SERVICE TINY MICRO COMPUTER **NEWS**

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NEW BASIC CARTRIDGE

BY

FRED CORNETT

We at The Cursor Group have received a deluge of letters regarding the rumors people have heard about AstroVisions planned release of a New Basic Cartridge. This column is dedicated to putting these rumors to rest.

AstroVision IS planning to release a combined Bally Basic/Audio Cassette Inter-

face Cartridge in May 1981. The only purpose of this cartridge is to begin packaging the Bally Arcade with Basic and Interface complete, beginning in May. This is being done so Astro-Vision can advertise the Bally Arcade as a complete working Micro-Computer for \$299.95.

We have received sever-

al of the NEW Basic Cartridges in Eprom for our review and comments prior to it's release, they are as follows:

1. The NEW Basic Cartridge eliminates the old Audio Cassette Interface which allows you to store your programs on tape. Instead, the NEW Basic has a female mini-plug connector built into the cartridge housing, you merely connect one wire to your cassette recorder and one wire to the cartridge.

2. This Audio Interface operates at 18 ØØ Baud. This means your programs will load 6 times faster than they do now.

However, there are trade-offs: You will not be able to use "Auto-Run" features or any of the dirty tricks with the line Input Buffer. You are also unable to label programs or data files.

3. The NEW Basic has an Edit feature that allows you to step through a program line you wish to change by pressing two keys for each character. We did not find this very useful and suggested it be improved or dropped.

4. Trace Mode:

This feature excited The Trace is an extremely valuable debugging tool. Lets say you have completed WANT SOME ■ a new program, but it is getting hung up somewhere and you don't know where. ■Merely Run the program and when you want to find out what program line the Computer is currently executing-press the LIST key and ■that line will print out. Very, very nice!

PSSST... INCREASED BAUD?

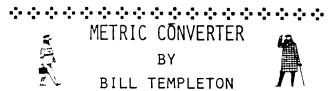
> 5. Strings: As things now stand, we have one set of single dimensioned string arrays @(A), which load directly after your program in the text area. This causes a problem. If we wanted $@(\emptyset)$)=5611 and after that value was stored in $Q(\emptyset)$ we added a line or deleted a line in our program, the value in $@(\emptyset)$ would be changed. This could have been eliminated by starting the strings at the bottom of memory. The NEW Basic does just that and also keeps the old strings, thereby providing two sets of single dimensioned arrays @(A) and *(A),

these two sets will overlap at a point determined by text size.

- 6. RS232 Printer and Keyboard Interface is completely eliminated in the NEW Basic Cartridge.
 - 7. Interrupt handling is also changed.

Summary: The purpose of this cartridge is not to provide a Level II Basic, but to sell Bally Arcade Units. Dan Dawson, Pres. of AstroVision, has NO intention in making the old Bally Basic obsolete. There is an existing treasure trove of software supporting Bally Basic and AstroVision wants new people as well as old to be able to access this vast library of software.

This cartridge is not in final form, we will discuss the final product when we receive it.



This program converts American measurements to metric. Press GO after inputting your menu selection. It will not be necessary to hit GO after inputting the amounts! Please precede all amounts with zeroes to completely fill the field.

EDITORS NOTE: We made a few changes to this program, however we did not alter what the converter accomplishes. Many thanks to Bill for sending us this one!

- 1 .ENGLISH TO METRIC
- 1Ø NT=Ø; BC=248; FC=135; CLEAR ; CY=Ø; PRIN Τ "ζζζζζΙΝΙΤΙΑLΙΖΙΝG...
- 2 \emptyset FOR Z= \emptyset TO 179; \emptyset (Z)= \emptyset ; NEXT Z; CLEAR; FOR Z= $3\emptyset$ TO $8\emptyset$ STEP $1\emptyset$; CX=-59; GOSUB Z; NEXT Z; GOTO $1\emptyset$ \emptyset
- 3Ø PRINT "1=INCHES TO CM"; RETURN
- 4Ø PRINT "2=YARDS TO METERS"; RETURN
- 5Ø PRINT "3=MILES TO KM"; RETURN
- 6Ø PRINT "4=GALLONS TO LITERS"; RETURN
- 7Ø PRINT "5=OUNCES TO GRAMS"; RETURN
- 8Ø PRINT "6=POUNDS TO KG"; RETURN
- 100 PRINT; PRINT; INPUT " $\zeta\zeta\zeta$ CHOICE OF A BOVE?="M; IF (M<7)+(M>0)=2GOSUB 1200; CX=-59; GOSUB 100+100xM; V=990+100xM; GOSUB 100+100xM; GOSUB V; GOTO 1100
- 1Ø5 GOTO 1ØØ
- 11Ø GOSUB 9ØØ; RETURN
- 12Ø GOSUB 92Ø; RETURN

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- 13Ø GOSUB 92Ø; RETURN
- 14Ø GOSUB 91Ø; RETURN
- 15Ø GOSUB 9ØØ; RETURN
- 16Ø GOSUB 91Ø; RETURN
- $2\emptyset\emptyset$ PRINT "INCHES (XX.X) ζ =",;@(26)=2;@(25)=5;@(24)=4;@(23)= \emptyset ; RETURN
- $3\emptyset\emptyset$ PRINT "YARDS (XXXX.X) ζ =",;@(43)=9;@(42)=1;@(41)=4;@(4 \emptyset)=4;RETURN
- $400 \frac{\text{PRINT}}{(61)=6}$ "MILES (XXXX.X) $\zeta=$ ",;@(62)=1;@(61)=6;@(60)=0;@(59)=9;RETURN
- 5ØØ CX=-59; PRINT "GALLONS (XXX.X) ζ =",;@ (8Ø)=3;@(79)=7;@(78)=8;@(77)=5; RETU RN
- 6ØØ PRINT "COUNCES (XX.X) ζ =",;@(99)=2;@ (98)=8;@(97)=3;@(96)=5;RETURN
- $7\emptyset\emptyset \xrightarrow{\text{PRINT}} \text{"POUNDS} (XXX.X)\zeta=",;@(115)=4; \\ @(114)=5;@(113)=3;@(112)=6; RETURN$
- 900 FOR A=9TO 7STEP -1; IF A=7PRINT ".", ;GOTO 950
- 9Ø5 GOTO 95Ø
- 91Ø FOR A=1ØTO 7STEP -1; IF A=7PRINT "."
 ,; GOTO 95Ø
- 915 GOTO 95Ø
- 92Ø FOR A=11TO 7STEP -1; IF A=7PRINT ".
- 95Ø @(A)=KP;TV=@(A); NEXT A; RETURN
- $1000 \, \text{$x@(0),@(18),@(162); RETURN}$
- 1Ø1Ø \$x@(Ø),@(36),@(162); RETURN
- $1\emptyset2\emptyset$ \$x@(\Ø),@(54),@(162); RETURN
- 1Ø3Ø \$x@(Ø),@(72),@(162); RETURN
- 1Ø4Ø \$x@(Ø),@(9Ø),@(162);RETURN
- 1Ø5Ø \$x@(Ø),@(1Ø8),@(162);RETURN
- 11 $\emptyset\emptyset$ CX=-47;CY= \emptyset ;GOSUB 11 $\emptyset\emptyset$ +M;GOTO 111 \emptyset
- 11Ø1 PRINT "ζζCMζ=ζ",; RETURN
- 11Ø2 PRINT "METERSζ=ζ",; RETURN
- 11Ø3 PRINT "ζζΚΜζ=ζ",; RETURN
- 11Ø4 PRINT "LITERSζ=ζ",; RETURN
- 11Ø5 PRINT "ζGRAMSζ=ζ",; RETURN
- 11Ø6 PRINT "ζζΚGζ=ζ",; RETURN
- 111Ø FOR B=174TO 169STEP -1; IF B=169PRI
 NT ".",
- $112\emptyset$ TV=@(B); NEXT B; CY=-32
- 113Ø CX=-77; PRINT "ζζζGO AGAIN?ζζζPRESS GO!
- $114\emptyset$ BOX $\emptyset, -32, 13\emptyset, 1\emptyset, 3$
- $115\emptyset$ IF & (23) = 1GOTO $1\emptyset$
- 116Ø GOTO 114Ø
- 12ØØ <u>CLEAR</u>; <u>PRINT</u> "ζζζζUSE LEADING ZERO ES"; <u>PRINT</u>; <u>RETURN</u>



PROOF READING?

Somehow a semi-colon (;) was printed in our Jan/Feb 81 issue as a colon (:). George Moses told us that little Gremlins exist that travel by the darkness of

night with the exclusive purpose of plaguing self rightous publishers who claim not to print "glitches". We believe him.

Please make the following correction:
page 83 BIORHYTHM COMPATIBILITY ANALYSIS2Ø PRINT "ζζCOMPATIBILITY ANALYSIS"; CX=

-41; PRINT "FOR 2 PEOPLE"; PRINT
While we are at it, Alex Morales has
found a way to improve the accuracy of
this program to within 1 percent. Please
make the following changes:

Delete lines 320 & 330. Replace 310, 340 thru 360 with the following:

- $31\emptyset T=32;U=48;V=3$
- 34 \emptyset @(19)=ABS(1 \emptyset Ø-(((2xG)x4)+(((2xG)xT) ÷1 \emptyset Ø)))
- 35Ø @(2Ø) = ABS (1ØØ (((2xH)x3) + (((2xH)xU) \div 1ØØ)))
- 36Ø @(21)=ABS(1ØØ-(((2xJ)x3)+(((2xJ)xV) \div 1ØØ)))

DIRTY PROGRAMMING TRICKS

ΒY

FRED CORNETT

I can't tell you how much enjoyment I have had in the two years I have owned my Bally. Most of my delight has been generated by finding ways of circumventing the limitations of this system.

In the days of the Knights of the Round Table, Knights were trained for combat with a 40 lb. broadsword. They would spend months on end swinging that forty-pounder against a log; when they finally went into battle, they were given a 5 lb. sword. The object being--they had built up so much muscle using the 40 lb. sword, they could swing the five pounder all day without tiring.

and so it is with a Bally programmer.....

When you key-in the programs printed on our pages, you <u>must</u> key them in <u>exactly</u> as you see them. We have used many different tricks to save bytes that I will attempt to explain.

1. PRINT STATEMENTS

The final quote (") in a print statement is not needed <u>if</u> the print statement is the last (or only) statement on a line.

The following statements are correct:

- 1Ø PRINT "HELLO
- 2Ø PRINT "GOODBYE"; A=25
- 3Ø C=26; PRINT "COME HERE"; D=6; PRINT "N

2. IF STATEMENTS

When we know that the status of a variable is normally zero and we want the computer to print "ZAP" whenever the variable value is below or above zero we would normally do it thusly:

- 1Ø IF A>ØPRINT "ZAP
- 2Ø IF A<ØPRINT "ZAP

or

1Ø IF A#=ØPRINT "ZAP

A much easier way would be:

1Ø IF APRINT "ZAP

This last statement is saying "If the value of A is anything but zero Print "ZAP". The Bally logic does not accept zero as a value, so lets rephrase what line 10 is doing: If A is any value Print "ZAP".

We can take this notation system (Boolean Algebra) a step further and make up some pretty sharp statements, key in the following without a line number and hit GO:

PRINT 4x6=1Ø (no quotes please)
Computer will print "Ø". Key in:

PRINT 4x6=24

Computer will print "1". OK! The first time we did 4x6=10 the computer said "0", which stands for False-the second time, we put in 4x6=24 computer said "1" True. AHA, what we have here is a lie detector. Lets say we wanted the computer to print "ZAP" IF A=6 or IF B=7 or IF C=9 or IF D=2, But we only want the computer to do it once we would normally do it thusly:

- 1Ø IF A=6PRINT "ZAP"; GOTO 5Ø
- 2Ø IF B=7PRINT "ZAP"; GOTO 5Ø
- 3Ø IF C=9PRINT "ZAP"; GOTO 5Ø
- $4\emptyset$ IF D=2PRINT "ZAP
- 5Ø STOP

or use the info we have just learned and try this:

 $\frac{10}{P} \frac{\text{IF}}{\text{P}} (A=6) + (B=7) + (C=9) + (D=2) \frac{PRINT}{\text{CON'T LAST PAGE}} "ZA$

MORSE CODE SIMULATOR

ΒY

ALEX MORALES STAFF MEMBER

Alex is 33 years old and joined our staff part-time in Feb. 81. After an honorable discharge from the U.S. Army, Alex worked as a journeyman printer for six years untill returning to college under the G.I. Bill. He majored in Computer Science and works full time for Pacific Telephone.

This is a very functional education program that has all the features that our memory size limitations would allow.

When Run, a menu will appear on your screen asking you to select from:

- 1- MORSE TRAINER
- 2- TEXT TO MORSE
- 3- SAVE TEXT ON TAPE
- 4- MORSE ALPHABET

Try pressing 2. Computer will then print "ENTER TEXT (25 CHAR. MAX)". You then key in a phrase such as "I AM A BALLY", use spaces to separate words if phrase less than 25 chars., press GO when phrase is complete. Computer will leave phrase showing at top of screen with morse equivalant underneath, (slash separates letters, 3 slashes separate words, balance of unused character will be slashes).

To use #1 (MORSE TRAINER) you must first use #3 (SAVE TEXT ON TAPE) which will store phrases on tape. This allows a father to store ten phrases (more or less) on tape without his son seeing them. Then, son would use #1 to retrieve phrases from tape without being able to see the actual text.

After using any of the four selections, computer will wait for a key to be pressed before returning you to menu. #4 (MORSE ALPHABET) Merely prints out an alphabet chart with morse equivalent for study purposes.

This program will only accept letters and spaces-no numbers, special characters or punctuation.

NOTE: We gave Alex the idea for this program on a friday morning-he gave us the completed program on saturday afternoon.

- 1 .MORSE CODE
- 2 .BY ALEX MORALES
- 5 @(26)=12;@(27)=2111;@(28)=2121;@(29)=211;@(3Ø)=1
- 6 @(31)=1121;@(32)=221;@(33)=1111;@(3 4)=11;@(35)=1222
- 7 @(36)=212;@(37)=1211;@(38)=22;@(39) =21;@(4Ø)=222
- 8 @(41)=1221;@(42)=2212;@(43)=121;@(4 4)=111;@(45)=2
- 9 @(46)=112;@(47)=1112;@(48)=122;@(49)=2112;@(5Ø)=2122;@(51)=2211
- 1Ø CLEAR ; BC=8; FC=7; NT=Ø; W=1ØØ; A=Ø; GOS UB 8Ø; GOTO 11Ø
- 15 CLEAR
- 16 $\frac{PRINT}{RINT}$ "INPUT TEXT (25 CHAR. MAX)"; P
- $17 \overline{NT=3}$

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- $2\emptyset$ PRINT " ζ ",;FOR I=1+ATO 25+A
- 25 BOX CX, CY, 6, 8, 1; @(I) = KP; TV = @(I)
- $3\emptyset$ IF @(I)=31I=I-1;GOTO 25
- 31 IF @(I) = 13@(I) = 32; GOTO 45
- 4Ø NEXT I
- 45 RETURN
- $5\emptyset$ IF @(I) = 32RETURN
- 52 C = @(I) 39
- 54 @ (52) = @ (C)
- 55 $Q=@(C) \div 1000; IF Q>0IF Q<3@(C)=@(C)-(10000xQ); GOSUB W+Q$
- 6Ø $Q=@(C) \div 1\overline{\emptyset\emptyset; IF} Q>\emptyset IF Q<3@(C)=@(C)-(1 <math>\emptyset\emptyset \times Q); GOSUB W+Q$
- 65 Q=@(C) = 10; IF Q>0IF Q<3@(C)=@(C)-(10 $\times Q)$; GOSUB W+Q
- 7Ø GOSUB W+RM
- 71 @(C)=@(52)
- 75 RETURN
- 8Ø FOR I=1TO 25;@(I)=32;@(I+52)=32;NEX T I;RETURN
- 85 CLEAR
- 86 PRINT "ζζ",
- 87 FOR I=1TO 25; GOSUB 5Ø
- 9Ø IF @(I)=32PRINT "/",
- 92 PRINT "/",; IF CX>=44PRINT ; PRINT " ζ ",
- 95 NEXT I; RETURN
- 1Ø1 NT=3; MU=69; NT=Ø; PRINT ".",; RETURN
- 1Ø2 NT=15; MU=69; NT=Ø; PRINT "-", ; RETURN
- 11Ø PRINT "ζζζΜΟRSE CODE SIMULATOR
- 12Ø CX=-65;CY=24; PRINT "1ζ-ζMORSE TRAIN ER"; PRINT
- 13Ø PRINT "ζζ2ζ-ζΤΕΧΤ ΤΟ MORSE"; PRINT
- 14Ø PRINT "ζζ3ζ-ζSAVE TEXT ON TAPE"; PRI
- 145 PRINT "ζζ4ζ-ζMORSE ALPHABET"; PRINT
- 15Ø CX=-41; PRINT "INPUT CHOICE+ ζ ",; K=KP; IF K>48IF K<53TV=K; GOTO 17Ø
- 16Ø GOTO 15Ø
- 17Ø CLEAR ;GOTO 1ØØØx (K-48)
- 1ØØØ <u>CLEAR</u> ;BC=96
- 1010 $\frac{PRINT}{PUT}$ "CSTART TAPE $\frac{TO}{TO}$ READ TEXT";: IN
- 1020 K=KP; IF K=35GOTO 1040
- 1030 GOTO 1020
- $1\emptyset4\emptyset$ FOR I=1TO 25;@(I)=KP; NEXT I; NT=3; :RE TURN
- 1Ø5Ø PRINT " $\zeta\zeta$ STOP TAPE NOW"; FOR I=1TO 5Ø Ø; NEXT I
- 1Ø6Ø GOSUB 85
- 1Ø7Ø CY=Ø;CX=-77;A=52;GOSUB 16
- 1080 FOR I=53TO 77; IF @(I)=@(I-52) NEXT I; GOTO 1120
- 1Ø9Ø PRINT ; PRINT "ζWRONGζ-ζCORRECT TEXTζ IS:
- 1100 FOR I=1TO 25; TV=@(I); NEXT I; GOTO 113

- 112Ø PRINT "CORRECT!",
- 113Ø K=KP;GOTO 1Ø
- 2ØØØ GOSUB 15
- 2010 PRINT ; GOSUB 86; GOTO 1130
- $3\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset$ BC=141;FC= \emptyset ;GOSUB 15
- 3Ø1Ø PRINT "START RECORDER & PRESS GO",;K
- 3Ø2Ø NT=7; CLEAR ;: PRINT ; TV=35; FOR I=1TO 25; TV=@(I); NEXT I; : RETURN
- 3Ø3Ø PRINT "CSTOP RECORDER NOW
- 3Ø4Ø GOTO 113Ø
- 4ØØØ FOR A=26TO 5ØSTEP 3;CX=-71;TV=A+39;T V=61;C=A;GOSUB 54;CX=-23;TV=A+4Ø;TV= 61;C=A+1
- 4Ø1Ø GOSUB 54; IF A+2<52CX=31; TV=A+41; TV=6 1; C=A+2; GOSUB 54; PRINT; NEXT A
- 4Ø2Ø GOTO 113Ø

MANUALS+MANUALS+MANUALS

- 1. Bally On-Board ROM Sub-Routines. Explains the use of the onboard routines which allow you to perform such things as you find in the "Machine Language Pfograms" in Cursor. Includes ASCII Standard & Nonstandard Character Sets, Cassette Memory Structure: Output Ports: Input Ports: Bally Data Base Locations: Bally Memory Locations: and On-Board ROM BK Hex Dump.
- 2. Hackers Manual. Describes features provided in the Tiny Basic but not documented in the Bally Instruction Booklet. (Additional Commands). \$3.99
- Disassembled Tiny Basic (CDOS Z80 Assembler Version 02.15)
 A complete assembly language listing including OP Code and comments of the Tiny Basic Cartridge. \$8.49
- Disassembled Brickyard & Clowns. A complete assembly language listing including OP Code and comments. 59.99
- Disassembled DEMO Cassette. A complete assembly language listing including OP Code and comments. \$8.49
- Bally System Description Book. Extensive and includes "Electrical Specifications for Midway Custom Circuits", Timing Interrupt handling explanations, etc. \$8.99
- 7. Disassembled System Software. A complete assembly language listing including OP Code and comments to include: Home Video Game Equates: Port Equates: System Call Indexes: Macros: Music Macros: Music Equates: System RAM Memory Cells: User Supplied Routines: Masks: UPI Routines Address Tables: Sentry: BCD Divide: BCD Subtract & Add: Decrement Counters & Timers: Music CPU; Vectoring Routines: Paint Rectangle Routines: Write Routines: Character Display Routines: Display BCD: Menu Routines and much, much more. \$13.49
- Disassembled On-Board Games. A complete assembly language listing including OP Code and comments to include: Scribbling, Calculator, Checkmate, Gun Fight. \$15.99
- Bally Service Manual. Schematics, Parts Lists, instructions for removing RF Shields, and much more. No one should be without it!! \$3.50
- 10. PEEK n' POKE: The only manual written that is truly beginner level. Opens up the power of machine language; tells how to get floating point decimal out of this machine along with programs. \$8.25

NOTE: ALL MANUALS INCLUDE FIRST CLASS POSTAGE

HAMURABI

BY

BRUCE DE VRIES

Here are the rules for Hamurabi. After you answer each question press 'GO'

- 1. At the start a person needs 10 bushels of grain per year to live. Farm worker strikes can change this. They may accept up to 2 less bushels than they demand. If your offer is rejected there will be no harvest. Strike amount equals 10 plus your settlement.
- 55% of the people must be fed or your term of office may expire.
- 3. You may buy or sell land at prices from 17 to 26 bushels per acre.
- 4. It takes 3 bushels to plant an acre and 1 worker to plant 10 acres.
- 5. Term of office is twenty years. If you can make it.

NOTE: It would help to have a calculator close at hand if you want to win!

- 1Ø CLEAR
- 2Ø : RETURN ; P=5Ø; G=2ØØØ; L=5ØØ; D=1Ø; S=Ø; M =Ø; K=Ø; X=Ø; PRINT "WHAT IS YOUR NAME?ζ
- $3\emptyset$ V=KP;TV=V;IF V=31X=X-1;GOTO $3\emptyset$
- $4\emptyset$ IF V#13X=X+1;@(X)=V;GOTO 3Ø
- 5Ø FOR Y=1TO 2Ø; GOSUB 36Ø; PRINT "CI BEGCT TO REPORT TO YOU. ON YEAR", C#3, Y
- 6Ø N=RND (5)+2; R=RND (4) ÷ 4xG ÷ N; IF R>ØG=G -R; PRINT "RATS ATEÇ", #1, R, " ζ bushels"
- 7Ø N=RND (4)+1;T=RND (6)÷6xG÷N;IF T>ØG=G
 -T;PRINT "THIEVES STOLEζ",#1,T,"ζBUSH
 ELS
- 8Ø IF RND (13) ÷ 13=1W=1
- 9Ø IF W=1E=RND (6); PRINT "A STRIKE HAS B EEN CALLED BY LOCAL 462 OF THE UNION ζ THEY DEMAND", #2, Ε, "ζΜΟRE BUSHELS
- 1ØØ <u>IF</u> W=linput "What is your offer?"Ø; <u>IF</u> ζE-Ø<<u>RND</u> (3) D=D+Ø; <u>PRINT</u> "FEED YOUR PE OPLEζ", #1, D, "ζBUSHELS PER YEAR"; W=Ø
- 11Ø N=RND (3Ø); IF N<3PRINT "A PLAGUE HASζ HIT THE CITY.ζζζHALF THE PEOPLE DIED" ;P=P÷2
- 12Ø I=P÷5+RND (3Ø);P=P+I;PRINT "NEW PEOPE ",#4,I;PRINT "PEOPLE STARVED",#4,S;PR INT "POPULATION OF THE CITYζ",#1,P
- 13Ø PRINT "ACRES OF LAND", #6, L; H=RND (6);

 IF H=1PRINT "A DROUGHT HAS HIT THE LA
 ND
- 140 IF W=1PRINT "THE UNION PICKETS AND THE GRAIN ROTS"; GOTO 160

- 16 \emptyset PRINT "BUSHELS OF GRAIN",#6,G;A=RND ($1\emptyset$)+16
- PRINT "BUY # ACRES @", #4, A,; INPUT "ζB USHELS PER ACRE?"B; IF BxA>GGOSUB 35Ø; 30TO 17Ø
- 180 U=0; IF B=0IF L#0INPUT "SELL # ACRES?"
 U; IF U>LGOSUB 340; GOTO 180
- 19Ø G=G-AxB+AxU; L=L+B-U
- 200 INPUT "BUSHELS TO FEED CITY?"C; IF C>G GCSUB 350; GOTO 200
- 21Ø G=G-C;F=C+D;IF F>P F=P
- 22Ø IF F>F:2+P:2ØGOTO 27Ø
- 23Ø GCSUB 36Ø; PRINT "ζΥΟΌ HAVE BEEN ACCUS ED OF STARVING YOUR PEOPLE"; PRINT "Αζ JURY WILL DECIDE YOUR FATE
- 240 IF RND (4)=1PRINT "THE JURY HAS FOUND YOU NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY. 1BE MORE CAREFULL;!";GOTO 270
- 25Ø PRINT "YOU HAVE BEEN FOUND GUILTYANDς ARE SENTENCED TO LIFE ON A LONELY ROC K IN THE CC SUMERIAN SEA.
- 26Ø GOTO 32Ø
- 27Ø S=P+F; K=K+S; P=F; M=Ø
- 28Ø <u>IF L#ØINPUT</u> "# ACRES TO PLANT?"M; <u>IF M</u> x3>GGOSUB 35Ø; GOTO 28Ø
- 29Ø IF M>Px1ØGOSUB 33Ø;PRINT #1,P,"CWORKE RS";GOTO 28Ø
- 3ØØ IF M>LGOSUB 34Ø;GOTO 28Ø
- 31Ø G=G-Mx3; NEXT Y; GOSUB 36Ø; PRINT "ζΥΟυζ CCMPLETED YOUR TERM, BUT STARVEDζ", #1, K, "; People
- 32Ø A=KP; GOTO 1Ø
- 33Ø PRINT "SORRY YOU ONLY HAVEG",; RETURN
- 340 GOSUB 330; PRINT #1,L," GACRES"; RETURN
- 35Ø GOSUB 33Ø; PRINT #1,G,"ζζBUSHELS"; RETU
- 36Ø PRINT "KINGÇ",; FOR N=1TO X; TV=@(N); NE XT N; RETURN

TREASURE ISLAND BY DAN J. DREACHER



This is a game for two players that uses the keypad for input. The computer hides a treasure behind a secret box in a matrix of sixty boxes. Behind the other boxes can be found clues, cute little symbols, or nothing at all. The object of the game is to find the treasure first.

On the screen will appear two pirate ships, one representing each player. As you can see, they are docked at Treasure Island. Player one decides which box to check behind. Always counting from left to right and top to bottom, you enter the number of boxes you want to move horizontally (H) and vertically (V). A member of your crew will hop out of your ship and quickly execute movement for those values and reach the desired box. Here he will dig for treasure and find one of the following things;

- 1. The Treasure---- (\$)
- 2. Clues----- Arrows that point in the direction of the treasure. It simply means that the treasure cannot be in the rows behind the arrow. It can be in the same row. The arrow will be covered up and should be remembered.
- Quicksand----- (*) lose one turn
- 4. Pirates Latreen--(@) No effect on playing game
- Pirate Attack--- The selecting players ship will be shot at by the other pirate ship. No effect on playing of game.
- 6. Blank----- Nothing there at all

This game includes interesting graphics and sound. It's also fun to play!

- 2 .5653135653ØØ5ØØ6Ø54342ØØ
- 1Ø BC=221;FC=162;P=1;S=1;Z=1Ø;R=Ø;CLEAR
- $\frac{2\emptyset}{X} \frac{BOX}{-65,31,4,1,1;BOX} \frac{-6\emptyset,3\emptyset,1\emptyset,2,1;BO}{-65,31,4,1,1}$
- $3\emptyset$ BOX $6\emptyset,29,8,2,1$; BOX $-6\emptyset,29,8,2,1$
- 4Ø BOX -67,32,2,2,1;BOX 67,32,2,2,1
- 5Ø BOX 59,34,1,8,1;BOX -59,34,1,8,1
- 55 LINE 55,3Ø,4;LINE 51,32,1
- 56 LINE -55,3Ø,4;LINE -51,32,1
- 57 BOX 59,34,6,3,1;BOX -59,34,6,3,1
- 6Ø CX=-4Ø;CY=-39;PRINT "TREASUREζζISLAND
- 65 L=65; N=25
- 66 LINE L,N,4
- 7Ø FOR A=1TO 12; LINE L+RND (6)-6,N,1; N=N -5; NEXT A
- 8Ø <u>IF</u> L=65L=-65; N=25; GOTO 66
- 82 L=65; N=28
- 83 LINE L,N,4
- 85 FOR A=1TO 14; LINE L, N+RND (4)-4,1; L=L $-1\emptyset$; NEXT A
- 87 IF N=28N=-28; L=65; GOTO 83
- 99 FOR A=-24569TO -24545; NT=12; MU=% (A); N ext A; NT=3

```
1\emptyset\emptyset X=-55;Y=2\emptyset;FOR A=1TO 6\emptyset
110 BOX X,Y,7,7,1;@(A)=RND (10)
13\emptyset \ X=X+1\emptyset; IF X=65X=-55; Y=Y-1\emptyset
14\emptyset NEXT A; F=RND (6\emptyset); @(F)=3\emptyset
16Ø FOR M=1TO 5ØØ; NEXT M
162 IF Z=1ØGOTO 165
164 BOX X,Y,7,7,1; IF X<55BOX X+1Ø,Y,7,
165 GOSUB 1ØØØ
17\emptyset A = (V-1) \times 12 + H; K = F \div 12
18Ø CX=X;CY=Y
19Ø IF @(A)=3ØPRINT "$";GOTO 3ØØØ
2ØØ IF @(A)=lIF V<KPRINT "+";GOTO 16Ø
21Ø IF @(A)=2IF V>KPRINT "+";GOTO 16Ø
22Ø IF @(A)=3IF H>F-(12xK)PRINT "\leftarrow";GO
      TO 16Ø
23Ø IF @(A) = 4IF H < F - (12xK) PRINT " \rightarrow " ; GO
      TO 16Ø
 24Ø IF @(A) = 5PRINT "*"; CY = -39; PRINT "Q
      UICKSAND-LOSE ONE TURN"; R=1Ø; GOTO
      165
 25Ø IF @(A) = 6GOTO 6ØØ
 26Ø IF @(A)=7IF V<KPRINT "↓";GOTO 16Ø
27Ø IF @(A)=8IF V>KPRINT "↑";GOTO 16Ø
 275 IF @(A)=9PRINT "@";CY=-39;PRINT "ζ
      PIRATES LOST LATRINE"; GOTO 165
 28Ø BOX X,Y,7,7,2;GOTO 165
 6ØØ H=32;CY=-39;CX=-4Ø;PRINT "PIRATE A
      TTACK
 6Ø5 IF P=1E=-59
 6\emptyset6 \& (21) = 23\emptyset; \underline{IF} P = 2E = 59
 61Ø FOR A=1TO 59
 62Ø IF A<4H=H+1
 63Ø IF A>58H=H-1
 64\emptyset IF P=1E=E+2
 645 \& (19) = A + 2\emptyset
 65\emptyset IF P=2E=E-2
 66Ø BOX E,H,2,2,1;BOX E,H,2,2,2
 665 NEXT A; & (21) = \emptyset
 67Ø BOX E, H-RND (3), 1+RND (6), 1+RND (6
       ),2;MU="1";GOTO 16Ø
1ØØØ IF P=2GOTO 1ØØ6
1\emptyset\emptyset3 CX=-4\emptyset; CY=35; INPUT H
1\emptyset\emptyset4 CX=-4\emptyset; CY=35; INPUT V
1ØØ5 IF P=1GOTO 1Ø14
1\emptyset\emptyset6 CX=2\emptyset; CY=35; INPUT H
1007 CX=20;CY=35;INPUT V
1\emptyset14 \text{ BOX } \emptyset,-39,16\emptyset,1\emptyset,2
1Ø15 IF H>12H=12
1Ø16 IF V>5V=5
1\emptyset 2\emptyset \text{ BOX } \emptyset, 35, 1\emptyset\emptyset, 1\emptyset, 2; E=-6\emptyset
1Ø27 IF P=2E=6Ø
1\emptyset3\emptyset FOR M=1TO 5\emptyset; Z=\emptyset; BOX E, 3\emptyset, 2, 3, 3; NEXT
       M: Y=3\emptyset
1060 \text{ X} = -65; \text{IF P} = 2\text{X} = 65
```

1065 FOR M=1TO V; BOX X, Y, 2, 3, 3; MU="3"; Y=Y

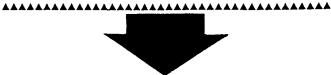
-10; BOX X,Y,2,3,3; NEXT M

 $11\emptyset5 G=1\emptyset; IF P=2G=-1\emptyset$ 1110 IF P=1FOR M=1TO H 1115 IF P=2FOR M=1TO 13-H 112Ø BOX X,Y,2,3,3;X=X+G; BOX X,Y,2,3,3 114Ø MU="1" 115Ø NEXT M 116Ø FOR M=1TO 5Ø; BOX X,Y,2,3,3; NEXT M 119Ø IF R=1ØR=Ø; RETURN 1195 IF P=1P=2; RETURN 12ØØ P=1; RETURN 3ØØØ PRINT "ζζζΥΟΌ WIN 🖷 BACK ISSUES AVAILABLE 🛒 We have had numerous requests for info regarding BACK ISSUES! The following are available: 1. Jan. 80 Contains: Electric Bill Analysis; Plastic Puzzle, Instructions for adding a Full-sized ASCII Keyboard; Life Systhesis Model. 2. Feb. 80 Contains: PEEK n' POKE: Hex to Decimal Converter; String Array @(A) Memory Locator: Instructions on how to add a Printer; Bubble Sort; Camel; Memory Map; WUMPUS. 3. Mar. 80 Contains: Three Voice Music Assembler; Star Wars Music; Chopsticks; Chicago Loop; Lace Curtain; Character Set Size Multiplier; Rotation; National Distributor Info. 4. Apr/May 80 Contains: DMA Graphics (eliminates BOX & LINE commands, allows very complex graphics!); Reference Books, Product Review (Computer Ear-Speech Recognition Unit for Bally); Music Contest: RING: Alarm Clock; Byte Saving Hints. 5. June 80 Contains: Direct Color Video/Audio Circuit (for Color Monitor or VCR etc.): Galactibattle (Game); PRINT & STRING Tutorial: OTHELLO: ASCII Conversion Chart: Cursor Control Chart. 6. July 80 Contains: CURSOR Keyboard & 48K Memory Add-On info; ARCADE GOLF: Shell-Metzner Sort; Wavemakers "Mazemaker:; Floating Point Math; User Group Meetings. VOL. 2, Issue 1 (August) Contains: Cursor Inventory Control (Business Software); "Connect Four" (a professional quality game); software for the Computer Ear (Anderson Research) 'Fun With Music' VOL. 2, Issue 2 (Sept.) Contains: ASTROVISION ACQUIRES BALLY an Editoral; Spider Web (Graphics Program); Reverse (Game); Design (a Graphics Program: ; Match Quiz (an Education Program); Note Match (an Education Program).

VOL. 2, Issue 3 (October) Contains: Peek n' Poke Tutorial; Critter - a Machine Language Program that creates a non-blinksing:FMST moving speracter; Poor Mans Memory Expansion (a tutorial); Sideswipe-(car driving game); We Three Kings of Orient Are (3 Voice Chord Music); Machine Language Graphics Tutorial VOL. 2, Issue 4 (Nov/Dec; Contains: "ZGRASS32" Add-under info; New game cartridges; Programming Contest; Complete Bally,

New game cartridges; Programming Contest; Complete Bally, Game Cartridge description; Chess program; Software reviews. Vol. 2, Issue 5 (Jan/Feb) Contains: Winter CES News; Bio-Rythyms Compatability Analysis program; Towers of Hanoi game; Executive Time Card Calculator program; How to display all 256 colors on screen at same time; 1's & 5's game program; Line Resequence program.

SEND S1.75 per back issue desired OR \$9.75 for Volumn I and 59.75 for Volumn II to: CURSOR, P.C. Box 266, N. Hollywood, CA 91603



Still the BEST buy in town!! CURSOR C-20 Digital Blank Tape by the case. Although we have had to raise the price (our cost went up) you can't buy a better quality C-20 tape any any price. Just send us \$15.99 (check or money order for faster service) and we'll rush you 10 great tapes to help you program at your very best.

..... CONTINUED FROM PAGE 93..... Same result. We are telling the computer to print "ZAP" IF any or all of the statements contained within parenthesis are correct. We can limit this statement even futher-lets say we wanted to print "JAP" if three out of the four statements were correct:

1 % IF (A=6) + (B=7) + (C=9) + (D=2) = 3PRINT "

We could have said $\emptyset,1,2,3$, or 4. Zero would be saying IF none of these are true print "ZAP".

3. SPACING

Many bytes may be saved by eliminating unnecessary space in program lines. The rule is simple, there are 3 types of Text:

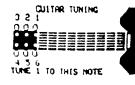
- 1. Command words (IF, PRINT, LIST, etc)
- 2. Letters (A,B,C etc)
- 3. Numbers (1,2,3 etc)

You many place any 2 different types together without a space.

ACCEPTABLE

- $1\emptyset$ IF A=26C=3
- 2Ø IF A=26PRINT "HELLO
- 3Ø IF A=BGOTO 1ØØ
- NOT ACCEPTABLE
- 1Ø A=BC=3





Hould you like to become the next Pater Framoton, or the Beatles? Hell so would [] Towe money. Maybe you'd settle for playing juitar for your own enjoyment and leave the hit records to link leave the hit records to Pink IJSE KNOB 1 TO SELECT A lesson for the next six months EHIRD. PICH when for only \$12.35 + 50c postage UP FOR SHARP you can learn from your promouter and TV, screen at your own page.







If you like "Treasure Island", page 96, CURSOR recommends you send \$9.50 for Dan's two new programs -- 'Star Trek' and 'Mini-Golf'. Both games are excellent!! "Star Trek": You are sitting at the command console looking out the main view screen. A read-out at the bottom of the screen keeps you informed of your warp factor, direction, etc. Challenging! "Golf" has six holes and a capacity for one to four players.



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