin{array}{llllllll}52 & 45 & 53 & 53 & 2 \emptyset & 46 & 27\end{array}$ 1EB1： 4 F 52 4D $4154204 \mathrm{~B} \quad 45$ E6 1EB9：59 3A øø D3 415645 3A 96 1ECl：ØØ D4 41 5Ø 45 2Ø C5 1269 1EC9：D2 CF D2 Øø D3 544 F 5 9C 1ED1：50 4544 øø D6 $45 \begin{array}{llllll}52 & 49 & \text { C9 }\end{array}$
 1EE1：Øの CE $4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 2045 \begin{array}{llllll}52 & 52 & 4 \mathrm{~F} & 25\end{array}$

1EE9：52 53 Øø 93 20 12 D4 92 E2 1EF1：41 50 1EF9：C4 $9249534 \mathrm{~B} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F}$ Øø CC BF 1FØ1： $4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 4144$ 3A ØØ D6 4552 9B 1FØ9：49 46 1F11：53 53 2ø 12 D2 C5 D4 D5 2ø 1F19：D2 CE 92 øб C4 $49 \begin{array}{llllll}53 & 4 \mathrm{~B} & \text { Ø4 }\end{array}$ 1F21： $2043 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} 4 \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{D} 414 \mathrm{E} 44 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F}$ 1F29：3A ØØ 24 CE 4F 2Ø D2 4F E5 1F31：4F 4D Øø CE $4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 20 \quad 54454 \varnothing$ 1F39：58 $54 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 20 & 49 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 20 & 42 & 55 & 1 \mathrm{E}\end{array}$ 1F41：46 $46 \quad 45 \quad 52$ 2E øø 93 Dø 6B 1F49：52 $49 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} 54 \quad 20 \quad 54 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} ~ 3 \mathrm{~A} ~ 3 \mathrm{D}$ 1F51：20 12 D3 $9243 \quad 524545 \mathrm{FA}$ 1F59：4E 2 C C 12 C4 $9249 \begin{array}{lllll} & 53 & 4 \mathrm{~B} & 04\end{array}$ 1F61：2C 12 D $\begin{array}{llllllll} & 92 & 52 & 49 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 54 & 26\end{array}$ 1F69：45 52 3F øø C4 45 56 49 F7
 1F79：52 3F Øø D3 4543 4F 4E 12 1F81：44 $41525920 \mathrm{Cl} 44 \quad 44$ E6 1F89：52 $45 \begin{array}{lllllll}53 & 53 & 2 \emptyset & 23 & 3 F & \text { øø ED }\end{array}$ 1F91：DØ $52 \quad 49 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} 54 \quad 20 \quad 544 \mathrm{~F}$ F5 1F99： $20 \quad 46 \quad 49$ 4C $454 \mathrm{E} \quad 414 \mathrm{D}$ 9A 1FA1：45 3A Øø 93 D 5249 4E FA 1FA9：54 49 4E 47 2E 2E 2E ØD 36 1FB1：ØD Øø C9 $4 \mathrm{E} \quad 5345 \begin{array}{llllll}52 & 54 & 3 D\end{array}$ 1FB9：2の $4 \mathrm{EE} 45 \begin{array}{lllllll}48 & 54 & 2 \varnothing & 53 & 48 & \mathrm{DB}\end{array}$ 1FC1：45 $45 \begin{array}{llllllll}54 & 2 \mathrm{C} & 20 & 50 & 52 & 45 & 6 \mathrm{D}\end{array}$ 1FC9：53 53 2ø 12 D2 C5 D4 D5 D8 1FD1：D2 CE 92 øø C8 55 4E 54 øC 1FD9： $2 \emptyset \quad 46 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} 52,3 \mathrm{~A}$ ØØ CE 4 F 87 1FE1：54 2ø C6 4F 55 4E 44 øØ 8C
 1FF1：57 495448 3A ØØ C5 D8 73 1FF9：C9 D4 2Ø D3 50 454544 F9


## SpeedScript 3．2 File Converter

JC 10 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{RVS\}\{N\}
\｛2 SPACES \}SPEEDSCRIPT FI
LE CONVERSİON PROGRAM \｛3 SPACES ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
BF $2 \emptyset$ GOSUB32ø
SS 30 INPUT＂\｛DOWN\} INPUT FILE N AME＂；IS
BB 40 IFIS＝＂＂THEN3ø
DH 50 INPUT＂$\{$ DOWN \}OUTPUT FILE \｛SPACE \} NAME"; O\$
MC $6 \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{RVS\}D\{OFF\} SK，\｛RVS\}S\{OFF\}CREEN, \｛RVS\}P\{OFF \}RINTER, \{RVS\} O OFFF $^{\text {THER }}$＂
KG $7 \varnothing$ GETAS：IFAS＝＂＂THEN7ø
 $4^{*}(A S=" P ")-8^{*}\left(A S={ }^{\prime \prime} D^{\prime \prime}\right): S A$ $=7$
FS $9 \varnothing$ IFDV $=\emptyset$ THENINPUT＂DEVICE N UMBER＂；DV：INPUT＂${ }^{\text {STECONDAR }}$ Y ADDRESS＂；SA
RG 1 Øø PRINT＂\｛2 DOWN\}WHICH CON VERSION：＂
GX 110 PRINT＂${ }^{(D O W N\} 1) ~ S P E E D S C R}$ IPT TO COMMODORE ASCII＂
MD 12 PRINT＂$(\overline{\mathrm{D}} \mathrm{OWN}\} 2)$ SPEEDSCR IPT TO TRUE ASCII＂
PQ $13 \emptyset$ PRINT＂$(\bar{D} O W N\}$ 3）COMMODOR E ASCII TO SPEEDSCRIPT＂
RB 140 GETP $\$:$ IFP $\$<{ }^{4} 1$＂$O R \bar{P} \$>" 3 " T$ HEN14ø
FP 150 ADR $=828+\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{P} \$) * 3-3$
BM 160 OPEN15， $8,15, " I \varnothing ":$ REM RE MOVE ，＂Iの＂IF YOU＇VE CH ANGED THE DRIVE＇S SPEED
SD 176 OPEN1， 8,3, IS：INPUT $\# 15, E$ N，EMS：F§＝1\＄：IFEN＝øTHEN2 øø
EQ 180 PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN $\}$ DISK ERROR \｛SPACE\}FOR ";FS:PRINTEM \＄
PG 190 PRINT＂\｛3 DOWN\}RUN\{3 UP\} ＂：CLOSE1：CLOSE2：CLOSE15 ：END
JX 200 IFDV＜＞8THENOPEN $2, D V, S A$ ， O\＄：GOTO29ø

FR 210 EXS＝＂，S，W＂：IFPS＝＂3＂THEN EX\＄＝＂，P，W＂
AB $22 \varnothing$ OPEN $2, D V, S A, " \varnothing: "+O \$+E X \$$ ：INPUT\＃15，EN，EM\＄：F\＄＝O
XM $23 \varnothing$ IFEN $=\varnothing$ THEN $29 \varnothing$
FS $24 \varnothing$ IFEN＜＞63THEN18ø
BM 250 PRINT＂${ }^{\text {DOWN }}$＂；OS；＂EXIS TS．．．REPLACE？（RVS］$\underline{Y}$
\｛OFF\}/TRVS\}N\{OFF\}:"
BR 260 GETAS：IFASくら＂Y＂ANDASく＞＂ N＂THEN26ø
SC $27 \varnothing$ IFAS＝＂N＂THEN19
BM $28 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃15，＂S $\varnothing: "+O \$:$ CLOSE 2：GOTO22ø
FC 290 SYS（ADR）：IF（PEEK（144）AN D191）＝øTHENPRINT＂$\{$ DOWN \} DONE．＂：GOTO19ø
MK 3øø PRINT＂I／O ERROR DURING ［SPACETCŌNV̄ERSION．＂：INP UT\＃15，EN，EMS：IFEN＜＞日THE N18ø
CJ 310 GOTO190
CF 32 FORI $=828$ TO1øø1：READA：PO KEI， $\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK}+\mathrm{A}:$ NEXT：IFCK $=21584$ THENRETURN
DA 33ø PRINT＂\｛RVS\}ERROR IN DAT A STATEMENTS．＂；END
XC $34 \emptyset$ DATA $976, ø 69, ø ø 3, ø 76,12$ 2， 0.3
QE $35 \emptyset$ DATA 076,174, øø3， 032,22 5，255
CK $36 \varnothing$ DATA $240,018,032,216, \varnothing \varnothing$ 3， 032
SD $37 \varnothing$ DATA $095, \varnothing 03,032,183,25$ 5，072
ME $38 \varnothing$ DATA ø32，224，øø3，1ø4，ø4 1， 664
CG 39ø DATA 240，233， $076,264,25$ 5，133
MM 4 Øø DATA 251，ø41，064，Ø10，øø 5，251
MG 410 DATA $041,191,133,251,04$ 1， 032
PQ $42 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing 73, \varnothing 32, \varnothing 1 \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing 5,25$ 1，201
GE 43ø DATA ø95，208，øø2，169，ø1 3，133
DD $44 \varnothing$ DATA $251,096,032,225,25$ 5，24ø
QP $45 \varnothing$ DATA $221,032,216, \varnothing \varnothing 3, \varnothing 3$ 2， 095
SM 460 DATA øø3， $041,127,201,06$ 5，144
AB $47 \varnothing$ DATA $018,201, \varnothing 91,176, \varnothing 1$ 4，176
HM $48 \emptyset$ DATA $165,251,041,128,07$ 3， 128
GR 49ø DATA $074,074,133,251,13$ 8， 065
KK 5øø DATA $251,133,251, ø 32,18$ 3，255
RH 510 DATA $072, \varnothing 32,224,0 \varnothing 3,1 \varnothing$ 4， 641
BF 52ø DATA $664,24 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing 7,076,2 \varnothing$ 4， 255
XP 53Ø DATA Ø32，225，255，24Ø，16 9， 032
KE 54ø DATA $216, \varnothing \varnothing 3,2 ø 1, ø 13,2 \varnothing$ 8，0ø2
CF 550 DATA $169,031,072,041,12$ 8，074
BK 560 DATA $133,251,104,041,06$ 3， 0.5
GE 570 DATA $251,133,251$, ø32，18 3，255
KC 58ø DATA $672, ø 32,224, ø \emptyset 3,10$ 4，041
MC 59ø DATA $664,240,217,076,2 \varnothing$ 4，255
CP 6øø DATA $162,001,032,198,25$ 5，076
SX 61ø DATA 267，255，162，øø2，ø3 2，201
RC 620 DATA $255,165,251,076,21$ Ø， 255

## Dazzlers

Article on page 88.

## Program 1: Dazzlers—Main Program

QP 1 REM DAZZLER MAIN PROGRAM
KR 2 REM
DM $1 \varnothing$ FORN=49152TO49176: READK : POKEN, K:NEXT
JD $2 \emptyset$ DATA $162, \emptyset, 173,18,2 \emptyset 8,2 \emptyset$ 1,2ø3,2ø8,249
QX 3 DATA $254, \emptyset, 216,254, \emptyset, 217$ ,254, Ø, 218
KE $4 \varnothing$ DATA $254, \emptyset, 219,232,2 \emptyset 8,2$ 41,96
GX 5Ø POKE5328Ø, Ø:PRINTCHR\$ (14 7)

CH 60 FORN $=1 \varnothing 24$ TO2ø23: POKEN, 16 Ø:NEXT: GOSUB1øø
FX 70 SYS49152
GF 8 Ø FORN=1TOTD: NEXT: GETAS:IF AS=""THEN7ø
SK 90 POKE 5328Ø, 14:PRINT CHR\$ (147) : END

## Program 2: Dazzlers- <br> Subroutine 1

KM 98 REM SUBROUTINE 1
RK 99 REM
XS 1øØ FORR=ØTO12:C=R
HC 110 FORL=øTO19:C=(C+1)AND15
AK 120 POKE55296+40*R+L,C: POKE $55335+40$ * $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{C}$
SR 130 POKE56256-40*R+L, C: POKE 56295-40*R-L, C:NEXT: NEX T
QB $140 \mathrm{TD}=5 \emptyset:$ RETURN

## Program 3: Dazzlers- <br> Subroutine 2

KP 98 REM SUBROUTINE 2
RK 99 REM
XS 1ØØ FORR=ØTO12:C=R
HC 110 FORL=øTO19:C=(C+1)AND15
KB 120 POKE55316+40*R+L, C: POKE $55315+40$ *R-L, C
JD 13Ø POKE56276-40*R+L,C:POKE 56275-40*R-L, C:NEXT:NEX T
QB $140 \mathrm{TD}=50:$ RETURN

## Program 4: Dazzlers-

Subroutine 3
KJ 98 REM SUBROUTINE 3
RK 99 REM
ME 1øØ FORR=øTO6: $\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{R}$
CE 110 FORL=øTO9: $\mathrm{C}=(\mathrm{C}+1)$ AND15
ES $12 \sigma \mathrm{D}=55296+4 \sigma^{*} \mathrm{R}+\mathrm{L}:$ POKED, C: POKED $+2 \theta$, C: POKED $+48 \sigma$, C: POKED +5 øø, C
GJ $136 \mathrm{D}=55315+4$ ® $^{*} \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{L}:$ POKED, C: POKED+2 2, C: POKED+48 , C: POKED +5 Øø, C
AC $140 \mathrm{D}=55776-40^{*} \mathrm{R}+\mathrm{L}:$ POKED, C: POKED $+2 \sigma$, C: POKED $+48 \varnothing, \mathrm{C}$ : POKED+5øø, C
KF $150 \mathrm{D}=55795-40$ *R-L: POKED, C: POKED $+2 \sigma$, C: POKED +48 , C : POKED +5 Ø日, C:NEXT: NEXT
EH 160 TD $=50$ : RETURN

## Program 5: Dazzlers- <br> Subroutine 4

KK 98 REM SUBROUTINE 4
RK 99 REM
PG 1øø FORC=øTO11: $N=55295+41 * C$

MG 110 FORK=CTO39-C: $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{N}+1:$ POKE N, C:NEXT
CA $12 \emptyset$ FORK=CTO23-C:N=N+4Ø: POK EN , C: NEXT
JP $13 \emptyset$ FORK $=C T O 38-C: N=N-1: P O K E$ N, C:NEXT
ER 140 FORK $=C T O 22-C: N=N-4 \varnothing:$ POK EN, C: NEXT: NEXT
FJ 150 FORN=55788TO55863: POKEN , 12: NEXT
CC $16 \emptyset$ TD=1Øø:RETURN

## Program 6: Dazzlers-

## Subroutine 5

KS 98 REM SUBROUTINE 5
RK 99 REM
ME 1øø FORC $=$ ØTO11: $\mathrm{N}=55295+41^{*} \mathrm{C}$ : $\mathrm{B}=1$
KP 110 FORK $=C T O 39-C: N=N+1: B=$ (B +1) AND15: POKEN, B:NEXT: B $=2$
SG $12 \emptyset$ FORK $=C T O 23-C: N=N+40: B=($ $\mathrm{B}+1$ ) AND15: POKEN, B: NEXT: $B=1$
KG 13 Ø $\mathrm{FORK}=\mathrm{CTO} 38-\mathrm{C}: \mathrm{N}=\mathrm{N}-1: \mathrm{B}=(\mathrm{B}$ +1) AND15: POKEN, B: NEXT: B $=2$
SH 140 FORK $=$ CTO22-C: $N=N-40: B=$ ( $\mathrm{B}+1$ ) AND15: POKEN, B : NEXT: NEXT: $\mathrm{B}=17$
RP 150 FORN=55788TO558ø3: $\mathrm{B}=$ ( $\mathrm{B}+$ 1) AND15: POKEN , B: NEXT

KE $160 \mathrm{TD}=80:$ RETURN

## Program 7: Dazzlers-ML Source

 Code
## ;DAZZLER.ASM

;THIS ROUTINE INCREMENTS EVERY BYTE ; IN COLOR RAM.
*=\$Cøø $\quad$;SYS ADDRESS $=49152$

|  | LDX | $\ddagger \square$ | ;INIT. BYTE COUNTER |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WAIT | LDA | \$D612 | ;GET RASTER LINE |
|  | CMP | \$203 | ; RASTER LINE 203 ? |
|  | BNE | WAIT | ; NO, TRY AGAIN |
| NEXT | INC | \$D8øø, X | ;INC. 1ST PAGE BYTE |
|  | INC | \$D900, X | ;iNC. 2ND PAGE BYTE |
|  | INC | \$DAø®, x | ;inc. 3RD PAGE BYTE |
|  | INC | \$DBøø, $x$ | ;INC. 4TH PAGE BYTE |
|  | INX |  | ;INC. BYTE COUNTER |
|  | BNE | next | ; LOOP UNTIL DONE |
|  | RTS |  | ; RETURN TO BASIC |

## Gameports

Article on page 90.

## Program 1: Gameport Test-64 Version

RA $1 \varnothing \emptyset$ PRINT CHRS (147); CHR\$ (14 2)

FC 110 PRINT"JOYSTICK/PADDLE T EST"
GC $12 \emptyset$ PRINT "PRESS <Fl> TO ST OP"
JR $13 \emptyset$ DATA $F, R, L, D, U$
RH 140 DATA $16,8,4,2,1$
BX 15 D DIM C(5), B(5)
SG $16 \emptyset$ FOR $J=1$ TO 5: READ C\$:C( $J)=A S C(C \$): N E X T$ J
XA 170 FOR $J=1$ TO 5:READ $B(J):$ NEXT J
DR 180 PRINT CHR\$(19):PRINT:PR INT
JS $190 \mathrm{G}=64$
XC 2øø FOR $\mathrm{P}=$ Ø
DE 210 PRINT
GQ 220 POKE 56333,127
SJ 230 R=PEEK (56321-P)

CJ 240 POKE 56320,G
PJ $250 \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{G}+\mathrm{G}$
GB $260 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{PEEK}(54297)$
HD $27 \emptyset \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{PEEK}$ (54298)
RF 28ø POKE 56333,129
JG 290 FOR $B=1$ TO 5
QA $3 \varnothing \varnothing \quad C=C(B): I F R$ AND $B(B) T H$ EN $C=32$
GX $31 \emptyset$ PRINT CHRS (C);
XG 320 NEXT B
KJ 33Ø PRINT " PORT: "; P+1;"PAD DLES: ";
MS $34 \emptyset$ PRINT RIGHTS("
\{ 2 SPACES \}" + STR $(\mathrm{X}), 4$ );
SS 350 PRINT RIGHTS("
$\left.\{2 \text { SPACES }\}^{\prime \prime}+\operatorname{STR} \$(Y), 4\right)$
JA $36 \emptyset$ NEXT P
PX $37 \emptyset$ GET X\$:IF $\mathrm{X} \$=" "$ GOTO 18 Ø
CM $38 \emptyset$ IF ASC $(X \$)<>133$ GOTO 18 $\emptyset$

## Program 2: Gameport Test-128

 VersionRA 1øø PRINT CHRS (147); CHR\$ (14 2)

FC 110 PRINT"JOYSTICK/PADDLE T EST"
GC $12 \emptyset$ PRINT "PRESS <Fl> TO ST OP"
JR 130 KEY 1, CHR\$ (133)
DR $18 \emptyset$ PRINT CHRS(19):PRINT:PR INT
MF 2øØ FOR $\mathrm{P}=1$ TO 2
DE 210 PRINT
MQ $22 \sigma \mathrm{Pl}=\mathrm{P}$ * $2-1$
RC $230 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{JOY}(\mathrm{P}): Y=32$
XR 240 IF $J>127$ THEN $J=J-128: Y$ $=7 \varnothing$
DA 25ø PRINT RIGHT\$("
$\{2$ SPACES $\}$ " + STRS (J), 3); CHRS (Y) ;
CP 260 PRINT " PORT"; P;"PADDLE S:";
CQ 270 FOR $\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{Pl}$ TO Pl+1
CR $280 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{POT}(\mathrm{B}): \mathrm{Y}=32$
KQ 290 IF $X>255$ THEN $X=X-256: Y$ $=66$
XS 3øØ PRINT RIGHT\$("
\{ 2 SPACES $\left.\}^{\prime \prime}+\operatorname{STR} \$(\mathrm{X}), 4\right)$; CHRS(Y);
DF 310 NEXT B
CP 320 PRINT
JA 360 NEXT $P$
AB 370 GET X\$:IF ASC (X\$) <>133 \{SPACE\}GOTO 18ø

## Power BASIC: Easy <br> ML Line Drawing- <br> Walking Line Demo

Article on page 83.
RQ 10 PRINT:PRINT"READING MACH INE CODE...";
AE $20 \mathrm{~T}=\emptyset: F O R N=4864 \mathrm{TO} 5311:$ READ K:POKEN, $\mathrm{K}: \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{T}+\mathrm{K}:$ NEXT
KF 3ø IFT $=40668$ THEN 50
PM 4 Ø PRINT: PRINT"***** ERROR \{SPACE]IN DATA STATEMENT S *****": PRINT:END
QR 50 POKE5392, INT (RND ( 0$) * 256$ ) : POKE5393, INT (RND (Ø) *256 )
AH 60 POKE5394, INT (RND ( 0$) * 256$ ) : POKE5395, INT (RND ( Ø) *256 )
BM $7 \emptyset$ COLORø, $16:$ COLOR1, $3:$ COLOR $2,6:$ COLOR $3,7:$ COLOR $4,12: G$ RAPHIC3,1

## DC 80 SYS4864

SX 9Ø COLORØ，12：COLOR1，14：COLO R4，14：GRAPHICØ， 1 ：END
QB 1øø DATA $169,0,141,50,17,14$ 1，52，17
QC 110 DATA $141,54,17,141,56,1$ 7，141，25
JG $12 \sigma$ DATA $21,141,21,21,169,2$ 55，141，2б
GK $13 \emptyset$ DATA $21,16 \emptyset, \emptyset, 153,192,2$ Ø，2øø， 192
MB $14 \emptyset$ DATA $8 \emptyset, 2 \emptyset 8,248,169,5,1$ 41，192，2ஏ
XK $15 \emptyset$ DATA $141,211,20,169,3 \emptyset$ ， $141,230,2 \varnothing$
PP $16 \emptyset$ DATA $169,8,141,249,2 \emptyset, 1$ 69，2，141
RF 170 DATA $26,21,141,12,21,14$ 1，14， 21
QE 180 DATA $141,13,21,141,15,2$ 1，169，$\emptyset$
PG 190 DATA $133,131,172,21,21$ ， 2øø，192，18
JE 2øø DATA 2ø8，2，16ø，$, 14 \emptyset, 21$ ，21，185
JK $21 \varnothing$ DATA $192,20,141,49,17,1$ 85，23ळ， 20
CD 220 DATA $141,53,17,185,211$ ， 20，141，51
EK 230 DATA $17,185,249,20,141$ ， $55,17,32$
EH 240 DATA $114,175,173,26,21$ ， $133,131,174$
JD $25 \emptyset$ DATA $20,21,232,224,18,2$ Ø8，2， 162
KD $26 \emptyset$ DATA $\emptyset, 142,2 \emptyset, 21,189,19$ 2，2ø，141
BK $27 \varnothing$ DATA $49,17,189,23 \varnothing, 2 \emptyset, 1$ 41，53，17
XK 280 DATA $189,211,20,141,51$ ， 17，189，249
MG $29 \varnothing$ DATA $2 \varnothing, 141,55,17,32,11$ $4,175,174$
QD 3øø DATA $2 \varnothing, 21,169,160,141$ ， 27，21，189
SA 31Ø DATA $192,20,141,22,21,1$ 73，12，21
AF 320 DATA $141,24,21,32,75,20$ ，173，24
FD 330 DATA $21,141,12,21,173,2$ 2，21，157
MD $34 \emptyset$ DATA $193,2 \emptyset, 189,23 \varnothing, 2 \emptyset$ ， 141，22，21
HF 350 DATA $173,14,21,141,24,2$ 1，32，75
EC 360 DATA $2 \emptyset, 173,24,21,141,1$ 4，21， 173
AR 370 DATA $22,21,157,231,20,1$ 69，2ø0，141
KJ $38 \emptyset$ DATA $27,21,189,211,2 \emptyset, 1$ 41，22，21
MA 390 DATA $173,13,21,141,24,2$ 1，32，75
DC 4øø DATA $2 \varnothing, 173,24,21,141,1$ 3，21，173
KC $41 \emptyset$ DATA $22,21,157,212,20,1$ 89，249，2ø
CF 420 DATA $141,22,21,173,15,2$ $1,141,24$
SF 430 DATA $21,32,75,20,173,24$ ，21，141
SX 440 DATA $15,21,173,22,21,15$ 7，250，2ø
QS $45 \emptyset$ DATA $169,18,141,23,21,2$ 06，23，21
QM $46 \emptyset$ DATA $236,23,21,2 \emptyset 8,24,1$ 89，193，2Ø
BG 470 DATA $141,192,2 \emptyset, 189,231$ ，20，141，23 2
$\mathrm{PQ} 48 \emptyset$ DATA 20，189，212，20，141， $211,2 \emptyset, 189$
GQ $49 \varnothing$ DATA $25 \emptyset, 2 \emptyset, 141,249,2 \emptyset$ ， 32，159，255

KK 5øø DATA $32,228,255,2 \varnothing 1, \varnothing, 2$ 4б，1，96
KB $51 \emptyset$ DATA $76,7 \varnothing, 19,173,22,21$ ，24，109
EA 520 DATA $24,21,265,27,21,14$ 4，56，238
RH 530 DATA $25,21,173,25,21,20$ $1,8,2 ø 8$
QX 54Ø DATA 20，169，1，141，25，21 ，238， 26
FQ 550 DATA $21,173,26,21,201,4$ ，2ø8．5
EQ $56 \emptyset$ DATA $169,1,141,26,21,32$ ，154，2Ø
KR 570 DATA $141,23,21,173,24,2$ 1，48，9
JF 580 DATA $169, \varnothing, 56,237,23,21$ ，141， 23
FC 59ø DATA $21,173,23,21,141,2$ 4，21，173
BD 6øØ DATA 24，21，24，109，22，21 ，141，22
KJ $61 \emptyset$ DATA $21,96,142,23,21,24$ ，162，3
KR $62 \emptyset$ DATA $189,16,21,2 \emptyset 2,125$ ， 16，21，157
FC 630 DATA $16,21,2 \emptyset 2,16,247,1$ 62，3，254
XP $64 \emptyset$ DATA $16,21,2 \varnothing 8,3,2 \emptyset 2,16$ ，248，174
JS 650 DATA $23,21,41,3,24,1 \varnothing 5$ ， 2，96

## ScriptRead

Article on page 77.
PC $1 \varnothing$ PRINTCHR\＄（147）＂LOADING ．． ．＂：PRINT
QE $2 \emptyset$ FORJ $=49152$ TO 49531 ：READA： POKEJ，A： $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{A}:$ NEXTJ
GC 3 Ø IFX＜＞53244THENPRINT＂ERRO R IN DATA．．．＂：END
HM $4 \emptyset$ PRINT：PRINT＂WHAT WOULD $Y$ OU LIKE TO DO？（M＝MENU）＂
KS 50 POKE198，Ø
GP 60 GETAS：IFAS＝＂B＂THENSYS494 91：GOT06も
GF 7ø IFAS＝＂D＂THENN $\$=" \$ ": M L=49$ 152：GOTO16Ø
GA 8 8 IFAS＝＂E＂THENPRINT：OPEN15 ，8，15：SYS49495：GOTO4б
FK $9 \emptyset$ IFA\＄＝＂M＂THEN21Ø
KA 1øの IFAS＝＂R＂THEN14の
CE 110 IFAS＝＂S＂THEN17Ø
HQ 120 IFAS＝＂T＂THENSYS49462：GO T06ø
MR 130 GOTO6Ø
FP $14 \emptyset$ GOSUB2øø：INPUT＂READ WHI CH FILE＂；NS：IFN\＄＝＂＂THEN 40
BR 15 Ø $\mathrm{N} \$=\mathrm{N} \$+^{\prime \prime}, \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{R}^{\prime \prime}: \mathrm{ML}=492$ Ø6
KB 160 OPEN1，8，Ø，N\＄：SYSML：PRIN TCHRS（145）：GOTO4Ø
FP 170 GOSUB2Øø：INPUT＂SCRATCH \｛SPACE\}WHICH FILE"; N\$: I FN\＄＝＂＂THEN4Ø
HQ 180 OPEN15，8，15：PRINT\＃15，＂S Ø：＂＋N\＄
BC $19 \varnothing$ CLOSE15：GOTO4
 RETURN ALONE TO CANCEL ．．．＂：PRINT：RETURN
AH $21 \emptyset$ PRINT：PRINT＂B＝BACKGROUN D COLOR＂SPC（7）＂D＝DIRECT ORY＂
PS 220 PRINT＂E＝ERROR CHANNEL＂S PC（10）＂R＝READ A FILE＂
BP 230 PRINT＂S＝SCRATCH A FILE＂ SPC（9）＂T＝TEXT COLOR＂
XE 240 PRINTTAB（9）＂（RUN／STOP W ILL EXIT）＂：GOTO4ø

JA 250 DATA169，53，32，44，193，32 207，255，32，207，255，32
JG $26 \emptyset$ DATA $2 \emptyset 7,255,32,2 \emptyset 7,255$ ， 32，2Ø7，255，72，32，2Ø7，25 5
AD 270 DATA $168,104,170,165,144$ ，240，3，76，153，192，152，3 2
BJ 28ø DATA2ø $5,189,169,32,32,2$ $10,255,32,209,192,208,2$ 48
XF 290 DATA $32,204,192,76,11,19$ $2,169,0,133,251,133,252$
HC 3øØ DATAl33，253，133，254，32， $44,193,32,2 Ø 9,192,201,3$ 1
DK $31 \emptyset$ DATA176，9，24，1ø5，64，32， $237,192,76,149,192,201$
GS $32 \emptyset$ DATA $31,2 \emptyset 8,33,166,252,2$ ø8，15，230，252，32，231， 19 2
RP $33 \emptyset$ DATA169，110，160，193，32， 30，171，76，149，192，165，1 44
CC 340 DATA208，43，32，207，255，2 Ø1，32，24ø，245，76，7ø， 192
DB 350 DATA2ø1，32，240，12，201，9 6，24б，8，201，160，240， 4
DX 360 DATA $2 \emptyset 1,224,2 \emptyset 8,6,32,23$ $1,192,76,149,192,2 \emptyset 1,12$ 8
KB $37 \emptyset$ DATAl76，3，32，237，192， 16 5，144，240，17Ø，169，1，32
SE $38 \emptyset$ DATA195，255，32，204，255， 165，2，208，29，165，251，24 $\emptyset$
EQ 390 DATA3，32，231，192，32，204 $, 192,169,18,32,21 \varnothing, 255$
SR 4øø DATA165，254，166，253，32， $205,189,169,114,160,193$ ， 32
MK 410 DATA3Ø，171，169，Ø，133，19 8，133，199，133，212，133，2 16
GF 420 DATAl $69,13,76,210,255,1$ 65,2 63，2ø1，3，144，13，2ø1
MJ 430 DATA7，144，246，201，62，20 $8,5,104,104,76,153,192$
FP 440 DATA $76,207,255,32,249,1$ 92，76，6，193，166，251，157
EB 450 DATA121，193，230，251， 162 ， $0,134,252,96,169,32,16$ 6
DH $46 \emptyset$ DATA $211,240,249,224,39$ ， $144,2 \boxed{ }, 76,204,192,165$ ， 251
SB $47 \emptyset$ DATA $240,238,24,101,211$ ， $2 \emptyset 1,39,144,3,32,204,192$
CF 480 DATA162，$\varnothing, 23 \emptyset, 253,2 \varnothing 8,2$ ，230，254，189，121，193，32
QP $49 \emptyset$ DATA $210,255,232,228,251$ ，144，245，169，Ø，133，251， 96
JE 5 Øø DATA133，2，32，68，229，162 $, 1,76,198,255,173,134$
SE 510 DATA2，24，105，1，41，15，14 $1,134,2,162,0,157$
MA 520 DATAø，216，157，Ø，217，157 ，Ø，218，157，Ø，219， 232
KQ 530 DATA2ø8， $241,96,238,33,2$ ø8，96，162，15，32，198，255
XA 540 DATA $32,267,255,32,210,2$ 55，201，13，208，246，169，1 5
HQ 550 DATA $32,195,255,76,204,2$ $55,13,13,32,0,32,87$
KH $56 \emptyset$ DATA $79,82,68,83,0,66,67$ ，$\varnothing$

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# COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE Author's Guide 

Here are some suggestions which serve to improve the speed and accuracy of publication for prospective authors. COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE is primarily interested in new and timely articles on the Commodore 128, 64, Plus/4, and 16. We are much more concerned with the content of an article than with its style, but articles should as be clear and well-explained as possible.

The guidelines below will permit your good ideas and programs to be more easily edited and published:

1. The upper left corner of the first page should contain your name, address, telephone number, and the date of submission.
2. The following information should appear in the upper right corner of the first page. If your article is specifically directed to one model of computer, please state the model name. In addition, please indicate the memory requirements of programs.
3. The underlined title of the article should start about $2 / 3$ of the way down the first page.
4. Following pages should be typed normally, except that in the upper right corner there should be an abbreviation of the title, your last name, and the page number. For example: Memory Map/Smith/2.
5. All lines within the text of the article must be double- or triple-spaced. A one-inch margin should be left at the right, left, top, and bottom of each page. No words should be divided at the ends of lines. And please do not justify. Leave the lines ragged.
6. Standard typing or computer paper should be used (no erasable, onionskin, or other thin paper) and typing should be on one side of the paper only (upper- and lowercase).
7. Sheets should be attached together with a paper clip. Staples should not be used.
8. If you are submitting more than one article, send each one in a separate mailer with its own tape or disk.
9. Short programs (under 20 lines) can easily be included within the text. Longer programs should be separate listings. It is essential that we have a copy of the program, recorded twice, on a tape or disk. If your article was written with a word processor, we also appreciate a copy of the text file on the tape or disk. Please use high-quality 10 or 30 minute tapes with the program recorded on both sides. The tape or disk should be labeled with the author's name and the title of the article. Tapes are fairly sturdy, but disks need to be enclosed within plastic or cardboard mailers (available at photography, stationery, or computer
supply stores).
10. A good general rule is to spell out the numbers zero through ten in your article and write higher numbers as numerals (1024). The exceptions to this are: Figure 5, Table 3, TAB(4), etc. Within ordinary text, however, the zero through ten should appear as words, not numbers. Also, symbols and abbreviations should not be used within text: use "and" (not \&), "reference" (not ref.), "through" (not thru).
11. For greater clarity, use all capitals when referring to keys (RETURN, CTRL, SHIFT), BASIC words (LIST, RND, GOTO), and the language BASIC. Headlines and subheads should, however, be initial caps only, and emphasized words are not capitalized. If you wish to emphasize, underline the word and it will be italicized during typesetting.
12. Articles can be of any length-from a singleline routine to a multi-issue series. The average article is about four to eight double-spaced, typed pages.
13. If you want to include photographs, they should be either $5 \times 7$ black and white glossies or color slides.
14. We do not consider articles which are submitted simultaneously to other publishers. If you wish to send an article to another magazine for consideration, please do not submit it to us.
15. COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE pays between $\$ 70$ and $\$ 800$ for published articles. In general, the rate reflects the length and quality of the article. Payment is made upon acceptance. Following submission (Editorial Department, COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403) it will take from two to four weeks for us to reply. If your work is accepted, you will be notified by a letter which will include a contract for you to sign and return. Rejected manuscripts are returned to authors who enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope.
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17. COMPUTE's GAZETTE does not accept unsolicited product reviews. If you are interested in serving on our panel of reviewers, contact our Features Editor for details.

# How To Type In COMPUTE's GAZEITE Programs 

Each month, COMPUTEI'S GAZETTE publishes programs for the Commodore 128, 64, Plus 4,16 , and VIC-20. Each program is clearly marked by title and version. Be sure to type in the correct version for your machine. All 64 programs run on the 128 in 64 mode. Be sure to read the instructions in the corresponding article. This can save time and eliminate any questions which might arise after you begin typing.

We frequently publish two programs designed to make typing easier: The Automatic Proofreader, and MLX, designed for entering machine language programs.

When entering a BASIC program, be especially careful with DATA statements as they are extremely sensitive to errors. A mistyped number in a DATA statement can cause your machine to "lock up" (you'll have no control over the computer). If this happens, the only recourse is to turn your computer off then back on, erasing whatever was in memory. So be sure to save a copy of your program before you run it. If your computer crashes, you can always reload the program and look for the error.

## Special Characters

Most of the programs listed in each issue contain special control characters. To facilitate typing in any programs from the GAZETTE, use the following listing conventions.

The most common type of control characters in our listings appear as words within braces: \{DOWN \} means to press the cursor down key: $\{5$ SPACES $\}$ means to press the space bar five times.

To indicate that a key should be shiffed (hold down the SHIET key while pressing another key), the character is underlined. For example, A means hold down the SHIFT key and press A. You may see strange characters on your screen, but that's to be expected. If you find a number followed by an underlined key enclosed in braces (for example, $\{8 \mathrm{~A}\}$ ), type the key as many times as indicated (in our example, enter eight SHIFTed A's).

If a key is enclosed in special brackets, $E B$, hold down the Commodore key (at the lower left corner of the keyboard) and press the indicated character.

Rarely, you'll see a single letter of the alphabet enclosed in braces.

This can be entered on the Commodore 64 by pressing the CTRL key while typing the letter in braces. For example, $\{A\}$ means to press CTRL-A.

## The Quote Mode

Although you can move the cursor around the screen with the CRSR keys, often a programmer will want to move the cursor under program control. This is seen in examples such as (LEFT) and \{HOME in the program listings. The only way the computer can tell the difference between direct and programmed cursor control is the quote mode.

Once you press the quote key, you're in quote mode. This mode can be confusing if you mistype a character and cursor left to change it. You'll see a reverse video character (a graphics symbol for cursor left). In this case, you can use the DELete key to back up and edit the line. Type another quote and you're out of quote mode. If things really get confusing, you can exit quote mode simply by pressing RETURN. Then just cursor up to the mistyped line and fix it.


For Commodore 64 Only

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| COMMODORE | 1 |
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| COMMODORE | 5 |
| COMMODORE | 6 |
| COMMODORE | 7 |
| COMMODORE | 8 |

[^7]
# The Automatic Proofreader 

Philip 1. Nelson, Assistant Editor

"The Automatic Proofreader" helps you type in program listings for the 128, 64, Plus $/ 4,16$, and VIC-20 and prevents nearly every kind of typing mistake.

Type in the Proofreader exactly as listed. Since the program can't check itself, type carefully to ayoid mistakes. Don't omit any lines, even if they contain unfamiliar commands. After finishing, save a copy or two on disk or tape before running it. This is important because the Proofreader erases the BASIC portion of itself when you run it, leaving only the machine language portion in memory.

Next, type RUN and press RETURN. After announcing which computer it's running on, the Proofreader displays the message Proofreader Active". Now you're ready to type in a BASIC program.

Every time you finish typing a line and press RETURN, the Proofreader displays a two-letter checksum in the upper-left corner of the screen. Compare this result with the two-letter checksum printed to the left of the line in the program listing. If the letters match, it's almost certain the line was typed correctly. If the letters don't match, check for your mistake and correct the line.

The Proofreader ignores spaces not enclosed in quotes, so you can omit or add spaces between keywords and still see a matching checksum. However, since spaces inside quotes are almost always significant, the Proofreader pays attention to them. For example, 10 PRINT'THIS IS BASIC' ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ will generate a different checksum than 10 PRINT "THIS ISBA SIC"

A common typing error is transpo-sition-typing two successive characters in the wrong order, like PIRNT instead of PRINT or 64378 instead of 64738. The Proofreader is sensitive to the position of each character within the line and thus catches transposition errors.

The Proofreader does not accept keyword abbreviations (for example,? instead of PRINT). If you prefer to use abbreviations, you can still check the line by LISTing it after typing it in, moving the cursor back to the line, and
pressing RETURN. LISTing the line substitutes the full keyword for the abbreviation and allows the Proofreader to work properly. The same technique works for rechecking programs you've already typed in.

If you're using the Proofreader on the Commodore 128 , Plus 4 , or 16 , do not perform any GRAPHIC commands while the Proofreader is active. When you perform a command like GRAPHIC 1 , the computer moves everything at the start of BASIC program space-including the Proofreader - to another memory area, causing the Proofreader to crash. The same thing happens if you run any program with a GRAPHIC command while the Proofreader is in memory.

Though the Proofreader doesn't interfere with other BASIC operations, it's a good idea to disable it before running another program. However, the Proofreader is purposely difficult to dislodge: It's not affected by tape or disk operations, or by pressing RUN/ STOP-RESTORE. The simplest way to disable it is to turn the computer off then on. A gentler method is to SYS to the computer's built-in reset routine (SYS 65341 for the 128,64738 for the 64,65526 for the Plus $/ 4$ and 16, and 64802 for the VIC). These reset routines erase any program in memory, so be sure to save the program you're typing in before entering the SYS command.

If you own a Commodore 64 , you may already have wondered whether the Proofreader works with other programming utilities like "MetaBASIC. The answer is generally yes, if you're using a 64 and activate the Proofreader after installing the other utility. For example, first load and activate MetaBASIC, then load and run the Proofreader.

When using the Proofreader with another utility, you should disable both programs before running a BASIC program. While the Proofreader seems unaffected by most utilities, there's no way to promise that it will work with any and every combination of utilities you might want to use. The more utilities activated, the more fragile the system becomes.

## The New Automatic Proofreader

10 VEC $=\operatorname{PEEK}(772)+256 *$ PEEK ( 773 ) : $\mathrm{LO}=43: \mathrm{HI}=44$

20 PRINT "AUTOMATIC PROOEREADE R EOR " ; : IE VEC= 42364 THEN [SPACE]PRINT "C-64"
30 IE VEC $=50556$ THEN PRINT "VI c-20"
46 IF VEC $=35158$ THEN GRAPHIC C LR:PRINT "PLUS / $4 \& 16$ "
50 IF VEC $=17165$ THEN LO $=45: H I=$ 46: GRAPHIC CLR: PRINT" 128
$60 \mathrm{SA}=(\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{LO})+256 \star \operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{HI}))+$ 6: $A D R=S A$
$7 \emptyset$ FOR J=ø TO 166:READ BYT: POK $E \quad A D R, B Y T: A D R=A D R+1: C H K=C H K$ +BYT: NEXT
80 IF CHK $<>26570$ THEN PRINT " $\star$ ERROR* CHECK TYPING IN DATA STATEMENTS" : END
90 FOR $J=1$ TO $5:$ READ RE, LF, HF: $\mathrm{RS}=\mathrm{SA}+\mathrm{RF}: \mathrm{HB}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{RS} / 256): \mathrm{LB}=$ RS $-(256 * \mathrm{HB})$
$100 \mathrm{CHK}=\mathrm{CHK}+\mathrm{RF}+\mathrm{LF}+\mathrm{HF}:$ POKE $\mathrm{SA}+\mathrm{L}$ $\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{LB}:$ POKE $\mathrm{SA}+\mathrm{HF}, \mathrm{HB}: \mathrm{NEXT}$
110 IF CHK $<>22054$ THEN PRINT *ERROR* RELOAD PROGRAM AND [SPACE]CHECK EINAL LINE"; EN D
120 POKE SA 149 , PEEK $(772)$ : POKE SA +150 , $\operatorname{PEEK}(773)$
130 IF $V E C=17165$ THEN POKE SA + 14,22 : POKE SA $+18,23$ : POKESA + 29,224:POKESA $+139,224$
140 PRINT CHRS (147); CHRS (17): PROOFREADER ACTIVE': SYS SA
150 POKE HI, PEEK (HI) +1 : POKE (P $\operatorname{EEK}(L O)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(H I)-1,0: \mathrm{N}$ EW
160 DATA $120,169,73,141,4,3,16$ $9,3,141,5,3$
170 DATA $88,96,165,20,133,167$, $165,21,133,168,169$
180 DATA $0,141, \varnothing, 255,162,31,18$ $1,199,157,227,3$
190 DATA 262,16,248,169,19,32, $216,255,169,18,32$
$2 ø 0$ DATA $210,255,160,0,132,180$ $132,176,136,236,180$
210 DATA $200,185,0,2,240,46,2 \emptyset$ $1,34,208,8,72$
220 DATA $165,176,73,255,133,17$ $6,104,72,201,32,208$
230 DATA $7,165,176,208,3,104,2$ ©8,226,104,166,180
240 DATA $24,165,167,121,0,2,13$ $3,167,165,168,105$
250 DATA $0,133,168,202,208,239$ ,240, 202, 165,167,69
260 DATA $168,72,41,15,168,185$. $211,3,32,210,255$
276 DATA $104,74,74,74,74,168,1$ $85,211,3,32,210$
280 DATA $255,162,31,189,227,3$, $149,199,202,16,248$
290 DATA $169,146,32,210,255,76$ $86,137,65,66,67$
300 DATA $68,69,70,71,72,74,75$ $77,80,81,82,83,88$
310 DATA $13,2,7,167,31,32,151$. $116,117,151,128,129,167,136$ .137

# M. . Machine Language Entry Program For Commodore 64 

Ottis Cowper, Technical Editor
"MLX" is a labor-saving utility that allows almost fail-safe entry of Commodore 64 machine language programs.

Type in and save some copies of MLXyou'll want to use it to enter future ML programs from COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE. When you're ready to enter an ML program, load and run MLX. It asks you for a starting address and an ending address. These addresses appear in the article accompanying the MLX-format program listing you're typing.

If you're unfamiliar with machine language, the addresses (and all other values you enter in MLX) may appear strange. Instead of the usual decimal numbers you're accustomed to, these numbers are in hexadecimal-a base 16 numbering system commonly used by ML programmers. Hexadecimal-hex for short-includes the numerals $0-9$ and the letters A-F. But don't worry even if you know nothing about ML or hex, you should have no trouble using MLX.

After you enter the starting and ending addresses, you'll be offered the option of clearing the workspace. Choose this option if you're starting to enter a new listing. If you're continuing a listing that's partially typed from a previous session, don't choose this option.

A functions menu will appear. The first option in the menu is ENTER DATA. If you're just starting to type in a program, pick this. Press the E key, and type the first number in the first line of the program listing. If you've already typed in part of a program, type the line number where you left off typing at the end of the previous session (be sure to load the partially completed program before you resume entry). In any case, make sure the address you enter corresponds to the address of a line in the listing you are entering. Otherwise, you'll be unable to enter the data correctly. If you pressed E by mistake, you can return to the command menu by pressing RETURN alone when asked for the address. (You can get back to the menu from most options by pressing RETURN with no other input.)

## Entering A Listing

Once you're in Enter mode, MLX prints the address for each program line for you. You then type in all nine numbers on that line, beginning with the first two-digit number after the colon (:). Each line represents eight data bytes and
a checksum. Although an MLX-format listing appears similar to the "hex dump" listings from a machine language monitor program, the extra checksum number on the end allows MLX to check your typing.

When you enter a line, MLX recalculates the checksum from the eight bytes and the address and compares this yalue to the number from the ninth column. If the values match, you'll hear a bell tone, the data will be added to the workspace area, and the prompt for the next line of data will appear. But if MLX detects a typing error, you'll hear a low buzz and see an error message. The line will then be redisplayed for editing.

## Invalid Characters Banned

Only a few keys are active while you're entering data, so you may have to unlearn some habits. You do not type spaces between the columns; MLX automatically inserts these for you. You do not press RETURN after typing the last number in a line; MLX automatically enters and checks the line after you type the last digit.

Only the numerals $0-9$ and the letters $A-F$ can be typed in. If you press any other key (with some exceptions noted below), you'll hear a warning buzz. To simplify typing, the numeric keypad modification from the March 1986 "Bug-Swatter" column is now incorporated in the listing. The keypad is active only while entering data. Addresses must be entered with the normal letter and number keys. The figure below shows the keypad configuration:


MLX checks for transposed characters. If you're supposed to type in A0 and instead enter OA. MLX will catch your mistake. There is one error that can slip past MLX: Because of the
checksum formula used, MLX won't notice if you accidentally type FF in place of 00 , and vice versa. And there's a very slim chance that you could garble a line and still end up with a combination of characters that adds up to the proper checksum. However, these mistakes should not occur if you take reasonable care while entering data.

## Editing Features

To correct typing mistakes before finishing a line, use the INST/DEL key to delete the character to the left of the cursor. (The cursor-left key also deletes.) If you mess up a line really badly, press CLR/HOME to start the line over. The RETURN key is also active, but only before any data is typed on a line. Pressing RETURN at this point returns you to the command menu. After you type a character of data, MLX disables RETURN until the cursor returns to the start of a line. Remember, you can press CLR/HOME to quickly get to a line number prompt.

More editing features are available when correcting lines in which MLX has detected an error. To make corrections in a line that MLX has redisplayed for editing, compare the line on the screen with the one printed in the listing, then move the cursor to the mistake and type the correct key. The cursor left and right keys provide the normal cursor controls. (The INST/ DEL key now works as an alternative cursor-left key.) You cannot move left beyond the first character in the line. If you try to move beyond the rightmost character, you'll reenter the line. During editing, RETURN is active; pressing it tells MLX to recheck the line. You can press the CLR/HOME key to clear the entire line if you want to start from scratch, or if you want to get to a line number prompt to use RETURN to get back to the menu.

## Display Data

The second menu choice, DISPLAY DATA, examines memory and shows the contents in the same format as the program listing (including the checksum). When you press D, MLX asks you for a starting address. Be sure that the starting address you give corresponds to a line number in the listing. Otherwise, the checksum display will be meaningless. MLX displays program lines until it reaches the end of the program, at which point the menu is redis-
played. You can pause the display by pressing the space bar. (MLX finishes printing the current line before halting.) Press space again to restart the display. To break out of the display and get back to the menu before the ending address is reached, press RETURN.

## Other Menu Options

Two more menu selections let you save programs and load them back into the computer. These are SAVE FILE and LOAD FILE; their operation is quite straightforward. When you press $S$ or $L_{\text {, }}$, MLX asks you for the filename. You'll then be asked to press either D or T to select disk or tape.

You'll notice the disk drive starting and stopping several times during a load or save. Don't panic; this is normal behavior. MLX opens and reads from or writes to the file instead of $u$ sing the usual LOAD and SAVE commands. Disk users should also note that the drive prefix 0 : is automatically added to the filename (line 750), so this should not be included when entering the name. This also precludes the use of @ for Save-with-Replace, so remember to give each version you save a different name.

Remember that MLX saves the entire workspace area from the starting address to the ending address, so the save or load may take longer than you might expect if you've entered only a small amount of data from a long listing. When saving a partially completed listing, make sure to note the address where you stopped typing so you'll know where to resume entry when you reload.

MLX reports the standard disk or tape error messages if any problems are detected during the saye or load. (Tape users should bear in mind that Commodore computers are never able to detect errors during a save to tape.) MLX also has three special load error messages: INCORRECT STARTING ADDRESS, which means the file you're trying to load does not have the starting address you specified when you ran MLX; LOAD ENDED AT address, which means the file you're trying to load ends before the ending address you specified when you started MLX; and TRUNCATED AT ENDING ADDRESS, which means the file you're trying to load extends beyond the ending address you specified when you started MLX. If you see one of these messages and feel certain that you've loaded the right file, exit and rerun MLX, being careful to enter the correct starting and ending addresses.

The QUIT menu option has the obvious effect-it stops MLX and enters BASIC. The RUN/STOP key is disabled, so the $Q$ option lets you exit the
program without turning off the computer. (Of course, RUN/STOP-RESTORE also gets you out.) You'll be asked for verification; press $Y$ to exit to BASIC, or any other key to return to the menu. After quitting, you can type RUN again and reenter MLX without losing your data, as long as you don't use the clear workspace option.

## The Finished Product

When you've finished typing all the data for an ML program and saved your work, you're ready to see the results. The instructions for loading and using the finished product vary from program to program. Some ML programs are designed to be loaded and run like BASIC programs, so all you need to type is LOAD "filename", 8 for disk or LOAD "filename" for tape, and then RUN. Such programs will usually have a starting address of 0801 for the 64. Other programs must be reloaded to specific addresses with a command such as LOAD "filename" 8,1 for disk or LOAD "filename", 1,1 for tape, then started with a SYS to a particular memory address. On the Commodore 64, the most common starting address for such programs is 49152, which corresponds to MLX address C000. In either case, you should always refer to the article which accompanies the ML listing for information on loading and running the program.

## An Ounce Of Prevention

By the time you finish typing in the data for a long ML program, you may have several hours invested in the project. Don't take chances-use our "Automatic Proofreader" to type the new MLX, and then test your copy thoroughly before first using it to enter any significant amount of data. Make sure all the menu options work as they should. Enter fragments of the program starting at several different addresses, then use the Display option to verify that the data has been entered correctly. And be sure to test the Save and Load options several times to insure that you can recall your work from disk or tape. Don't let a simple typing error in the new MLX cost you several nights of hard work.

## MLX For Commodore 64

SS 10 REM VERSION 1, 1 : LINES 8 36,950 MODIFIED, LINES 4 85-487 ADDED
EK 100 POKE 56,50:CLR:DIM INS. I, J, A, B, AS, BS, A (7), NS
DM $110 \mathrm{C} 4=48: \mathrm{C} 6=16: \mathrm{C} 7=7: \mathrm{z2}=2: \mathrm{Z}$ $4=254: z 5=255: z 6=256: z 7=$ 127
CJ 120 FA $=$ PEEK ( 45 ) $+26 \times$ PEEE ( 46 ) : BS $=$ PEEK $(55)+26 \star$ PEEK $(56$
):HS="Ø123456789ABCDEF"
SB $130 \mathrm{RS}=\mathrm{CHRS}(13): \mathrm{LS}=$ " $\{$ LeET $\} "$
: SS=" ": DS=CHRS (2ø) : $\mathrm{zs}=$ CHRS ( $\varnothing$ ) : TS=" $\{13$ RIGHT \}"
CQ 140 SD=54272:FOR $I=S D$ TO SD +23:POKE 1, Ø:NEXT:POKE [SPACE]SD+24, 15 : POKE 78 8,52
FC 150 PRINT" $\{$ CLR $\}$ "CHRS (142)CH RS (8) :POKE 53280,15 : POK E 53281, 15
EJ 160 PRINT TS" (RED) \{RVS]
\{2 SPACES] E8 © 3
12 SPACES $\}$ " $\operatorname{SPC}(28) "$
(2 SPACES $\{$ \{OFF [ (BLU] ML x II \{RED) (RVS \}
[2 SPACES ] "SPC (28)"
$\{2$ Spaces) (bLU)"
FR 176 PRINT" $\{3$ DOWN $\}$
[3 SPACES $)$ COMPUTEI'S MA Chine language editor \{3 DOWN\}"
SB 180 PRINT" (BLK) STARTING ADD RESS\&4 3" ; :GOSUB 300 : SA=A $\mathrm{D}:$ GOSUB1640:IF F THEN 18 $\varnothing$
GF 990 PRINT" (BLK) \{2 SPACES \}EN DING ADDRESSE4 4 "; :GOSUB 300 :EA=AD:GOSUB1030:IF (SPACE) TE THEN19®
KR 206 INPUT" $\{3$ DOWN\} \{BLK\} CLEA R WORKSPACE $[Y / \mathrm{N}] \mathrm{E4} 4 \mathrm{Z}$ "; A S:IF LEFTS(AS, 1) <>"Y"TH EN22.
PG 210 PRINT" $\{2$ DOWN $\}$ (BLU $\}$ WORK ING . . . ; ; :FORI=BS TO BS + EA-SA +7 : POKE $1, \varnothing$ :NEXT: P RINT"DONE"
DR $22 \varnothing \operatorname{PRINTTAB}(1 \sigma) "\{2$ DOWN $\}$ [BLK] [RVS] MLX COMMAND (SPACE)MENU (DOWN)E43": PRINT TS" $\{$ RVS $\}$ E\{OFE $\}$ NTE R DATA"
BD 230 PRINT TS" (RVS 1 D [OFF) 1 ISP LAY DATA": PRINT TS"
\{RVS)LIOFF\}OAD FILE"
SS 240 PRINT TS" (RVS) S (OFF) AVE FILE":PRINT TS" $\{$ RVS 10 \{OFF\}UIT \{ 2 DOWN\} \{BLK\}"
SH 250 GET AS:IF AS $=$ NS THEN 250
HK $260 \mathrm{~A}=\varnothing \mathrm{F}: \mathrm{FOR} \quad \mathrm{I}=1$ TO $5: \mathrm{IF}$ AS $=$ MIDS ("EDLSQ" $, I, 1$ ) THEN A $=1: I=5$
FD $27 \varnothing$ NEXT:ON A GOTO420,620,6 98,700, 280: GOSUB1660:GO то250
EJ 280 PRINT" $\{$ RVS $\}$ QUIT ":INPU T" (DOWN) E4]ARE YOU SURE $[\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}]$ " $; \mathrm{AS}: \mathrm{IF}$ LEFTS (AS. 1) <>"Y"THEN22ø

EM 290 POKE SD $+24,0:$ END
JX $3 \varnothing \varnothing$ INS $=N S$ : $A D=\varnothing$ :INPUTINS:IF LEN (INS) < > 4 THENRETURN
$\mathrm{KF} 310 \mathrm{BS}=\mathrm{INS}: G O S U B 320: \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{BS}$ =MIDS (INS, 3): GOSUB320:A $\mathrm{D}=\mathrm{AD} * 256+\mathrm{A}:$ RETURN
PP 326 A $=0:$ FOR $J=1$ TO 2:AS=MID S(BS, J, 1 ): $\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{AS})-\mathrm{C} 4+$

SA 330 IF $B<1$ OR B $\geqslant 15$ THEN $A D=$ $\theta: A=-1: J=2$
GX 346 NEXT:RETURN
$\mathrm{CH} 350 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{C} 6)$ :PRINT MIDS ( H , $\mathrm{B}+1,1) ;: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{B} * \mathrm{C} 6: \mathrm{PRI}$ NT MIDS(HS, B+1,1); :RETU RN
RR $360 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{AD} / \mathrm{Z6}):$ GOSUB350: A $=A D-A \star 26$ :GOSUB356:PRINT ":";
BE $37 \varnothing \mathrm{CK}=\operatorname{iNT}(\mathrm{AD} / \mathrm{Z6}): \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{AD}-\mathrm{Z4} *$ $\mathrm{CK}+\mathrm{z5} *(\mathrm{CK}>\mathrm{z7}):$ GOTO398
PX $380 \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK} * 22+\mathrm{Z} 5 *(\mathrm{CK}>27)+\mathrm{A}$

JC $390 \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK}+\mathrm{Z5}$＊$(\mathrm{CK}>\mathrm{Z} 5)$ ：RETURN
OS 460 PRINT＂（DOWN）STARTING AT E47＂：：GOSUB300：IF INS＜＞ NS THEN GOSUB1ø3ø：IF F ［SPACE JTHEN 4øø
EX $4 \lambda \varnothing$ RETURN
HD $42 \varnothing$ PRINT＂［RVS］ENTER DATA ［SPACE］＂：GOSUB400：IF IN $S=N \$$ THEN $22 \varnothing$
JK 430 OPEN3，3：PRINT
SK 440 POKE 98 ， 0 ：GOSUB 360 ：IF F THEN PRINT INS：PRINT＂ \｛UP\} 15 RIGHT\}":
GC 450 FOR $I=0$ TO 24 STEP $3: B \$$ $=S S: F O R \quad \mathrm{~J}=1$ TO 2：IF F T HEN BS＝MIDS（INS，I＋J， 1 ）
HA 460 PRINT＂$\{\text { RVS }\}^{\prime} \mathrm{B} \$ \mathrm{LS}$ ：：IF Is 24THEN PRINT＂$[$ OFF $]$＂；
HD 470 GET AS：IF AS＝NS THEN $47 \varnothing$ FK $480 \operatorname{IF}(A S>" /$ ANDAS $<": ") O R(A$ \＄＞＂＠＂ANDAS＜＂G＂）THEN54
GS $485 \mathrm{~A}=-\left(\mathrm{A} S={ }^{\prime} M^{\prime \prime}\right)-2 \star(\mathrm{~A} S=", ")-$ $3 *\left(A S={ }^{\prime \prime} \cdot{ }^{\prime \prime}\right)-4 *\left(A S="^{\prime \prime}\right)-5$ ＊$(A S=" J ")-6 *(A S=" K ")$
EX $486 A=A-7 *\left(A S=" L^{\prime \prime}\right)-8 *\left(A S="^{\prime}\right.$ ：
＂）$-9 *(A S=" U ")-1 \varnothing *(A S=" I$ ＂）$-11 *(A S=" O$＂$)-12 *(A S="$ p＂）
CM $487 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}-1.3 *(\mathrm{AS}=\mathrm{SS}): 1 \mathrm{~F}$ A THE N AS＝MIDS（＂ABCD 123E456F © $\quad$ ，A，1）$=$ GOTO $54 \varnothing$
MP 490 IF AS $=$ RS AND $((I=\varnothing)$ AND（ $J$ ＝1）OR F）THEN PRINT BS： $J=2$ ：NEXT：I $=24$ ：GOTO5 50
KC 500 IF AS＝＂ ［HOME $\}$ NT BS：$J=2$ ：NEXT $: I=24$ ：NEX T：F＝0：GOTO44
MX 510 IF （ $\mathrm{AS}="(\mathrm{RIGHP}) ")$ ANDF TH ENPRINT BSLS：：GOTO54
GK 520 IF AS $\langle>L S$ AND AS $<>D S$ OR （ $(\mathrm{I}=\varnothing)$ AND $(\mathrm{J}=1)$ ）THEN GOS UB1060：GOTO476
HG 530 AS $=L S+S \$+L S:$ PRINT BSLS： $: J=2-J: I F J$ THEN PRINT \｛SPACE\} LS;: $I=I-3$
QS 540 PRINT AS；：NEXT J：PRINT \｛SPACE \}SS;
PM 550 NEXT I：PRINT：PRINT＂$\{$ UP\} ［5 RIGHT］$"$ ；：INPUT\＃ 3 ，INS ：IF INS $=$ NS THEN CLOSE3： GOTO220
OC 560 FOR $I=1$ TO 25 STEP3：$B \$=$ MIDS（INS，I）：GOSUB320：IF I＜25 THEN GOSUB38ø：A（I （3）$=\mathrm{A}$
PK 570 NEXT：IF A＜＞CK THEN GOSU B2060：PRINT＂（BLK）（RVS） \｛SPACE \}ERROR: REENTER L INE K4I＂： $\mathrm{F}=1$ ：GOTO440
HO 580 GOSUB1 $080 ; B=B S+A D-S A: F O$ $R \quad I=0$ TO 7：POKE $B+I, A$（I ）：NEXT
QQ $590 \mathrm{AD}=A D+8: I F \quad A D>E A$ THEN $C$ LOSE3：PRINT＂\｛DOWN \} BLU \}
＊＊END OF ENTRY＊＊$\{$ BLK $\}$
\｛2 DOWN\} ": GOTO7øø
GO $600 \mathrm{~F}=\varnothing$ ；GOTO44ø
QA $62 \varnothing$ PRINT＂［CLR］［DOWN］\｛RVS ［SPACE］DISPLAY DATA $\bar{n}$ ：$G$ OSUB4øø：IF INS＝NS THEN2 $2 \varnothing$
RJ $62 \varnothing$ PRINT＂（DOWN \} (BLU) PRESS : ［RVS］SPACE［OFF］TO PAU SE，（RVS ）RETURN LOFF\} TO BREAK E4（DOWN）＂
KS 630 GOSUB360： $\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{BS}+\mathrm{AD}-\mathrm{SA}: F O R$ $I=B T O \quad B+7: A=P E E K(I): G O S$ UB350：GOSUB380：PRINT S $\$$

CC 640 NEXT：PRINT＂ ［RVS ］${ }^{1} ;: A=C K$ ：GOSUB350：PRINT
KH $650 \quad \mathrm{~F}=1: \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+8$ ：IF $\mathrm{AD}>\mathrm{EA}$ TH

ENPRINT＂［DOWN \} [BLU\} ** E ND OF DATA $* * ":$ GOTO $22 \theta$
KC 660 GET AS：IF AS＝RS THEN GO SUB1日80：GOTO220
EQ 670 IF AS＝S $\$$ THEN $F=F+1$ ：GOS UBIø8ø
AD 680 ONFGOTO63ø，660，630
CM 690 PRINT＂［DOWN ］（RVS）LOAD ［SPACE JDATA＂：OP＝1：GOTO 710
PC 700 PRINT＂\｛DOWN \} \{RVS\} SAVE \｛SPACE\}FILE $": O P=\varnothing$
RX 710 INS $=$ NS：INPUT＂$\{$ DOWN $\} F$ ILE NAME 43 ＂，INS：IF INS $=$ NS （SPACE］THEN $22 \varnothing$
PR $720 \mathrm{~F}=\varnothing:$ PRINT＂（DOWN\} (BLK) （RVS）T（OFF ］APE OR \｛RVS） D（OFF）ISK： $\mathrm{B4}$ 品；
FP 730 GET AS：IF AS $={ }^{2} T$ TTHEN $P R$ INT＂T（DOWN ）＂：GOTOB8ø
HQ 740 IF AS $<>$＂$D$＂THEN73 10
HH 750 PRINT＂D $\{$ DOWN \}": OPEN15, 8 15，＂I0：＂：B＝EA－SA：INS＝＂ 0：＂+ INS：IE OR THEN81ø
SQ 760 OPEN $1,8,8$, INS $+{ }^{1}$, P，W＂$: G$ OSUB86 ：IF A THEN22
FJ $770 \mathrm{AH}=1 \mathrm{NT}(\mathrm{SA} / 256): \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{SA}-$（A H＊256）：PRINT\＃2，CHRS（AL） ； $\operatorname{CHRS}(\mathrm{AH})$ ；
PE 780 FOR $I=\varnothing$ TO B：PRINT\＃1，CH $\mathrm{RS}(\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{BS}+\mathrm{I})) ;: I \mathrm{~F}$ ST T HENBøø
FC 790 NEXT：CLOSE1：CLOSE15：GOT $094 \varnothing$
GS 800 GOSUB1ø60：PRINT＂［DOWN\} \｛BLK）${ }^{\text {IERROR DURING SAVE：}}$ E43＂：GOSUB860：GOTO22ø
MA 810 OPEN $1,8,8$, INS $+1, P, R^{\prime \prime}: G$ OSUB86®：IF A THEN 22 б
GE $82 \varnothing$ GET $\# 1, \mathrm{AS}, \mathrm{BS}: \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{A} S+\mathrm{Z}$ S）$+256 \star \mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{BS}+\mathrm{ZS})=1 \mathrm{~F} \mathrm{AD}$ ＜SSA THEN $F=1$ ：GOTO850
RX 830 FOR $I=0$ TO B：GET\＃ 1 ，AS：P OKE BS +1 ，ASC $(A S+Z S): I F 1$ $I<>B$ ）AND ST THEN $E=2: A D$ $=1: I=B$
FA 840 NEXT：IF ST $<>64$ THEN $F=3$
FQ 850 CLOSE1：CLOSE15：ON ABS（F $>0)+1$ GOT0960，970
SA 860 INPUT\＃15，A，AS：IF A THEN CLOSEI：CLOSE15：GOSUB1 $\varnothing$ 60：PRINT＂ （RVS $\}$ ERROR：＂A \＄
GQ 870 RETURN
EJ 880 POKE1 83 ，PEEK $(\mathrm{FA}+2)$ ：POKE 187，PEEK（FA +3 ）：POKE188， PEEK $($ PA +4$):$ IFOP $=0$ THEN9 2 0
HJ 890 SYS 63466：IF（PEEK（783）A ND 1）THEN GOSUB1．660：PRIN T＂\｛DOWN\} \{RVS\} FILE NOT ［SPACE］FOUND＂：GOTO690
CS $9 ø 0 \mathrm{AD}=\operatorname{PEEK}(829)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(8$ 30）：IF AD $<>S A$ THEN $F=1$ ： GOTO970
SC 910 A $=\operatorname{PEEK}(83 x)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(83$ 2）$-1: \mathrm{F}=\mathrm{F}-2 *(\mathrm{~A}\langle\mathrm{EA})-3 \star$（ $\mathrm{A}>$ $E A): A D=A-A D: G O T O 93 \varnothing$
KM $92 \varnothing \mathrm{~A}=S \mathrm{SA}: B=E A+1: G O S U B 1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing: P$ OKE786，3：SYS 63338
JF $93 \varnothing \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{BS}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{BS}+(\mathrm{EA}-\mathrm{SA})+1$ ： GOS UBIO10：ON OP GOTO950：SY S 63591
AE $94 \varnothing$ GOSUBIø80：PRINT＂$\{$ BLU $\} *$ SAVE COMPLETED＊＊＂：GOT 0220
XP 950 POKE1 47， $0:$ SYS 63562 ：IF ［SPACE ］ST $>8$ THEN97
FR 960 GOSUB1 $08 \sigma$ ：PRINT＂$\{B L U\} * *$ LOAD COMPLETED＊＊＂：GOT $022 \sigma$
DP 970 GOSUB1660；PRINT＂［BLK $\}$
（RVS）ERROR DURING LOAD： ［DOWN\}E43M: ON F GOSUB98 0，990， 1000 ：GOTO220
PP 980 PRINT＂INCORRECT STARTIN G ADDRESS（ $n$, ：GOSUB360： PRINT＂）＂：RETURN
GR 990 PRINT＂LOAD ENDED AT＂$;:$ $A D=S A+A D: G O S U B 360: P R I N T$ DS：RETURN
FD 1000 PRINT＂TRUNCATED AT END ING ADDRESS＂：RETURN
$\mathrm{RX} 1010 \quad \mathrm{AH}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{A} / 256): \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{A}-(\mathrm{AH}$ ＊256）：POKE 93 ，AL：POKE1 94，AH
FF $102 \varnothing \mathrm{AH}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{B} / 256): \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{B}-(\mathrm{AH}$ ＊256）：POKE174，AL：POKE1 $75, \mathrm{AH}:$ RETURN
FX 1030 IF $A D<S A$ OR AD＞EA THEN $105 \varnothing$
HA 1040 IF（AD＞511 AND AD $<40960$ OR（AD＞49151 AND AD＜53 248）THEN GOSUB1ø80：F＝$\varnothing$ ：RETURN
HC 1050 GOSUB1あ60：PRINT＂\｛RVS \} \｛SPACE $]$ INYALID ADDRESS ［DOWN\} \{BLK] ": $\mathrm{F}=1$ ：RETU RN
AR 1060 POKE $\mathrm{SD}+5,31: \mathrm{POKE} \mathrm{SD}+6$ ，208：POKE SD，240：POKE ［SPACE ］SD $+2,4$ ：POKE SD + 4，33
DX 1070 FOR $S=1$ TO 100：NEXT：GO T01090
PF 1080 POKE $\mathrm{SD}+5,8: \mathrm{POKE} \mathrm{SD}+6$ ， 240：POKE SD， $0:$ POKE SD + 1，90：POKE SD $+4,17$
AC 1090 FOR $S=1$ TO $100: \mathrm{NEXT}: P O$ $\mathrm{KE} \mathrm{SD}+4, \varnothing: \mathrm{POKE} \mathrm{SD}, \varnothing: \mathrm{PO}$ $\mathrm{KE} \mathrm{SD}+1,0:$ RETURN


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Ada new omension ot powes EXPLODEt is a convenient to use cartridge，EXPLODE1 will－C． EXPLODET is a convenient to use cartridge．EXPLODE：will not inter－
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