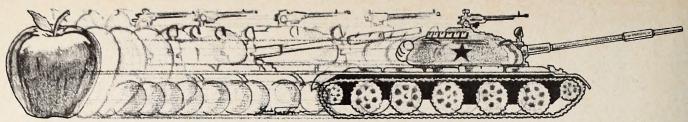
# The Apple and Cable TV



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# HOW TO TURN AN APPLE INTO A TANK.

With Computer Conflict™and a little imagination, we'll transform your staid and respectable Apple computer into the fearsome war machine of the Soviet Red Army. Computer Conflict actually consists of two fast-paced, action-packed wargames played on full-color mapboards of Hi-Res graphics: Rebel Force and Red Attack!

**REBEL FORCE** puts you in the role of a Soviet commander whose regiment must face a computer-directed guerrilla uprising which has overrun a vital town. Armed with your tank, heavy-weapons, and infantry units, your mission is to regain the town through the annihilation of the Rebel Force.

Your advance will be brutally opposed by minefields, ambushes, militia, and anti-tank guns — all skillfully deployed by your computer. Survival and success of your units will depend on your ability to take advantage of the variable terrains – open, forest, and rough – each of which has different movement costs and shelter values.

In this finely-balanced solitaire wargame, every move is played under real-time conditions: Procrastinate and lose. At

the same time, caution cannot be cast aside; severe unit losses will only result in a Pyhrric victory at best.

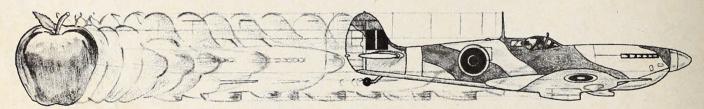
With its five levels of difficulty (plus one where you make up your own), the computer can and will stress your tactical skills to their fullest.

**RED ATTACK!** simulates an invasion by a mixed Soviet tank and infantry force against a defending battalion. As the defender, your task is to deploy your infantry units effectively to protect three crucial towns — towns that must not fall!

As the Russian aggressor, your objective is to crush the resistance by taking two of these three towns with your tanks and infantry. With control of these strongpoints, the enemy's capitulation is assured.

Red Attack! is a two-player computer simulation of modem warfare that adds a nice touch: At the start of each game, the computer displays a random setup of terrains and units, providing every game with a new, challenging twist.

Computer Conflict, for \$39.95, comes with the game program mini-disc and a rule book.



# OR A SPITFIRE.

After you're done playing Computer Conflict, you may be in a mood for something other than ground-attack wargames. In that case, **Computer Air Combat**\* is just what you need.

With Computer Air Combat, your screen lights up with an open sky generated by Hi-Res graphics offering global and tactical plots. Squint your eyes a bit, let loose your mind, and you'd swear your keyboard has melted into the throttle, rudder, altimeter, and other cockpit instrumentation of a World War Il combat plane. In fact, any of 36 famous fighters or bombers, from a Spitfire and B-17 Flying Fortress to the Focke-Wulf 190 and A6M5 Zero. Each plane is rated – in strict historical accuracy and detail – for firepower, speed, maneuverability, damage-tolerance, and climbing and diving ability.

Practically every factor involved in flying these magnificent airplanes has been taken into account, even down (or up?) to the blinding sun. Climb, dive, twist, and turn. Anything a real plane can do, you can do. However, the computer prevents all "illegal" moves – such as making an outside loop (which in real life, would disastrously stall a plane).

**PLAY THE COMPUTER.** Aside from being the game's perfect administrator and referee, the computer will serve as a fierce opponent in the solitaire scenarios provided: Dogfight, Bomber Formation, radar-controlled Nightfighter, and V-1 Intercept. There's even an Introductory Familiarization Flight (with Air Race option) to help you get off the ground.

With the number and type of planes and pilot ability variable, you can make the computer as challenging as you want to give you the ultimate flying experience.

**PLAY A HUMAN.** Two can play this game as well, in dogfights and bomber attacks. Given a handicap of more or better planes or an ace pilot (or all of the above), even a novice at Computer Air Combat stands a chance to defeat a battle-hardened veteran.

For \$59.95, Computer Air Combat gives you the game disc, a rule book, two mapboard charts (for plotting strategies between moves), and three player aid charts.

Credit card holders, if you own an Apple®II 48K (Applesoft ROM) and a mini-floppy disc drive, call 800-227-1617 ext. 335 (toll free) and charge your order to your VISA or MASTERCHARGE. In California, call 800-772-3545, ext. 335.

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Spectrum Software28Stellation Two36Strategic SimulationsCover 2Synergistic Software8, 12Technical Analysis Group17

# Some Contest Winners... Some Predictions...

According to Softalk readers, Robert DeNiro, Mary Tyler Moore, and Ordinary People are ticketed for Oscars. Those were some of the results of the December Oracle contest, which will actually run for a full year before an overall winner is declared.

The first preliminary winner, the one who came closest to predicting the combined winning margins of the Rose Bowl and Super Bowl games, will be announced in the March issue.

All three Oscar predictions were the result of landslide votes. DeNiro received four times the votes of runnerup Peter Sellers. Closely following Sellers were Robert Duvall and Donald Sutherland.

Mary Tyler Moore received three times the votes of Sissy Spacek, who received fairly strong support. Shirley MacLaine was a distant third with no other actress receiving as many as fifteen votes.

Ordinary People doubled the vote totals of Raging Bull in the best movie race. The two movies were clearly consensus choices of Apple owners-receiving more than 80 percent of the ballots.

Most Oraclers figured the average winning speed in this year's Indianapolis 500 would be in the range of 160-170 miles per hour. Because most entries broke the speed down to a fractional time, i.e., 165.05 mph, there were very few duplications. Amazingly, however, five individual entries predicted 162.7 mph as the winning average speed.

The tightest cluster of predictions of the price of Apple stock on July 30, 1981, range in the \$30 to \$50 range. One pessimist thought the stock would have dropped to eighty cents by that time, while the most optimistic seer saw a price of \$215.25. Closest thing to a consensus was \$35, predicted by four people.

Apple owners have just about conceded the World Series next fall to the New York Yankees. They received three times the votes of the Kansas City Royals to become the American League standard bearer, and four times the votes of the Royals to win the Series.

The Philadelphia Phillies, Houston Astros, and Los Angeles Dodgers all received strong support as the National League winner.

Closest of the preliminary contests, with the widest spread of support for the most candidates, was which company would have the most programs in Softalk's Top Thirty during the 1981 year.

Automated Simulations led Personal Software by only three votes in this category. Apple Computer Inc. and On-Line

Systems tied for third, only ten votes further back.

Old Business Closed Out. Jordan Mechner of Chappaqua, New York, and Ronald Bohatch of Waukegan, Illinois, were the other winners of the September Conpeople contest. Mechner was the east coast region winner and Bohatch was the winner chosen from all other correct entries. Prize was a copy of Stoneware's Bloody Murder.

Correct answers were that Henry Gondorff was the con man played by Paul Newman in The Sting and Christine Vole was the character played by Marlene Dietrich in Witness for the Prosecution.

Prisoner Solved. Theron Fuller, Alexandria, Virginia, was the first entrant to submit a correct solution to the Prisoner program from Edu-Ware. Only five other correct entries have been submitted. Look for his review of the programwithout giving away the solution-in March's Softalk.

### Who Is Lord British? Second Clue

The mystery of the true identity of Lord British, author of California Pacific's Akalabeth, remains unsolved. Softalk is offering a fifty-dollar reward to the first person who correctly identifies him.

This month's clue: Lord British attends the largest university in the state of friendship.

Guesses as to his identity should be sent to Softalk.





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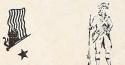
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Camputer Salutians, a retail store in San Antania, Texas, conducted a Wizard and Princess cantest. Basis af the contest was measurement of elapsed time between the time the pragram was purchased and the time the user returned with verifiable praaf that he had salved the adventure. The winner (left) was Ronald Baeger. Making the presentation is Dave Speer. Baeger received a thirty-five dallar gift certificate.

# ONTEST: THE UNKNOWN A

This month's contest should please the mathematicians among us—but you don't have to be a number nut to solve it. Anyone can do it.

The equation results in a number, A, which has reason to be familiar to all of us, although not necessarily so familiar that you won't have to do some sharp—or crafty—thinking and a bit of searching to find out why.

Identifying the significance of the number represented by A is part of the answer required to win the contest.

Of course, to identify its significance, you must discover the value A represents. This you accomplish by filling in the values for the letters in the formula from the clues given, then working out the formula. The number represented by A is the other essential answer to the contest.

Here is the formula, followed by the clues. Have fun.

$$A = \frac{4Kmc^{i}(x+y)}{2}$$

- $K = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ . K is a prime number; a bust hand in cribbage; 00010011.
- m = \_\_\_\_\_\_ m is the square root of the number of years Marilyn Monroe lived; the Constitutional amendmend guaranteeing speedy public trial by impartial jury; FILE NOT FOUND.
- c = \_\_\_\_\_. c is the number of witches of Endor; number of heavenly bodies involved in the most propitious aspect in astrology; CHR\$(51).
- $x = \underline{\qquad} x$  is lowest integer whose cube is a different integer's square; num-

ber of "horsemen" in Notre Dame's 1920-1923 backfield.

- y = \_\_\_\_\_, y is true, according to Apple; eyes of a cyclops; difference between hex locations to initialize Integer Basic and Applesoft ROM.
- w = \_\_\_\_. w is the number of floors in On-Line Systems's new office building; number of the pin controlling paddle 0 button on Apple game I/O connector.

Substitute numbers (all are positive whole numbers) for letters according to clues. Solve the formula. Determine the significance of the number represented by A. Fill in the coupon and mail it in.

There are several clues for each letter; if you get the answer from one clue for a letter, you need not solve the other clues for the same letter (except to check yourself). Do not combine the answers to the clues for one letter to reach the value of that letter; the purpose of multiple clues is to give you several shots at a single answer for that letter. All clues for one letter will render the same number.

Prize is \$100 worth of products from February's Softalk advertisers at your local retail store. Ties will be settled by Apple's random generator. A sweep-stakes will be held, also using the random generator, among all entries that submit the correct solution to the formula, regardless of whether they correctly identify the significance of A. Winner of the sweepstakes will win \$25 worth of product from our advertisers.

Deadline is March 15, 1981.

Mail your entry to The Unknown A, 10432 Burbank Boulevard, North Hollywood, CA 91601.

A	=		The	significance
of	A	is:		

The prize I'd like if I win the contest is

If I win the sweeps, I'd like

Name:

Address:

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Local Retailer:

Your Autograph:

(Contest is open to all Apple owners and their immediate families except those in any way associated with Softalk or employed by Apple Computer. Use of computers in deriving answers to this contest is strictly encouraged. Multiple entries are acceptable, but only one per coupon. Photocopies of the coupon are okay, as are handwritten copies on old parimutuel tickets, used grocery lists, or the backs of heretofore unknown signed Old Masters, whatever, as long as they're legible and reproduce the entire coupon.)

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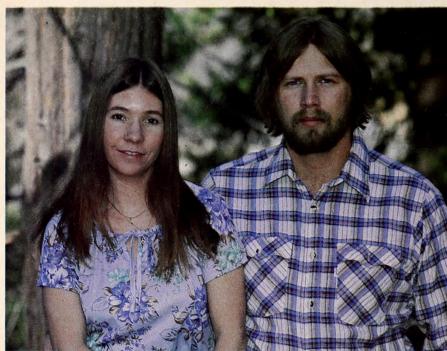
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Left: Roberta and Ken Williams. Right: John Heuer, On-Line's narthern California distributar. Family resemblance is nat caincidental—he is Roberta's father.

# Exec On-Line Systems

# Adventures in Progra

# BY ALLAH TOMMERVIK

In the world of the programming cognoscenti, the name of Ken Williams is much honored—with good reason.

Williams is one of the first programmers, independent of those at Apple Computer Inc., to step down from higher-level languages to those used on the Apple. It hasn't been much of a comedown for him, since he does most of his programming in assembly language; but he's still one of the few programmers who have made the switch from the big mainframes and minis to the microcomputers.

Actually, He's the Man Behind the Woman. The success of On-Line Systems and Williams's programming prowess have been synonymous. Almost totally overlooked has been the second half of the On-Line Systems team, Roberta Williams.

Yet the fact is that there would probably be no On-Line Systems—and if there were, it would have a totally different product line—had it not been for Roberta.

The genesis and evolution of the company defies even the word serendipity to describe adequately what occurred.

Ken was busy with five other programmers attempting to develop a Fortran compiler for the Apple II. Understand that this was a part-time project, but the six of them were getting in plenty of time trying to perfect the product.

While this was occurring, Roberta discovered and mastered Microsoft's Adventure and fell in love with the genre. She bought Softape's Journey and every Scott Adams adventure that was released. She loved them all, and then there were none left.

Creative Genius on Distaff Side. So while Ken and his cronies were futilely wrestling with the Fortran compiler, Roberta sat down and wrote the scenario of a mystery—the one Apple owners now recognize as *Hi-Res Adventure #1*: Mystery House

Having finished the scenario, she presented it to Ken in hopes that he'd do the programming to convert the scenario to an Apple program. But Ken had no time for such frivolities as programming mysteries for the Apple—he was still determined to best the Fortran problem.

Finally, after much persistence on Roberta's part, he agreed to have a look at the scenario. Together they decided that if the scenario was to be put to computer code, it would need something to distinguish it from other adventures then on the market. They determined that hi-res graphics could serve that purpose.

But Ken was still somewhat leery of the commercial potential of the scenario and of wasting his time on mere entertainment. At Roberta's insistence, he called Programma's Dave Gordon for an insight into the commercial possibilities for a hires adventure.

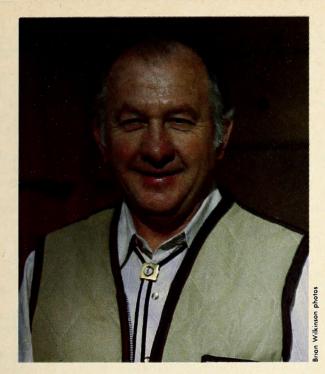
Programma's Gordon Turned the Tables. Gordon assured Ken that he could sell five hundred programs per month if the final product matched the description he was given. Ken, who's no dummy with figures, a pencil, and some paper, immediately decided that if Gordon was correct, the program could serve as a springboard for a new company.

On-Line Systems was formed with *Mystery House* as its first product and it's been going great guns since. In the ten months it has been in business, On-Line has placed three programs on *Softalk*'s Top Thirty and has developed other product that sells regularly.

But it was Roberta's enchantment with Adventure that started it all. "When I finished Adventure, it was as if a new world was open to me. I couldn't believe it. I played all the other adventures and they were fun, but they didn't match the original."

With no sign of mock humility, Roberta pronounces the same judgment on her first three mysteries—fun but no match for *Adventure*.

What she contemplates now is a monster mystery. Origi-



# nming

nally, it was planned to be a multiple diskette adventure with multiple possible endings. Now she reports that the project has metamorphosed into "the hardest adventure I can make, so it won't have multiple endings. I'll probably do that next in a shorter adventure."

Founded in Literature. Roberta takes her foundation from literature. Mystery House was based on Agatha Christie's Ten Little Indians (And Then There Were None) and the board game Clue; Wizard and the Princess was based on traditional fairy tales; and Mission: Asteroid was based on Lucifer's Hammer by Larry Nevin and Jerry Pournelle.

But the monster adventure "will come directly out of my own imagination." Theme of the program will be time travel. If the original plot holds up, Earth will be threatened by the planet Neburon sometime in the distant future. You'll stumble across a time machine that will permit you to go back in time to gather the information and objects needed to ward off the threat. Perhaps as many as thirty mini-adventures will be contained in the search. Projected delivery date to retail stores is sometime in autumn.

Roberta's more complicated scenarios have pushed Ken's programming abilities. He illustrated *Mystery House* with the *VersaWriter* from Peripherals Plus. Now he's written an interpreter that does much of the graphics work for him after he defines the basic outlines of a given room.

Paddle Graphics and Tablet Graphics, On-line's two graphic utilities, were devised for use in programming the mysteries in twenty-one hi-res colors.

And his interpreter required considerable expansion to include the real-time feature of *Mission: Asteroid*.

Raison d'etre for Ken's original programming efforts were the Williams's desire to move from the city to the country and the necessity to find a means of supporting themselves once they made the move.

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\*Apple II is a trade name of Apple Computer. Inc. Ken Wrote VisiCalc Equal for Mainframes. Ken was working for Financial Decision Systems, a Los Angeles firm that supplies financial accounting assistance to nearly half the companies on the Fortune 500 list. He headed their data processing department and developed a mainframe financial tool that anticipated *VisiCalc* in its interactive and calculative facets.

Just as VisiCalc has proven the most powerful tool for the personal computer market, so Ken's program has proven itself in the larger computer market. More than two hundred international corporations are tied by modem to Financial Decision's computers to take advantage of the flexibility the program offers in defining data bases, routing data to computation matrices, and calculating federal and international taxes.

But both felt the pull of the country. Ken had been raised in Pomona, California, which is not exactly a megalopolis. And Roberta's childhood home was in Claremont, California, located on two acres of land that gave her plenty of room to roam

Both desired a less urban environment in which to raise their two boys, D.J., age seven, and Chris, now nearing two.

Programs Led to Country Dream Home. The early success of Mystery House enabled them to achieve this goal, moving to Coarsegold, California, within hiking distance of Yosemite National Park. The environment is definitely different. As Ken explains it, "In Coarsegold, if they promise you something on Tuesday, they still think they're on time when they get it to you Friday."

From the beginning, their success has posed a new set of problems: How long will a given program continue to sell? What will be their next program to maintain the company's momentum? How do they diversify the company?

These are particularly real problems in Coarsegold, where the programming talent may be a bit sparser than in more settled areas of the country. "I've got immediate openings for two 6502 programmers who are willing to live in Coarsegold," reports Ken.

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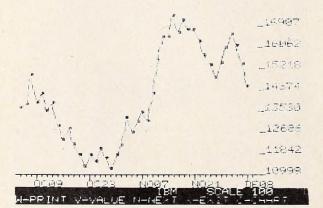
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Coarsegold is not the end of the earth by any means, but when you consider that Oakhurst (Oakhurst?) is the largest community nearby, you get the idea that the cultural delights of the area are not varied and unlimited.

Diversifying To Avoid Type-Casting. Ken has feared that On-Line Systems would eventually become known as only an adventure programming house. He's aggressively moved to diversify the product line, first with games such as *Hi-Res Football* and *Cribbage*, and now with his *SuperScript* text processor, announced this month in Marketalk News.

*Hi-Res* Football was a collaborative effort between Ken and Jay Sullivan, a former programming colleague at Informatics. Sullivan, a football buff, provided the game expertise while Williams added some graphic innovations.

It may have escaped your notice, but in *Hi-Res Football*, movement of one image through the field of another image does not cause the stationary image to be erased. A player can dash down the sidelines and all the sideline markers are hidden from view only for that time during which the player would normally obscure view of the markers from the viewers' perspective. This is the first program that hasn't erased those auxiliary images.

Cribbage by Warren Schwader and SuperScript by David Kidwell represent the first attempt by On-Line Systems to publish programs totally generated by outside authors.

The company is also moving to change its graphics image, as indicated by the new corporate logo exhibited in its advertisements in this issue.

Future Promises More Adventures—Plus. In the meantime, Ken yearns for six to eight months of relative solitude when he could sit down and do some serious programming.

He's still eyeing that Fortran compiler, although he now concedes that the Apple II was probably too small for a good program and has elevated his sights to the Apple III. He also is contemplating converting his Financial Decisions financial program into an Apple III program.

Other than the projected monster adventure, the next of that genre likely to be seen may be *Cranston Manor*. The program was originally written for the Sorceror microcomputer and Ken and Roberta are anxiously awaiting the author's Apple version.

"We've stayed completely away from the program and its conversion because we want to play it," says Roberta. "The big drawback to developing your own adventures is that you never get a chance to play them."

Williamses Participate in Fans' Solving. Ken may be trying to put some distance between the company and its adventure image in his new endeavors, but both he and Roberta remain responsive to the cries for help from purchasers of their programs.

A new fad among microcomputer owners is to buy Wizard and the Princess and invite their friends over for an evening of solving.

The problem usually is that such parties get partially into the program and are stumped. Then On-Line's phone starts ringing. Ken grins as he relates that they've had calls as late as three o'clock in the morning.

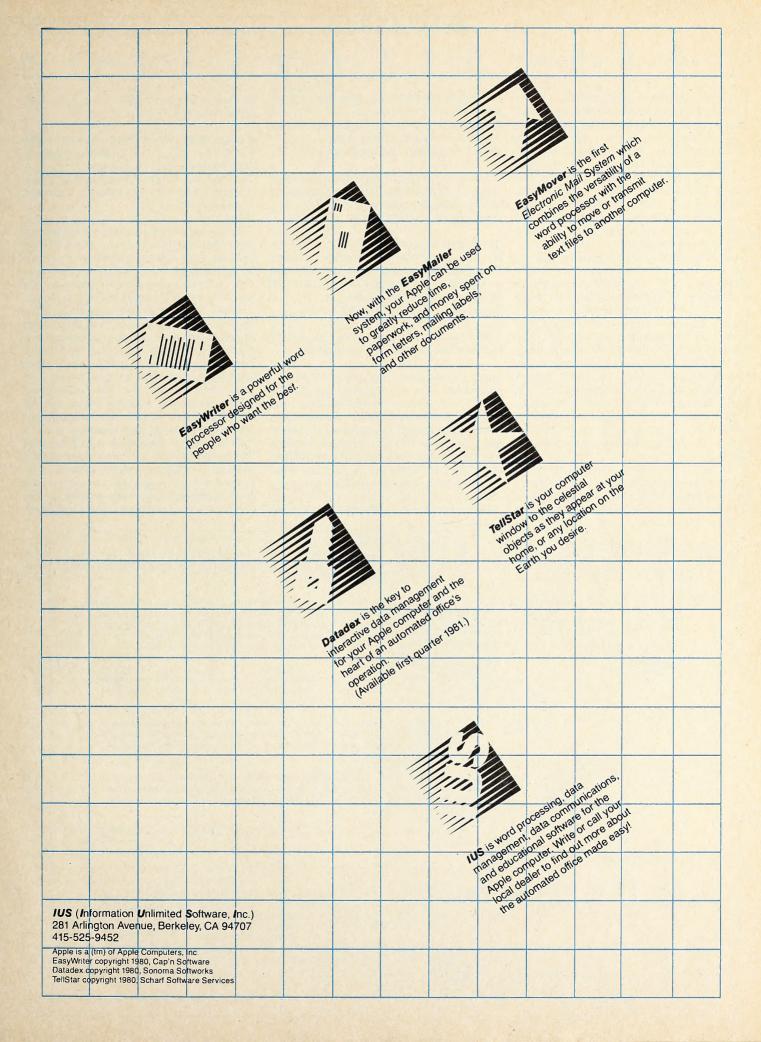
"I usually try to give them hints that will get them over the hurdle they're facing. I don't want to solve the program for them—they'll feel cheated if I do all the work after they've paid over \$30 for the program."

Roberta adds, "We enjoy and encourage the calls as long as they're kept to reasonable hours. We'd much rather help someone over the telephone than try to do it by letter."

Expansion and the Urbanization of Coarsegold. The Williams family was all there was to On-Line Systems until recently. Now they've opened an office and hired their first two employees.

As it happens, they haven't been entirely able to escape urbanization; their office is on the top floor of Coarsegold's tallest office building—a two-story structure.

They can't go higher in Coarsegold, but the Williams have their sights set on bigger, better things for Apple owners.



# **SOFTALK**

# D 1 5 ( U 5 5 1 O 1

Reviews: Positive or Negative?

As I read the answer to Michael S. Lorenz's letter in the December 1980 issue, "A Call for the Negative"... I would like to comment ... when software is reviewed the good features are expected but I would also like to know about some of the limitations ... also I would hope the trend of software developers will be to furnish sample data on diskette so the software can be tested more easily. Thank you for asking.

Carroll O. Johnson, Orangeville, CA

Take issue with your not calling attention to or covering substandard software products. We neophytes who are not smart enough to know good from bad when not highlighted can assume you haven't had time to cover the product rather than that it is a bad product. On buying a bad product, we waste money and further a myth that the software is good. It would be good to look to a knowledgeable source. When you call a spade a spade you help all to upgrade programs. Robert A. Rowe, Rancho Palos Verdes, CA

I enjoy the opportunity to know about new software as it becomes available. However, feel you need to compare the relative merits of similar packages given their price. For example, the \$75 DOS Tool Kit with better features than the \$95 Dakin 3.3 Programming Aids. Dick Dramstad, Missoula, MT

Please review more software, both good and bad. Would also like a rating system for complexity, replayability, etc. Geoff Booth, Houston, TX

Your reviews need to be tougher; for example, the December review of *Tax Planner*. Unless Apple will provide low cost updates for changes in laws, the \$120 will be worth \$0 very soon.

Bill Cozad, Kansas City, MO

What if it saves you a thousand dollars in taxes this year in the meantime?

I enjoyed articles on music boards and programs. As for reviews, magazines like *Popular Photography* and *Stereo Review* have little credibility because they never print negative reviews of advertised products. Some negative reviews are essential to establish the credibility of positive reviews.

David Hough, Cupertino, CA

Does it take my hating your spaghetti

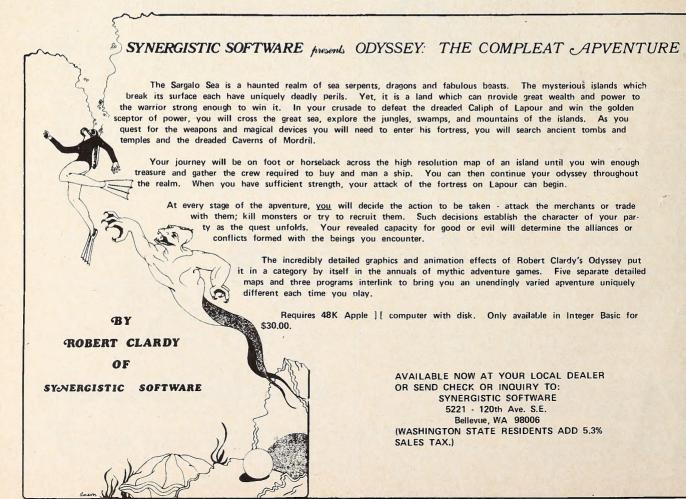
to convince you I like the way you fix fried chicken?

Particularly like reviews—but am suspicious that all seem positive—suggests that reviews used to sell ads.

Dr. Randall Engle, Department of Psychology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC

It is a lot easier to write a negative review than a positive review. Negative adjectives are more colorful, more descriptive, and more numerous than positive adjectives-perhaps because the world in general seems to have a greater market these days for negatives. What this country needs is not another voice crying negatives. As a psychology professor, you should recognize that the vicarious superiority people feel when reading a cutting negative review reveals their insecurities. The frailest part of the human is still his mind, not his body; and his mind is not strengthened by an overdose of negativism.

That was a philosophical statement. There remain two practical aspects: (1) makers of bad programs seldom offer them for review; and (2) we are not the final arbiters of program quality for the Apple. I have seen programs I abhor en-



joyed or profitably used by others. I Like To Input would consider it a far greater disservice to turn one person off a program they might want by a negative review. Every reputable retailer of my knowledge is willing to demonstrate a program prior to sale. That's where the final buying decision should be made-not through the mail and not through reading these columns.

As to the possibility that we would sell our review space in exchange for advertising revenues: No amount of money can buy one column inch of our editorial pages. Our reviews are positive because that's how we perceive the programs. We might not always be right; but we always review in good faith.

We invite further comment,

I enjoy the industry news, new hardware, and new software announcements a lot with software reviews the most! The local computer stores can't stock it all! Please continue to review the best software first!

Dwaine Hurta, Dallas, TX

Review the good ones, but list all that you review under headings such as OK, Needs Improvement, and Forget It. Now, we don't know if software is poor or just on your waiting list.

Margaret G. Irwin, California School for the Deaf, Fremont, CA

This strikes us as an excellent compromise. We plan to begin implementing a form of this idea in March. Thanks, Ms. Irwin.

I'd like to see more in-depth software reviews and software application articles-more comparison tests like the music system shootout. How about word processing software and home finance? Thanks for a needed magazine. James Krog, Ojai, CA

Look for a home finance roundup in April or May. The November/December 1980 issue of Peelings II has an excellent comparative review of word processing software. If you can't find Peelings II at your local retailer, write to Peelings II, 945 Brook Circle, Las Cruces, NM 88001. Back issues are \$3,00.

I am pleased to see that [Softalk] is free to all Apple owners but I would be willing to pay to receive this publication. It is both timely and interesting. I appreciate all the reviews you have on software. By the way, in one of your recent issues you asked if readers would like to see reviews on software that doesn't deserve a good review-I feel that if you don't review it then the less said about that puff 'n' stuff! I also think your assembly language tutoring section by Roger Wagner is excellent.

Mary S. Kessler and Milton G. Kessler, Oakland, CA

How about some subscriber contributed programs?

Alan S. Rubensten, Montclair, CA

It would be nice if there were little game programs in each issue.

Scott Shackleton, Newport Beach, CA

As they develop, Softalk's tutorials, Assembly Lines, Pascal Path, and an Applesoft one to come, will include small programs as examples of the language being taught.

### **Contest Buffs**

We have been most pleased to be receiving your publication and wish it every success. We know that its continued availability depends on the advertisers. Just a couple of days ago, we did buy

We are enclosing our registration coupon, so that we can continue to receive the magazine.

We are also enclosing our solutions (!) to the turkey puzzle. Neither of us believes that he has found it. But, you must know the number of combinations and permutations. Although we did have the computer help us a lot, there was not time for us to look at all of the possibilities. I figured it to take over 1,000 hours. figuring on four words/phrases per second on the screen. Oh, well, we're sending them along, because they are possibilities, and perhaps you will decide to make an award to the first letter you get from a Spanish professor and a nurse who both use the Apple in their work! Robert Phillips and John M. Dool, Oxford, OH

**Bobbing Once Too Often** 

For what it is worth, I found twenty-four apples on page 24 of the October issue of Softalk. . . . Line 24—you can't see the word "Apple" but you can see the little apple; the same goes for the picture on top of the keyboard [in the top photograph of Joe Villareal].

Mark McDaniel, Maidson Heights, MI

That was tricky. The cover Joe's Mystery House and the [IFR] Flight Sim- friends made for his keyboard, shown in ulator, which were advertised in the last the bottom picture on that page, proves slightly unstable at times, so often Joe removes it and uses the keyboard without it. This is the case in the top photograph. There is no cover on the keyboard, and, therefore, no apple.

Queuing Up for Assembly Lines

Softalk has to be the absolute best of the group of magazines devoted to the computing fruit!! After my exposure to the magazine. I would purchase a lifetime subscription if need be. First on the list of



# OPEN DISCUSSION

pluses is Roger Wagner's Assembly Lines. For the first time, someone explains assembler programming without presupposing the reader has already designed and constructed a one megabyte mainframe. No meetings to attend and no secret handshakes to remember. Keep Roger healthy and happy till he completes the series.

All the departments are excellent! The contests are intriguing and challenging. In short, your magazine has something no other publication can lay claim to—concern for the reader rather than a dazzling array of buzz words, nonfunctioning program listings, and self-serving compliments to everyone on the publisher's staff. You guys (gals) are doing it right—don't change—and thanks for a refreshing, informative, and pleasant publication.

C. J. Armstrong, Dallas, TX

Technical articles start at the right level. Better than what I subscribe to. Kim R. Shuette, Los Angeles, CA

Your contests are great; not easy, but very challenging. I worked several hours each day for a week before I came up with my first answer. Even a random word generator did not help.

Assembly Lines by Roger Wagner is

just what I need. I hope it continues and when it is finished I hope it is replaced by a tutorial in Basic programming. I'm a real rank amateur and need all the help I can get.

I read somewhere that Apple Computer Inc. stock would soon be issued but not available in Michigan. Could you comment on this please?

Thanks for a good "dedicated" magazine.

Jerry McGinn, Mount Clemens, MI

Apple stock was issued December 12 and is available on the Over-the-Counter market; it remains one of the leaders in volume traded.

[Softalk is] very interesting. Especially Roger Wagner's article on assembly language. However, he mentions a book, The Apple Monitor Peeled by W. M. Dougherty, as the "best reference." He does not give the publisher or how to obtain the book. . . . Could you tell me how to obtain the book?

Thomas K. Boehme, Goleta, CA

First try should be your dealer; that's where we found one. If your dealer doesn't carry it, you might write to the author at 14349 San Jose Street, Mission Hills, CA 91345.

Roger Wagner's Assembly Lines is really great. He writes with a very interesting style and his information has repaired a lot of confusion. I had a short circuit between my earphones before A.L.! Now I can communicate with my monitor. Yea!

Larry Engel, Garden Grove, CA

Have been programming ALC 360/00 but couldn't get a handle on assembler till I started reading your Assembly Lines articles. Am able to correlate a few items and similarities due to your articles. Thank you.

Jack W. Linderman, Wheaton, MD

Roger Wagner's column on assembly language has really helped me. I would still be banging my head on the keyboard if it weren't for him.

Joe Powell, Jacksonville, FL

#### Good Temptation

I'm seventy-one years old and get about forty magazines per month—I didn't need another one—but yours was too tempting. Picked up the last two issues at a computer store; last issue was great—ordered three of the programs listed in it. Like the simple explanation of machine language.

Ernest P. Hufnagel, Pompton Plains, NJ

# +-x = The apple does this superbly! How about your kids?

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# TRADETAL

Only six months old, Robwin Computing Corporation has emerged as a significant force in the national distribution of Apple software. Under the direction of Bob Leff and Dave Wagman, Robwin has recently added the Broderbund Software line to a catalog that includes the products of Adventure International, Edu-Ware, USA, Synergistic, Strategic Simulations, Avalon Hill, On-Line, Automated Simulations, and Sirius. According to retailers nationwide, Robwin's rise to prominance derives from a simple fact: they do their work well. Orders are filled speedily and accurately, and problems are handled pleasantly, fairly, and swiftly. Negotiations are reportedly ensuing with Muse, SubLogic, and Personal Software for distribution deals in the near future. A more immediate move on Robwin's part has been to new quarters at 4079 Glencoe Avenue, Marina Del Rey, CA 90291.

☐ SSM Microcomputer Products has ap-

pointed Brent C. Olson its director of marketing and sales. A veteran in the mainframe and microcomputer industries, Olson's background in engineering and marketing makes him highly elig-



ible in a field that prizes the nonspecialist with many skills. Silicon Gulch has been Olson's territory for several years; he worked for Signetics, Hewlitt-Packard, and Fairchild, gaining the experi-

ence SSM expects will aid them in their accelerated marketing program.

□ On November 20, 1980, Sirius became an official California corporation and was thus dubbed Sirius Software Incorporated. The firm's braintrust is presently composed of Jerry Jewell, president; Terry A. Bradley, secretary/treasurer; Patricia Bradley, vice-president; Philip Knopp, general manager; and Nasir Gebelli, head of software development. Sirius, ever prolific, has announced two new arcade-style games: Phantoms 5, available since mid-January, and Space Eggs, a unique thriller hatching ghastly monsters, ready for mid-February release.

□ Dwight Kelly of Rome, Georgia, is a person who started this new year right. He bought his first Apple—with two disk drives, Language System, and Z-80 card—on December 31, 1980. We suspect he ushered in 1981 not with toots but with "beeps."

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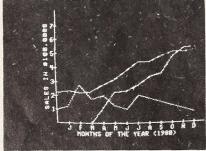
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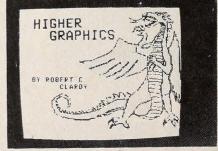
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# THE PAS ames A. Merritt

### FIRST STEPS

Welcome to the Path! When she remarked "Curiouser and curiouser," Alice might have been referring to the microcomputer world—or even to its members. That you have read this column even this far implies your own curiosity about Apple Pascal.

Maybe you've been programming in Basic or assembly language for quite a while, and all the talk about the exotic "new kid on the block" has finally piqued your interest. Or perhaps, never having programmed before, you are shopping around for your first language and have heard enough intriguing gossip about Pascal to give it a try. Or you may already have been using Pascal on your Apple, and that experience has inspired you to learn even more about the system than you can discover from the user manuals.

Whatever your reason, thanks for taking an interest in my favorite microcomputer programming language. My goal for this series is simple: I want to satisfy your Pascal curiosity as completely as possible. Although the column begins as a monologue, I hope it will soon evolve into a dialogue that is responsive to your own personal needs.

Having programmed in several different languages, on socalled mainframe, mini, and micro computers, I have chosen to do almost all my microcomputer work with Pascal. This is because Pascal, of all the programming languages now available for microcomputers, best supports the organized, methodical, deliberate style of programming that allows me to get my work done in the least time and with the least difficulty. In the coming months, I will share this methodology with you, and will show how it meshes remarkably well with the features and underlying philosophy of Pascal.

Besides taking for granted your interest in Pascal, I have made the following assumptions about you for my own convenience as a writer:

1. You have access to an Apple computer equipped with disk drives and the Apple Language System.

2. You have the latest version (1.1) of Apple's Pascal software. What you learn here will apply in a general way to the earlier Pascal release (1.0), but specific information and examples have been verified for the latest version only.

3. You know how to take a floppy diskette, insert it into a disk drive, and hit the Apple's reset key (or turn on the power switch), to bring the system up. I don't want to spend our time talking about details which have little to do with Pascal. If you aren't familiar with this ritual, refer to the Apple Pascal Language Reference Manual. Read either "One-Drive Startup" or "Two-Drive Startup," depending upon whether yours is a single-drive or a multiple-drive system.

Since I don't expect you to know much about computers at this point, the first few installments we will explore some of the fundamental concepts of computing and Pascal. If you have previous knowledge of the language and are eager to get on to advanced topics, please be patient. We'll work up to some challenging projects soon enough.

Starting Concepts. Let's get going by defining programming as the art of telling a computer what to do. In programming, you must design, prepare, and deliver to the computer the lists of instructions—programs—that you want it to obey.

Your computer is very much like a child. It starts out know-

ing practically nothing, and so you must describe, in painstaking, step-by-step detail, every task you want it to perform. Like a child, your computer learns quickly—in fact, much faster than most children can! It needs to be told how to do something only once. Unless you explicitly command otherwise or its memory is impaired by some accident, your computer will remember your instructions forever. Unlike a child, a computer can obey the same set of instructions over and over again without tiring or making a mistake.

But the computer shares the child's naivete. It has no way of distinguishing between proper instructions and silly ones. The computer does exactly what it is told, no more and no less. It is up to you to anticipate all the consequences of the instructions you give to a computer and to improve or eliminate any instructions that will cause undesirable results.

It is not yet possible to program computers using plain English; programs must still be written using programming languages, such as Pascal. You may be surprised to learn that no microcomputer actually knows Pascal. At the heart of your computer is a chip, which we call the CPU (for Central Processor Unit). This is the component that does all the computing, yet it can understand and manipulate only numbers. Special programs, called compilers and interpreters, enable a computer to accept and obey programs that have been written in specific programming languages.

A compiler is a translator. You give it your original program, called the source, and it generates another, called the object. The object program is written in the language of numbers that your computer's CPU can obey immediately (its machine language). The object produces exactly the results you expect of your source program, but is not the source; it is only a translated copy.

An interpreter is a simulator. It is a program that performs as if it were a CPU that actually understood instructions written in a programming language. For every instruction in your program, an interpreter, like a compiler, must first determine what you mean to accomplish. However,

As senior technical adviser for Apple Pascal in Apple's Personal Computer Systems Division, Jim Merritt's job is to help professional programmers, software houses, and Apple's major customers use the Apple Pascal system to their best advantage in producing commercial software packages.

Before joining Apple, Merritt was Pascal project manager for North Star, floor manager of a pioneer Computerland store in Hayward, California, and a professional radio disk jockey. He keeps a hand in the latter as a weekend DJ for KLOK, San Jose, California. Merritt is the author of the Moonshadow Text Formatter for computer systems that support UCSD Pascal, including the Apple.

Merritt has been programming in Pascal for five yearsthree professionally—and has been using the UCSD Pascal system from which Apple Pascal is derived for two. Through his work, he has access to the most timely and accurate technical information about Apple Pascal, which he will incorpo-

rate in these columns.

The Pascal Path, however, is in no way an official Apple presentation, but represents only Merritt's personal view of programming. Merritt and Softalk hope you will enjoy sharing this walk along a new path, gathering the treasures of knowledge.

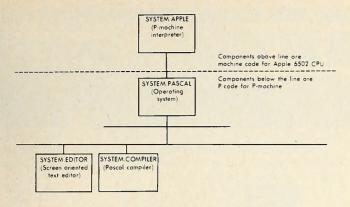


Diagram 1. Apple Pascal System: Partial Hierarchy.

whereas the compiler uses this knowledge to generate the object program, the interpreter actually performs the indicated action, causing the expected result.

Because an interpreter must go to the trouble of deciphering each instruction prior to obeying it and must even redecipher a recurrent instruction over and over again, a source program executed indirectly by an interpreter produces results more slowly (under typical circumstances) than the compiled, object version of that source, which is executed, at high speed, directly by the CPU.

Putting It Together. The term Apple Pascal refers not only to a specific programming language, but also to the organized system of programs provided by Apple that permits you to develop, modify, and run (execute) your own programs. Diagram 1 shows the beginnings of a Pascal system hierarchy, which will be expanded in subsequent installments of the Pascal Path. For the immediate future, however, we will be interested in only three of the components in that hierarchy:

- Operating system: The system provides a friendly environment in which Pascal programs may be executed.
- 2. Screen editor: With the editor, you may create and modify your own Pascal programs. You enter and manipulate the text of your program on the video screen. Possible manipulations include the on-screen erasure or replacement of text, movement of blocks of text from one point in the program to another, and so on.
- 3. Compiler: The compiler uses your Pascal source program to generate an object program suitable for execution. You may be interested to learn that the object code produced by the Apple Pascal compiler is machine language—but not for the Apple's own 6502 CPU chip! Instead, the compiler produces *P-code* for the so-called *P-machine*. Because the Apple's CPU does not understand P-code, a special P-machine interpreter sits at the heart of the Apple Pascal system. The P-

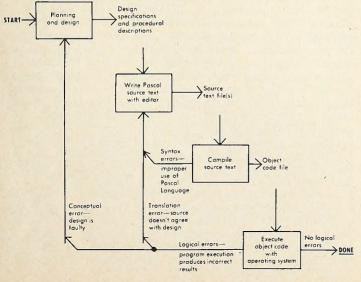


Diagram 2. Apple Pascal Software Development Cycle

machine interpreter is written in 6502 machine language and, as interpreters do, makes the Apple appear to have a P-machine as its CPU. The operating system, editor, and compiler are written in Pascal and are executed as P-code by the P-machine interpreter. So you see, a careful blend of both compilation and interpretation is necessary for program execution in Apple Pascal. We'll discuss the reasons why the system was designed this way in a future column.

Diagram 2 illustrates the general process involved in developing software programs for the compiler-oriented Apple Pascal system:

- 1. Specify the task to be performed by computer, and devise a method for the computer to accomplish that task.
- 2. Using as your guide the method you have designed, write the source program in Pascal. You can use the screen editor to enter your source programs directly into the computer. When you finish, you will have one or more text files, depending upon the size of the source.
- 3. Compile the source into an object program, using the compiler. The compiler may detect syntax errors in your source program—instances where you have violated the rules of the Pascal language. If so, you will have to debug (fix) the source with the editor, then repeat compilation.
- 4. Execute the object program under the auspices of the operating system, and determine if it actually does the job you intended. If not, there are logical errors in your program, and you will have to rewrite (perhaps redesign) the source, then recompile until the object program does as you wish.

For now, it's enough for you to know what these steps are. Of course, you must learn to use the editor, compiler, and operating system, not to mention some smattering of Pascal, in order to carry them out! Tackling the three system components is a big task. Before we do, we'll talk a little about programming itself, a little about some specific Pascal rules, and examine a tiny sample program, all in the next installment. We'll be ready to enter, compile, and execute the program right after that.



# N S

□ Computer Station (Granite City, IL) has produced complementing software for VisiCalc, the bestselling program for the Apple. Visilist is designed to provide a hard-copy list of formulas and grid locations of VisiCalc storage files. Copy-protected; usable with parallel or serial card. Applesoft in ROM

or language system. \$24.95.

☐ The Analyzer from Dakin5 (Denver, CO) is a software aid for evaluating a small company's financial health. Breadth of its evaluation capability encompasses budget comparisons, resource effectiveness, profit and loss comparisons, and estimates of control costs and cash flow. Program also generates analytical reports on source and application of funds, financial ratio studies, and budgeting, among others. Analyzer can process accounting information from the Apple/Dakin5 Controller program. Apple II Plus or Apple III. \$625.

☐ Software for the frivolous and serious comes from On-Line Systems (Coarsegold, CA). Hi-Res Cribbage brings the classic game to the Apple. Manual guides the rookie against a tough digital opponent that's a strong match for the veteran as well. Cards dealt with sleight-of-hand; watch scores being pegged. Cribbage board done in hi-res. \$24.95. Superscript joins the ranks of the growing legion of word processor programs, but offers some special attributes, including upper and lower case modes on an unmodified Apple, 65K text buffer, ability to edit files larger than the memory space, edit capability on text and binary files, multiple character sets for foreign languages, and a help command that, pressed once, produces the program's

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command menu from which the user can get access to a short explanation of the command desired. Program also has page numbering and selective page printing (suitable with any printer) and step-by-step tutorial. \$89.95.



Dr. Albert Whetstone. faunder and chairman of Summagraphics, demonstrates the Supergrid digitizer. When X-ray films are digitized, camputers can analyze them and even recammend treatment pragrams.

☐ For users with a graphic turn of mind who need a tablet/digitizer larger than 11 inches square, Summagraphics (Fairfield, CT) has filled the bill. It offers digitizers from 11 inches square to 42 by 60 inches, and ranging in price from \$700 to \$10,000. An RS232 interface is required for the Apple II, priced from \$700 to \$1,295 according to the digitizer chosen. Supergrid, newest in the line, boasts high accuracy and resolution in small format; dual tablet, stylus or cursor, easy interfacing. There's a multitude of accessories for each digitizer. ☐ Micro-Ware (Pompton Plains, NJ) offers the Tymac DD13-16 Double DOS Plus board, which gives user selectible DOS in hardware, switchable between 3.2 and 3.3. \$39. Apple Card, a special guide of interest to every Apple owner. Two-sided, laminated, and 81/2 by 11 inches, it catalogs all DOS and Applesoft commands, decimal tokens with keywords, monitor commands and subroutines, calls, peeks, pokes, ASCII characters, graphics and game controls, the programmer's aid memory test, and codes for ONERR GOTO, lo-res and hi-res colors. Plus more. \$3.98

□ Vanloves 1981 Apple Software Directory "Master Catalog," published by Vital Information (Kansas City, MO), contains more than six hundred pages devoted to products for use with your Apple. According to the publisher, it is "the most comprehensive source on anything for the Apple," and exclusively for the Apple. Volume contains twenty-eight subject sections in software alone—categories from gambling, word processing, and data bases to medical aids, stock market, and programs for the blind. Included is all CPM software that runs with the Microsoft Z-80 card and all 6809 software that runs with The Mill 6809 card from Stellation Two. Each listing, by package title, lists publisher, description, hardware requirements, and price. Descriptions for more than five hundred entertainment software packages are subcategorized as graphics, general fun, or strategy. A special separate section details programming aids and utilities. Despite the directory's name, another hundred-page section covers hardware and peripherals, from cards and printers to hard-disk mediums. Finally, there is a vendor list, giving the address and phone number of each entry, and a list of all Apple clubs. Even magazines have a section, to which Softalk was invited to contribute the introduction. Book is available at most Apple dealers. \$11.95.

☐ In the wake of the ever-increasing demand for Applesoft software comes Microsoft's (Bellevue, WA) Applesoft version of Typing Tutor. Operation is same as the original Integer Basic version. The demand from Apple II Plus owners for this highly praised drilling and teaching program has been characterized by Microsoft president Vern Raburn as a "deluge." Apple II or Plus, 32K. \$19.95.

□ Howard Software Services (Los Angeles, CA) has en-

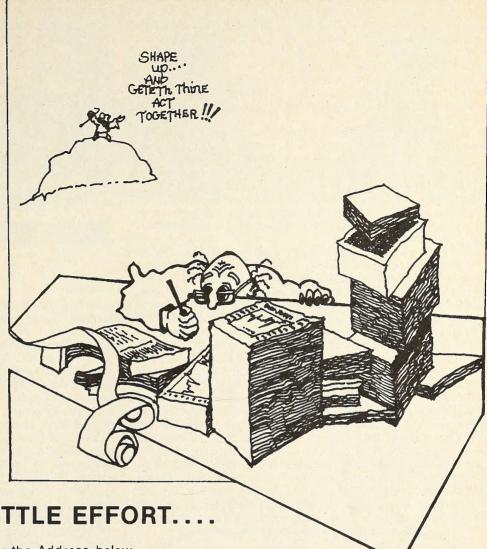
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hanced their software, packaging, and documentation. The 1981 edition of the Tax Preparer includes many additions to the 1980 version, such as printouts in formats suitable for filing with the IRS, including that for the new form 2210, and continuous-stream printing for tax preparers. The program allows for easy editing, filing, arithmetic computation, itemization. Like Howard's revised Real Estate Analyzer, the Tax Preparer retails at \$99.

☐ Two new products for education Applers come from Charles Mann and Associates (Yucca Valley, CA): these education catalogs for grading and scheduling (\$25 each), of particular interest to teachers and administrators, are a compilation of all education software the company has produced to date. The Counsellor's Program is used with the firm's Grading System Program to create master student records, semesterly grade summaries, and file folder labels that condense pertinent student data. \$89.95.

□ Not so accidentally, Serendipity Systems (Ithaca, NY) is also contributing to the surging education market with its *Instructor Gradebook* package. It's designed to keep records and reports on students' grades and statistically measure teaching methods. Reports can be made for individuals or classes, as well as for blind grade listings by student I.D. number. Several statistical modes are available to judge curriculum and teaching effectiveness. \$169.

☐ Prescriptive Math Drill from Hartley Software (Kentwood, MI) runs multiplication, division, addition, and subtraction exercises for student. Varying levels of difficulty; storage capability for one hundred students; displays results in percentage of last three drills for comparison purposes. Teacher can set percentage needed to advance student to higher level. \$79.95. ☐ Corvus System (San Jose, CA) has expanded its microcomputer multiplexer, Constellation, to embrace as many as sixty-four micros in an interactive system with potential storage capacity of eighty million bytes. Each computer has access to disk storage. System allows open or secured access to any part of data base. Spooling technique permits peripherals to be integrated into system. Burst data transfer rate of sixty kilo-

bytes; eight bytes of lockable keys; maximum link lengths of fifty feet. \$750 for host multiplexer linking eight computers and \$250 per complete interface.



The Apple gets dawn to business with Business and Professional Softwore's Applegraph package.

□ A new general-purpose data plotting graphics package is being produced by Business and Professional Software (Cambridge, MA). For statistical research and business analysis, AppleGraph produces hi-res pie charts, bar graphs, area plots, lines, or points. Commands—always in English—may be placed in advance for uninterrupted presentations. Includes sample data disk and user manual; special dealer support package features hard-copy output and color literature. \$200. □ Adam Osborne's Practical Basic Programs has metamorphosed from book to disk with the help of High Technology (Oklahoma City, OK). The package contains forty programs categorized under business, statistics, mathematics, and miscellaneous, all preluded with assist material. 32K, \$40.00, including book.

☐ Andent (Waukegan, IL) announces a novel piece of soft-ware: Hypnosis is intended as a means of trance and relaxation inducement to aid in behavior modification. It's designed with medical, social science, and psychology students and professionals in mind. \$20.

□ PKay Corporation (Costa Mesa, CA) has designed one of the configurations of its new copystand Keyboard Companion especially for the Apple II. Keyboarding copy is made easier with this 16-inch stand that snugly fits between the keyboard and the monitor with PKay's patented tilt adjustor. \$19.95. A nonmagnetic line guide (\$19.95) is optional.

□ Now landlords can have software specifically designed for them, titled, appropriately enough, *The Landlord*. MIN Microcomputer Software (Norcross, GA) has published this system, suitable for apartment complexes as large as four-hundred units. Program maintains financial transactions, reports on apartments, residents, rent records, vacancy notices, and lease expirations. 48K, two disk drives, Silentype or Centronics 779 printer (recommended). \$795.

□ The package for Microgammon 2.0, new from Softape (North Hollywood, CA), looks a lot like the package for Microgammon 1.0, but there the resemblance ends. The new version is done in clear hi-res, with pieces that float from point to point. Single level of play is said to adjust to the skill of the player. Doubling cube is active. The space bar moves a cursor from point to point that the player occupies. When it rests on the point you wish to move from, you merely press the number corresponding to the die you wish to use. Correction is possible anytime before the full move is entered by a carriage return. Dice roll with a rolling sound and disappear individually as they're used. Doubles are shown as four dice. This program is competitive with Personal Software's Gammon Gambler, and it boots on every configuration of Apple, including either DOS 3.2 or DOS 3.3. 32K, disk. \$19.95. Softape has also introduced Crosswords, the first real set of crossword puzzles for the Apple. Disk contains twenty-five puzzles on authentic and varying crossword diagrams, ranging from easy to hard. Program also allows you to configure your own diagram and create,

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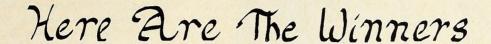


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save, even print out your own crossword puzzles. Applesoft, 48K, disk. \$29.95.

☐ The modem, that revolutionizing peripheral that is allowing Apples—and other computers—to talk to each other, becomes cheaper with Micromate Electronics's (East Meadow, NY) Micronet. It is an asynchronous, half/full duplex modem that connects through the Apple's game paddle I/O port. Such a capability eliminates the need of a card, which means that much less hardware and a lower price. With it is a direct coupler, registered with the FCC, from which a twenty-five foot telephone cord connects the user with the telephone system. Micronet operates in originate-answer and auto-answer modes; the software for modem operation can function in deferred or immediate operation modes with the user's software. A built-in FIFO memory permits stacking of telephone number digits, making consecutive output of digit entries possible. Accuracy of dial pulses and modulation tones is maintained by crystal control. Notable is Micronet's front panel of diodes that indicate network and modem conditions, facilitating any needed debugging operation. Softalk is test-using the product and will give you a further report on its performance in a later issue. \$269.

☐ Sirius Software (Sacramento, CA) announces an updated version of its popular E-Z Draw graphics utility called E-Z Draw 3.3. The package retains the best of the original version and adds several new features beyond the name-apparent compatibility with DOS 3.3. (3.2 is provided on the flip side of the disk for unconverted drives.) One significant omission from the new package is the use of game paddles for drawing. What originally appeared to be an advantage turned out not to be the best alternative. Instead, the I, J, K, and M keys move the cursor a distance specified by inputting a number one through nine. One moves the cursor one dot on the hi-res screen; nine jumps about a quarter inch, permitting quick movement around the screen. The consistency of distance in the jumps also allows for simple setting up of graphs or charts.

The other major change from the original package is in the text mode. Several new Sirius text fonts are available and access is improved. In addition, the fonts from Ron and Darrel Aldrich's Higher Text (Synergistic Software, Bellevue, WA) are included; all text is placed on the screen with ease using that program's character generator, which Sirius calls "simply the best written." New fonts include Old English (Gothic), Broadway (Manhattan), Countdown (Computer), and script. Another font is actually a selection of thirty-one border designs. A concise chart shows what text colors to use on what background color for various effects. By Nasir Gebelli and Jerry W. Jewell. Apple II/II Plus, Pascal or Applesoft in ROM, 48K, disk. \$49.95.

☐ Perhaps you remember diagramming sentences as a seemingly meaningless exercise consuming hours you'd rather have spent playing basketball or going to the movies. Yet, when you come to a long, convoluted sentence, you probably have those hours of drill in sentence diagramming to thank for your ability to clear away the chaff and find the root meaning. If you still can't make your way through such a sentence, you need Sentence Diagramming from Avant-Garde Creations (Eugene, OR). Intended for use in schools, but equally applicable for the adult wanting to brush up grammar, program requires identification of parts of speech and open-ended noting of usages before diagramming. Diagramming is done on set form for each of twenty sentences per level on three possible levels. Question mark prompts for each spot in diagram to be filled. Provision is made for keeping student records and progress summaries, with automatic level advancement according to user specifications. Applesoft, 48K, DOS 3.2. \$19.95.

□ Siro-tech (Ogdensburg, NY) introduces Galactic Attack, a real-time space war simulation. Fine-lined, smooth-motion animated hi-res of space battles, planet invasion. Requires building up skills—strategy and tactics to overcome enemy in long-run, dexterity for immediate ship manipulation and firing. 48K, DOS 3.3 or Language System, disk. \$29.95.



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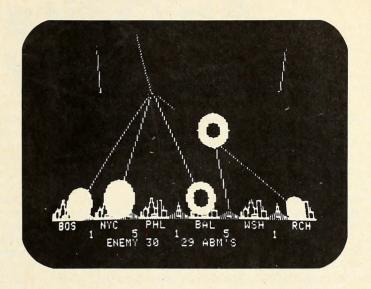
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# The Apple and Cable TV:

BY MARGOT (OMSTOCK TOMMERVIK AND ROBERT KOEHLER

# An Office Apple Looks to TV Stardom

Way back in the dawn of the Apple Age, all of two and a half or three years ago, but early enough that his Apple is number 412, Rob Barnes took an inventory program he developed on Bob Bishop's Index Card File—one of very few data bases then available—to his employer as a more efficient way of keeping track of needed parts and tools.

His employer, an independent UHF television station in Atlanta, Georgia, bought the program—and Barnes's personal

Apple-on the spot.

News and Sports Via Satellite. The company, Turner Broadcasting Inc., and its founder, Ted Turner, still own the station, WTVS, but that station, better known as the Superstation, now reaches a satellite audience of more than ten million homes on cable in forty-nine states. Among other programs, it brings to these viewers all the baseball games of the Atlanta Braves, the basketball games of the Atlanta Hawks, and the soccer games of the Atlanta Chiefs—because the company owns those teams as well.

Besides this expansion, Turner Broadcasting began a new network on June 1, 1980: the Cable News Network, a wholly

owned subsidiary. Cable News, with a format that's "like watching Walter Cronkite all day long," is already bringing twenty-four-hour-a-day news to more than four million homes in forty-eight states via satellite.

In the process, Turner has expanded its electronic personnel to three Apples and two Onyxes.

Before the Apple, it often took employees more than an hour to find individual parts; sometimes they gave up and sent someone out for a new one—it was faster and cheaper. With the Apple in charge, every item is accessible in seconds.

Antique Apple Still Going Strong. Apple number 412—still running perfectly after only one repair since its purchase: constant use required the on/off button to be replaced—now works in the WTVS engineering department, still keeping inventory. In fact, this inventory is still kept on the Bishop Index Card File, despite more up-to-the minute data bases used for every other purpose. "Two years worth of inventory input is just too much to ask the staff to transfer to a new system; and the Bishop file still works well for its purpose," Barnes explains.

Apple 412's time is in demand. Members of the promotion

# The Peripheral That Makes It Possible

In 1974 Video Associates Labs was founded in Austin, Texas; the company specialized in making other people's equipment work better in specific applications. Until recently, products were strictly for video use. Then, one of VAL's engineers bought an Apple II for his home, and the entire staff became fascinated by the graphics and the possibilities. As often happens, they began noticing input from other sources that led them to believe they weren't the only people curious about the possibility of using the Apple II in video production work.

Now the company has designed two devices to marry the technology of computers and video. One, the RAVE System, places a video cassette recorder under computer control for educational purposes.

Double Board Does the Job. The first units of VAL's other video/computer product are scheduled for mid February delivery. The product is the VB-1 Board—actually two boards—that plugs into any Apple peripheral slot and transforms the Apple's output to a signal that can go through a switcher, be re-



Terry Kelly of Wisconsin's Weather Central programs on Apple's Graphic

corded, or achieve any other effect possible with a legally usable NTSC signal.

Until now, television stations that have used Apple graphics in television broadcasts have done so by generating the Apple output to a standard monitor, then shooting the video picture off the monitor for broadcast. This process loses quality in translation. But the Apple alone could not generate a direct signal acceptable to the government, thus the intervention of the monitor.

The VB-1 changes all that. The two boards—one of which plugs into an Apple slot, the other resting on the power source—have as many chips as the Apple itself. They bypass the Apple's memory entirely, but make use of the Apple's intelligence and graphics capabilities.

Invention Required the Video Mind. How is it that a computer breakthrough should come from people who are relatively unversed in computers? According to VAL director of operations Mike Dyer, the question contains its own answer:

# Growing Up Together

department descend on it daily to index video tapes of film clips to be used for promotion. A movie may be shown two or three times in the course of a month, then dropped for five years. Apple's index—this one kept on a *DB Master* from Stoneware—will instantaneously locate the thirty-second spot to promote that showing.

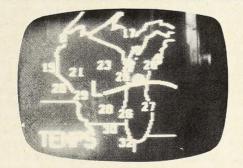
Apple Computer's File Cabinet, revised by Barnes, took over most tasks from Softape's pioneering Index Card File, and now is itself being replaced in several areas by the new DB Master from Stoneware. Barnes has had the DB Master only a few months—he's one of those chosen as a guinea pig for that program—and he thinks it's great—"a VisiCalc of data bases." Unfortunately, it's like VisiCalc in one too many ways: DB Master is also heavily protected and consequently inaccessible and can't be backed up. But, says Barnes, "Stoneware plans to offer a free backup after six months, which will include any updates that have been made to the system."

File Cabinet Shares Spotlight. The old reliable File Cabinet will not be totally replaced. "File Cabinet, with its provision for user revision, is still the best for some uses," Barnes remarks. "The Index Card File was great for its time, but it's outdated now. Probably because of its versatility, File Cabinet just goes on and on."

The first task *DB Master* assumed was upkeep of the intercompany phonebook—a considerable job with a 475-person staff. The phonebook Apple is never turned off, as Turner is a round-the-clock operation. Once a week, the phonebook is modified to reflect changes, and when there are enough changes, the Apple prints a new phonebook.

DB Master is also used for a nightly library run. In the wee small hours of the morning, there is one thirty-minute stretch when the library staff moves in, entering identification and descriptions of extremely significant bits of videotape from the day's news and recording them and their videotape locations





et. Output is displayed on the right.

"It's because we're not computer people that we could create the VB-1. The crucial problems involved in enabling the Apple to produce legal television signals required video expertise far more than computer knowledge. Being video specialists first and computer buffs only lately, we came at the problems from the direction necessary to find solutions, and we made it work."

Although this government standard signal achievement may seem somewhat technical to nontelevision industry pros, what it means for all who are interested in the progress and propagation of the Apple is that our computer is, with the VB-1, the best and most economic means of achieving computer graphics and text on television.

It also enhances the versatility of the Apple's uses on television. One major breakthrough enabled by the VB-1 is that the Apple output can be keyed over any standard NTSC signal, such as video black, camera output, or switcher output.

GOTO 24: VIDEO BOARD

in the Apple. Qualifying for this elevated status are events such as Begin's handshake with Sedat, the Mount Saint Helens eruption, and the recent Italian earthquake. Once a month, the Apple produces a report showing what events are thus captured and where to find the relevant tapes. In the meantime, a producer needing reference to such an event can ask the Apple for immediate access by any key word.

The same Apple does a weekly run for the sports department of Cable News Network. The network videotapes all popular or major sports events for later showing or for accurate reporting. Previously, sports department people had to keep tabs on events by frequent hunting through TV guides and newspapers. Now, all sports schedules are fed into the Apple at the beginning of a season; then, once a week the Apple prints out the next week's schedule for recording games, including contenders, viewing time, and channel.

A Writer, Too. This particular Apple sits on Rob Barnes's desk. He uses the Apple and Apple Computer Inc.'s Apple Writer for word processing and claims their system to give the best quality output in existence—"it looks like a published book." A great deal of searching and trial through expensive systems and boards led Barnes to an inexpensive interface from Compusystems in Columbia, South Carolina, which proved to be what its name suggests: the Missing Link. This board interfaces the Apple to an IBM Electronic—not Selectric—50, 60, or 70 typewriter, providing Apple-generated output in a perfectly justified, proportional letter spaced, high quality typeface.

The third Apple, this one using *File Cabinet*, serves as a major troubleshooter. With offices in London, Rome, Peking, New York, Chicago, Dallas, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Washington, DC, as well as Atlanta, for immediate on-the-spot

GOTO 24: CNN



The Dakin5 12-in-1 Utility Kit gives your programming more punch!

Dakin5 Corporation, a Colorado software house, is making available to the public 12 utility programs on one 16 sector diskette, utilizing the new Apple DOS 3.3, which provides 23%

more storage.

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Aids 3.3 programs are also compatible with the Corvus Disk Drive
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# CNN

**Rob Barnes** 

news coverage, keeping track of names, numbers, and circuits would be nearly impossible without the computer. When a news story breaks anywhere in the world, the Apple can instantly locate the nearest camera and report on the immediate activities of nearby reporters who might cover the event.

Recently relocated in the Cable News engineering department, the third Apple is also kept busy keeping this department's inventory—but, since it's starting fresh, the data base is DB Master.

Larger System Takes Over City Room. The word-processing Apple is particularly useful for Turner's latest manual, which is constantly being revised because the system it documents has never been implemented before. That system is the Onyx redundant, sixty-terminal system that has totally replaced typewriters and teletypes at Turner Broadcasting.

Newspapers have done it, and even a radio station, but Turner is the first television station to boast a completely computerized city room. Rob Barnes designed the plan and hired Barys, a programming company in San Jose, California, to program the system. Barys chose the Onyx because of its ability for redundancy (having a backup computer accepting everything the in-use computer does) and its capacity for multiple terminals. The language used is Unix Language C.

No longer do ten different department heads clamber over who'll get the teletype printout of a hot wireservice item. Now, sixty key employees get the wireservices individually at their desks merely by tuning them in. With a twenty megabyte hard disk at each terminal, each person can record what he wishes. The system also serves the assignment desk by keeping contact with the worldwide newsbureaus of Cable News via electronic mail. At any moment, the desk can ask a terminal who's covering what and what's happening.

Planning the Apple's Turner TV Debut. Despite the pioneering nature of the new system, Apple is not taking a back-seat to the Onyx in the least. Instead, Turner is preparing the Apple to make its on-the-air debut.

Barnes knows broadcasting execution as well as he knows computers. No well-known video-computer conversion board for the Apple produces a legal video signal, according to Barnes. Some are used at small stations, but they are not sending the Apple's output directly to the television waves; rather, they are shooting off the monitor with a television camera.

After extensive searching, Barnes is evaluating a \$2,200 double board from Video Associates Labs in Austin, Texas, which promises to produce at last a "genuinely legal video signal that would make even graphics such as [DOS Tool Kit's] Ribbit okay for broadcasting." In addition, the system, which has as many chips itself as the Apple, permits the videocaster to run the computer signals against its own legal black background or against a background from a camera.

Barnes's first plan for the Apple on television is as a timeteller. In league with the Video Associates Labs boards and a Mountain Computer Superclock, the Apple would broadcast a multi-time-zone digital clock before every commercial break. Leading into the clock would be animated Apple graphics that Barnes looks forward to designing.

When Ted Turner's TV station bought Rob Barnes's "Model A" Apple with its doctored version of Bob Bishop's Index Card File for keeping their inventory, no one had any idea that the new "employee" had its sights set on becoming a star.



# Video Board

Terry Kelly

Apple Graphics Blend with Camera Background. This means that you could be watching Apple-generated closing credits scrolling over the wrapup of a football game; or you might see Apple graphics providing a cartoon character who points out the geographical areas on a real weather satellite photo as the television weather person explains the day's highs and lows.

Where updated weather maps were desired, the Apple could generate the maps themselves. In fact, Weather Central, a division of CoLoRgraphics in Madison, Wisconsin, has developed software that enables the Apple to obtain the latest United States Weather Bureau information via modem or teletype, interpret and integrate the data, and automatically produce updated maps, charts, plots, and analyses, which, with the addition of the VB-1, can be broadcast directly.

Boards Lead to Apple-TV Software Revolution. Before the Apple, computer-generated graphics for television were only available to the favored (with riches) few. The McIdas system is typical of the pre-Apple versions of this utility: Designed by Dick Daly and J. T. Young of the NASA Space Science Center in Madison, Wisconsin, and for which the same men generated operating weather software, McIdas units have formed the bases for experimental graphics systems at Chico State, WTVT in Tampa, and at the National Weather Service's Severe Storms Center in Kansas City.

The McIdas system, and all other forerunners of the Apple system, cost from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000.

The Apple system, including an Apple II Plus, \$2,200 VB-1 board, two disk drives, Apple Graphics Input Tablet, and all software—written by the same two men who designed the Mc-Idas system—costs about \$14,000. If you're willing to create your own software, like Rob Barnes and Turner Broadcasting, the hardware will run about \$5,000.

Meteorologist Takes the Reins. No one is more enthusiastic about this system than Terry Kelly, president of Weather Central and chief meteorologist for the Wisconsin TV Network, both in Madison, Wisconsin. Although one of the minds behind CoLoRgraphics, Kelly is not a programmer or computer expert. He is first a meteorologist, and his expertise in this area adds greatly to other stations' confidence in the CoLoRgraphics package. The fifty-odd stations presently showing interest in the package find further encouragement in the fact that Weather Central and its associated television station use the system themselves.

Kelly is so proud of the system that it's hard to believe he didn't program it himself. "Displaying weather graphics through the Apple is a revolution in television weather reports," Kelly says. "The Apple automatically ingests and stores data received by direct connection to service A teletype lines on an hourly basis. The latest information is available for comparison and analysis instantly.

"Also, based on the data, the Apple plots scales and maps of the data in hi-res. Intermingled with the graphics can be text in various sizes and fonts."

Kelly's also excited about their being the first to implement direct connection of the Apple to the station video switcher, a major video engineering advance. Full frames of hi-res Apple color graphics can be transmitted to another Apple in a remote location using three hundred to fifteen hundred baud—up to a full page every one and a quarter minutes.

# The TV Apple on the Local Level

In the Finger Lakes region of upstate New York, the Apple and television have a very different relationship.

It occurred to the management of WKRT cable television that the news their sister radio station, WNOX-FM, was broadcasting every day could perform a new role that would have been an impossibility before microcomputers. The WNOX reports would have a greater public impact if they reached the larger television audience in the form of a video newspaper. Indepth national news, not just to be seen and heard, but to be read, would be the order of the day.

TV News You Can Read. What was required was a processor that would print the news on the air. By November 1979, the station's management, headed by general manager Don Kelly,

had chosen the Apple.

The readership for this experiment lives in the Cortland-Ithaca area, where Licable 2, WKRT channel two's nickname, is the major cable service. Even in a situation where, according to Kelly, "there are more television stations than people know what to do with," the newspaper service was a genuinely original idea whose time—as the revenues from the project's first month airing indicated—had come.

The presentation on-the-air was simple enough: news text in black and white with commercials in color interspersed. The foundation of the process was Ithaca-based Serendipity System's video message display system, supported in the studio by two Apples, three disc drives, and two editors called O.R.A.C.L.E. (Optical Reception of Announcement by Coded Line Entry).

This combination produced a show that was a big hit. And the success reached out beyond the Finger Lakes. Television station representatives from other parts of New York State, Pennsylvania, and from Canada and Australia came to the WKRT studios to see this news breakthrough.

Yet there was a fly in the ointment.

Black Matrix TV Sets Brought Bad News. "We began receiving more and more reports of poor to bad reception from viewers with black matrix televisions," Kelly recalls. "A persistent ghost on the right side of the screen prevented them from being able to read the video newspaper. This is a common problem with VHF cable broadcasts, and especially problematic with the kind of format we're dealing with that requires an absolutely clear signal. If everybody watched the program on a Sony, we'd have no problem."

Not everyone does, and the revenue drop reflected the problem as surely as the first month's receipt of sixteen hundred dollars had reflected the initial success: one thousand dollars by the second month, seventy-five dollars by the third. Such a loss did not instigate an impetuous excutive order, however. Kelly's faith in the project was such that he insisted on allowing it five more months of life. At that point, it was clear that the newspaper could go to the electronic press no longer—until, that is, the signal problem was solved.

"The program was postponed, not cancelled. We're talking about solvable bugs, not the fatal kind. I'm very confident that Licable 2 will have the newspaper back on air by summer."

Vital Statistics Fill In for News. A time/temperature/weather broadcast has been the replacement since September 1980, with the Serendipity program still in use. The video slides are in hi-res and lo-res; the time is generated by the Mountain clock. And during the hours spent on debugging, Don Kelly has decided on a major revision for the newspaper's thrust.

He is convinced that the viewer/readership wants an emphasis on local over national news. Though it is less practical from the journalistic perspective—local reporting ultimately costs five times as much as the mere culling of national headlines from wire services—it is very practical when considering the viewer.

Apple Carries On in Second Edition. "People want the latest police blotter information, the instant local news and weather analysis, the school lunch list for the next day," Kelly explains. "We're in the business of providing information over the fastest medium our technology has developed: television. It seems to follow that the best kind of information is the kind people can use, and this is what we're going to try for with the newspaper's second edition."

And the Apple, like the printing press, carries on regardless of the nature of the news it transmits.



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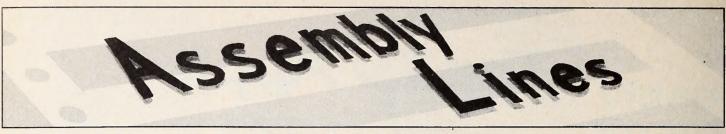
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## BY ROCER WACHER

### Everyone's Guide to Assembly Language, Part 5

### Commands Covered So Far:

JSR	LDA	LDX	LDY
RTS	STA	STX	STY
INC		INX	INY
DEC	_	DEX	DEY
		. IF	100

Last month, we started into the various techniques of creating and using counters and loops in machine language. To accomplish the loop, we used the value in one of the registers as a counter and the branch instruction that tests for the presence of a nonzero number in the register to actually do the looping. Recall that this evaluation of zero/nonzero is done via the zero bit, or flag, of the status register of the 6502.

The complement of the BNE (Branch Not Equal) instruction is something called BEQ, which obscurely enough stands for Branch EQual. It operates in just the opposite fashion from BNE; that is, it branches only when the register or memory location reaches a value of zero.

For example, consider this Basic listing:

10 HOME 20 X=255 30 PRINT X

40 X=X-1



50 IF X=0 THEN 70 60 GOTO 30 70 END

In this case, the loop continues as long as X is not equal to zero. If it is, the branch instruction is carried out and the program ends. In assembly language, this program would be the equivalent:

2 \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*
3 \*LOOP PROG. 2
4 \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*
5 \*
6 OBJ \$300
7 ORG \$300
8 HOME EQU \$FC58
9 \*
10 START JSR HOME
11 LDX #\$FF
12 LOOP STX \$700
13 DEX
14 BEQ END
15 JMP LOOP
16 END RTS

Notice that this program requires the addition of a new instruction to our repertoire, the JMP command. This is analogous to a GOTO in Basic, and in this program will cause program execution to jump to the routine starting at LOOP each time. Only when the X register reaches zero does the BEQ take effect and cause the program to skip to the RTS at end. Here is the way this would appear when put into memory, and then listed with the "L" command from the monitor:

\*3001 0300- 20 58 FC JSR. \$FC58 0303- A2 FF LDX #SFF \$0700 0305- 8E 00 07 STX 0308- CA DEX 0309- FO 03 BEQ \$030E 030B- 4C 05 03 JMP \$0305

The assembler automatically translates the position of LOOP and END into the appropriate addresses to be used by the BEQ and JMP when it assembles the code.

Remember that to the left are the addresses and the values for each opcode and its accompanying operand. The more intelligible translation to the right is Apple's interpretation of this data.

Notice that the JMPs and JSRs are immediately followed by the address (reversed) that they are to jump to, such as in the first JSR at \$300.

However, branch instructions are handled a little differently. At \$309, the \$F0 is the opcode for BEQ. The \$03 follows the address of the next instruction (\$30B). Adding \$03 to \$30B gives us \$30E, the address of the desired RTS.

Branching in the reverse direction—up through the listing—is also possible and is shown by operands greater than \$80. There is not much need of going into great detail on this though since your assembler will determine the proper values for you when assembling code, and Apple's disassembler will give the destination address when reading other code.

This is also a good time to stress the importance of working through each of these examples on your own, step by step, to make sure you understand exactly what happens at each step, and how it relates to the rest of the program. If you're not sure, go back over it until that proverbial light comes on!

As the X register is incremented in this program, we'll stuff

the value into \$700 so we can see something on the screen as the

Now you may remark that from last month's experience, although this program is pleasantly simple in its logic, it was not much fun to watch on the screen because it was done so quickly.

To solve this, this month we will start to make more extensive use of the routines already present in the Monitor to do certain tasks, and thus make our programming requirements a little simpler. Referring the 1979 edition (newest) of the Apple II Reference Manual, page 61, it happens that the first routine listed is something called COUT. This is the routine that actually sends a character we want output to whatever device(s) may currently be in use. Most of the time, this just goes directly to the next routine listed, COUT1 (clever with the names, aren't they?), which specifically handles the screen output. What this means for us is that anytime we want to output a character, we don't have to write our own routines to worry about all the in-depth details about the screen (cursor position, screen size, whether it's time to scroll), we just load the accumulator with the ASCII value for the character we want to print, and then do a JSR \$FDED!

Now comes some programming technique. We would like to have the counter value in the accumulator so we can print it via COUT, but unfortunately our increment/decrement commands only work for the X and Y registers and given memory locations. To solve this, we'll have to expand our listing a little. This time, we'll use a memory location as the counter, and then load the accumulator on each pass through to print out a visible sign of the counter's activity. Good locations to use for experimenting are \$06 to \$09. These are not used by either Integer, Applesoft, DOS, or the monitor. This is important for avoiding conflicts with the Apple's normal activities while running your own programs.

And now our revised listing:

```
*LOOP PROG. 2A
    OBJ $300
    ORG $300
  CTR EQU $06
  HOME EQU $FC58
  COUT EQU $FDED
10
11 START JSR HOME
    LDA #$FF
13
     STA CTR
14 LOOP LDA CTR
    JSR COUT
    DEC CTR
    BEQ END
     JMP LOOP
19 END RTS
```

Apple's "L" command will give this after you've assembled it in memory:

\*3001

```
0300-
      20 58 FC
                        $FC58
0303-
      A9 FF
                  LDA
0305-
      85 06
                        $06
                  STA
0307-
      A5 06
                        $06
0309-
      20 ED FD
                  JSR
                        $FDED
030C-
      C6 06
                  DEC
                        $06
030E-
      FO 03
                  BEQ
                        $0313
      4C 07 03
0310-
                  JMP
                        $0307
0313-
                  RTS
```

A call to this routing via our usual 300G from the Monitor, or a CALL 768 from Basic should clear the screen, then print all the available characters on your Apple, in all three display modes (normal, flashing, and inverse). The beep you hear is the Control-G (bell) being "printed" to the screen via COUT. The invisible control characters account for the blank region between the two main segments of output characters. You will also see some characters that are not normally generated by the Apple, such as underscore, reverse slash, and the left square bracket (\_\_,/,]).

The alphabet is backward because we started at the high-

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est value and worked our way down. From last month though, you'll remember that when a byte is incremented by 1 from \$FF, the result "wraps around" back to \$00. This will produce an action testable by a BEQ. Using this wrap-around effect of the increment command, we can rewrite the program to be a little more conventional like so:

```
2 *LOOP PROG. 3
3 ********
   OBJ $300
    ORG $300
6 CTR EQU $06
7 HOME EQU $FC58
8 COUT EQU $FDED
10 START JSR HOME
    LDA #$00
    STA CTR
12
13 LOOP LDA CTR
    JSR COUT
15
    INC CTR
    BEQ END
    JMP LOOP
18 END RTS
```

With the Apple showing: \*300L

```
20 58 FC
                   ISR SEC 58
0300-
        A9 00
0303-
                   LDA
                        #$00
0305-
       85 06
                   STA $06
0307-
       A5 06
                   LDA $06
                   JSR $FDED
INC $06
       20 ED FD
0309-
030C-
       E6 06
030E-
       FO 03
4C 07 03
                   BEQ $0313
                   JMP $0307
0310-
0313-
```

A call to this routine should now print out the characters in a more familiar manner. At last our programs are starting to do something interesting! It gets better!

Let's try reading a game paddle, and use what we get back to print something to the screen! Granted, I'm not any more sure than you are what good this might be, but it's guaranteed to be a new program in your library!

On page 64 of the reference manual, it indicates that a paddle can be read by loading the X register with the value for the paddle you wish to read, followed by a JSR \$FB1E. When the routine returns, the value of the paddle will be in the Y register. All we have to do then is grab this, stuff it in the accumulator, and then do our JSR COUT.

```
2 *PADDLE PROG. 1
3 *************
    OBJ $300
     ORG $300
 6 TEMP EQU $06
 7 PREAD EQU $FB1E
 8 HOME EQU $FC58
 9 COUT EQU $FDED
10 *
11 START JSR HOME
    LDX #$00
13 LOOP JSR PREAD
     STY TEMP
     LDA TEMP
15
     JSR COUT
16
     JMP LOOP
18 * (INF. LOOP)
```

You should get this in memory:

\*300L 0300-20 58 FC JSR SEC 58 LDX 0303-A2 00 #\$00 20 1E FB \$FB1E 0305-JSR 0308-84 06 STY \$06 030A-A5 06 LDA \$06 20 ED FD JSR 030C-\$FDED 4C 05 03 JMP \$0305

This routine when called will quickly fill up the screen and then change the stream of characters output as you turn paddle zero. Since we have no test for an end, reset is the only way to stop this infinite loop.

Depending on your propensity toward being hypnotized,

you may lose touch with the world for indefinite periods of time. At the inverse and flashing end, it's also remarkably good at stimulating migraine headaches in record time. By carefully controlling the paddle, you can also observe some interesting bits of ASCII trivia. For example, after the inverse and flashing range, you should be able to stop the flow by moving into the control character range. With sufficient dexterity, you should be able to lock onto the persistent beep of the bell (Control-G).

Shortly after this point, the screen will zip into motion when you hit the line feed character (Control-J) and, of course, also at Control-M (carriage return). What fun, eh! When normal character output returns as you pass the halfway point, you can delight in various patterns of screen filling. Why, you may even wish to try writing your name by deft control of the paddle—child's play!

Returning to reality here, it is worth mentioning that some problems in accuracy can arise from repeatedly reading the paddle so quickly. The analog circuits don't have time to re-

turn to zero, and various problems creep in.

Also, we have been a bit negligent in looking out for conflicting use of the registers by the various routines we are calling. There is often no assurance that the register you're using for your own routine won't be clobbered by the monitor routine you use. In the case of the paddle and output routines, you'll note they did mention how the X and Y registers and the accumulator were affected by each of the routines.

For the record, here is a reasonable facsimile of our program in Applesoft:

10 HOME 20 T = PDL(0) 30 PRINT CHR\$(T); 40 GOTO 20

It is also worth mentioning that our machine language version takes eighteen bytes, while the Applesoft one takes thirty-eight, not counting space used by the variable, T.

Execution speed may seem to be similar, but this is because of the printing of the characters to the screen. In most cases, machine execution would be orders of magnitude faster.

Before I end, I'd like to toss just a few more commands your way. In our program, we have to go through a rather inelegant way of transferring the value from the Y register to the accumulator, using a temporary storage byte. Fortunately, there is an easier way. There are four commands for transferring contents of the X and Y registers to and from the accumulator. They are as follows:

TXA: Transfers contents of X register to accumulator. TYA: Transfers contents of Y register to accumulator. TAZ: Transfers contents of accumulator to X register.

TAY: Transfers contents of accumulator to Y register. Each of these actions conditions the zero flag upon execution, so it is possible to test what has been transferred. There is no command to transfer directly between the X and Y registers themselves.

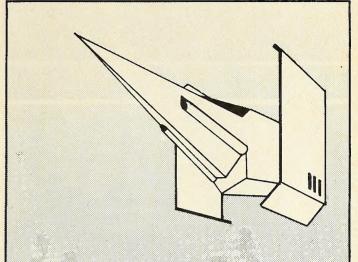
This gives us an even shorter program:

Now it's only fifteen bytes long!

\*300L

0300- 20 58 FC JSR \$FC58 0303-A2 00 LDX #\$00 20 1E FB 0305-JSR \$FB1E 0308-98 TYA 0309-20 ED FD JSR \$FDED 030C- 4C 05 03 JMP \$0305

With twenty commands at your disposal, you now know just over a third of the total vocabulary of the language. In a few more issues, you'll be dangerous! See you next month!



SIRIUS SOFTWARE PRESENTS

# Action Software For The Apple

### Both Barrels

This package features two games: HIGH NOON and DUCK HUNT. Fun for the very young and the young at heart...you'll love the bad guy that falls off the roof and the dogs fighting over the ducks.

### Star Cruiser

STAR CRUISER is a fast action arcade game that can be played by ages 3 and up. SOFTALK magazine rated this one number three...need we say more?

### Cyber Strike

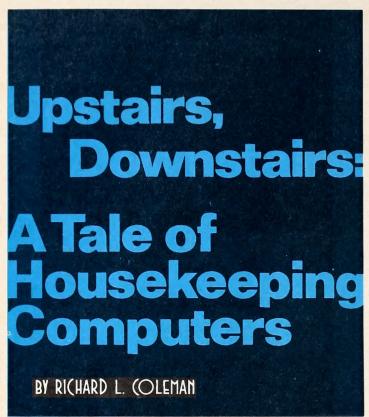
CYBER STRIKE This is brand new game for the APPLE II...a hi-res action adventure in space with a full 48k of Assembly Language programming with animation and 3-D effects you haven't seen before. MIND BOGGLING! Everyone said a game like this wasn't possible on the APPLE II, but we did it. Also includes a real time clock (software implemented) and several levels of play. WARNING...THIS GAME REQUIRES PRACTICE TO PLAY SUCCESSFULLY! Uses either 13 or 16 sector APPLE II, II+, or III.

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Sirius Software

1537 Howe Ave., Suite 106, Sacramento, CA 95825



The future is tumbling down upon us. In his book,  $Future\ Shock$ , sociologist Alvin Toffler warns of an adverse effect on people of too much technological change in too short a time. Although we may not share Dr. Toffler's pessimism, it's true that technological change is progressing at an unbelievable rate, especially in the electronics industry.

Advances in microcomputer technology, with consequent decreases in cost, are making it possible for many more people to have microcomputers in their homes. Only recently have we begun to uncover the immense potential in home use of the microcomputer.

But What Does It Do? Most of the public still suffers from computer ignorance. For example, recently, when an enthusiastic computer owner was demonstrating his Apple II to acquaintances, one observer asked, quite seriously, "But what good is it? It just seems like a sophisticated toy to me." The demonstrator's response took the form of two questions: "What good was the telephone when Alexander Graham Bell first spoke those immortal words, 'Mr. Watson, come here, I need you!'? What good is a newborn baby?"

We are, in fact, witness to the birth of an electronics baby that, in the course of time, will alter and improve our lifestyles even more radically than did the invention of the telephone. The potential of microcomputers, those electronic marvels spawned from integrated circuits, is unbelievable. Since the beginning of time, most inventions have been aimed at one primary goal—to make life easier and more enjoyable.

There was a time when only the very wealthy could enjoy lives of ease; they were attended by hosts of servants, ready to do their every bidding. The microcomputer offers the potential of an unlimited number of personal servants to do our every bidding. Consider, for a minute, the following fantasy flight through a computerized home of the not too distant future.

A Computer Fantasy. After a hard day at work, Steve Appleby, our computer-age executive, heads for home in his car, which is, of course, equipped with a multitude of microprocessor controlled devices to keep it working in optimum condition. As he pulls into his driveway, a sensor on the garage detects his approach and transmits a query signal to the car, which automatically responds with the appropriate answer code. Recognizing this as a friendly code, the garage sensor raises the door and turns on the lights.

As Appleby enters the house, he is met by his wife who arrived home from her job minutes before. She has just finished consulting the kitchen terminal of their home computer for dinner suggestions. Meal planning has become a snap with their menu planner programs: the computer now plans all the meals, making sure they are nutritious and well balanced. Within minutes, the couple has assembled the raw materials; they place the food in the microwave ovens and inform the computer that the dinner is ready for cooking. While the Applebys relax in the den with an aperitif, the computer prepares dinner to perfection.

As they enter the den, the lights automatically come on and, at the same time, the kitchen lights go off.

"TV, on; Channel 80," intones Appleby. Doors on a hutch swing open to reveal a wide-screen television, which bursts into life with information from the New York Stock Exchange. With a smile, Appleby notes that Apple Computer stock is up % of a point. At another spoken command, the television shuts off, the cabinet doors close, and soft stereo music begins.

Meanwhile, up in the children's rooms, twins Christopher and Jamie are locked in battle as they try to save the galaxy from the space invaders, realistically simulated on their computer terminals.

Older sister, Melissa, is locked in a battle of her own. She has her computer terminal tied in through her modem to her best friend's computer. Together the girls are trying to work out their latest problem in advanced computer programming, a class required for all sixth graders.

After a few minutes, a soft tone sounds throughout the house and a quiet voice (computer generated, of course) announces, "Dinner will be ready in five minutes."

As members of the family head for the dining room, the home environmental controls shut down the heating system to other parts of the house and recycle the warm air from the va-

# What's for Dinn

One of the most nagging of household chores a family faces on a daily basis is deciding what to eat. It has been estimated that average homemakers spend between one and two hours per week each planning meals for their families and preparing shopping lists of the items needed to prepare those meals. With husband and wife both working in most families, this becomes a more burdensome task than in past years.

If you stop and think about it, you—like most people—will probably conclude that your family has fifteen to twenty favorite menus that you serve on a regular basis. You prepare these menus over and over, the same way each time, using the same basic ingredients. Yet you spend time each week deciding which of the menus to prepare and determining which items are needed from the grocery store to prepare the meals; even so, invariably you overlook something. All this adds up to a boring, repetitious, but necessary chore. Wouldn't it be nice to have a personal servant to perform this job?

Such a servant exists in a software program; it's called, simply, Menu Planner. Menu Planner is one of a series of labor-saving, home-management programs for the Apple computer being produced under my guidance by the College of Home Economics of Louisiana Tech University in Ruston, Louisiana. This servant only works in an environment it shares with an Apple II, a disk drive, and a printer.

Menu Planner uses your own favorite breakfast, lunch, and dinner menus along with a list of ingredients required to prepare each meal. The program, therefore, is personalized to you. There are no prepackaged menus, only those you like, and menus can easily be added, deleted, or amended as you choose

When run, Menu Planner assembles menus for the number of days you choose, displays the menus for your approval, then

cant rooms into those that are occupied. Just about the same time, a soft whirring sound is heard from the attic. The sensors on the roof have detected nightfall and have shuttered the solar panels to prevent heat loss during the cool night. Window sensors are closing the drapes.

After dinner, the family retires to the den to play a game. As the children are setting it up, Steve contacts his office computer, using his portable remote terminal, to make a last minute check on a new contract. Later in the evening, just before the family retires, the home computer will begin to cycle warm air back into the bedrooms.

In the middle of the night, after the family is asleep, the computer washes the clothes and supper dishes, taking advantage of the lower power rates during nonpeak hours. It also senses that the ground outside is rather dry so it turns on the sprinkler system to water the lawn.

Early in the morning it will turn up the heat, perk the coffee, videotape the early morning news, and gently awaken everyone to music. Another day begins, more comfortable and infinitely more convenient because of the tireless, efficient computer.

And Now the Facts. "Sounds great," you are probably saying with a wistful sigh, "but that is a long way off in the future." Wrong! This story is not set in the future; it is now. Every device, every piece of software, every control unit described in this fantasy is available to the public now, although you do have to hunt around and do some of the assembly yourself.

We are still a few years away from having all these conveniences built into houses as standard features; but what was impossible only a few years ago is merely difficult today. In a few more years, it will be not only easy but common.

The future of microcomputers for home use is exciting. As the saying goes, you ain't seen nothin' yet.

# r? Ask Apple

prints the menus along with a grocery list. The program is designed to be used as a turnkey system, so the user needs to know almost nothing about the computer. Let us follow a homemaker through the use of the program as an illustration.

Our homemaker is seated at the Apple. The Menu Planner disk has been inserted into the disk drive and the TV monitor and printer have been turned on. When the computer is turned on the program is automatically loaded and run. The Screen displays:

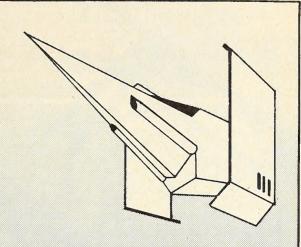
\* MENU PLANNER \*
\*BY DR. RICK COLEMAN \*

WELCOME TO MENU PLANNER, A LABOR SAVING PROGRAM DESIGNED FOR HOME MANAGEMENT.

### WHICH DO YOU WANT?

- 1. INSTRUCTIONS
- 2. PREPARE MENUS AND SHOPPING LIST
- 3. ADD MENUS OR SHOPPING LIST ITEMS
- 4. DELETE MENUS OR SHOPPING LIST ITEMS
- 5. PRINT ALL MENUS OR SHOPPING LISTS
- 6. INITIALIZE FILES

\*\*\*TYPE THE NUMBER OF YOUR CHOICE\*\*\*



SIRIUS SOFTWARE PRESENTS

# Action Software For The Apple

### E-Z Draw

E-Z DRAW is the software that started all...the poor man's graphic tablet. now it has been updated to 3.3 DOS and completely rewritten for the professional E-Z DRAW now includes the powerful HIGHER TEXT character generator written by Ron and Darrel Aldrich. With our new routines the fonts or any part of the picture can be flipped upside down, slanted left or right, rotated 90 or 180 degrees, mirrored or any combination of the above. Also the fonts or parts of the screen can width or heighth, or be expanded in compressed in heighth or width. You can mix portions of pictures together, or only a portion of the screen on disk. fully keyboard controlled for better accuracy. Professional documentation and 20 different and imaginative type styles included. Also included are commands to print the hi-res screen on the Trendcom or Silentype printers. Updates are available for the customer who already purchased

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DRAW 2.0. The update is only \$10.00 for

directly to us...please don't bug your

their original



those who return

dealer for the update.

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disk

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### FOR THE APPLE II OR II PLUS COMPUTERS

ON-LINE SYSTEMS is now offering o Cribboge game to challenge even the best Cribbage player os you play against the computer. The cribbage board is done with beautiful Hi-Res Graphics and you con watch (and hear) the scores being pegged. The cords are dealt randomly; they actually look as if they are being turned over one by one by an invisible hand. If you're not coreful, and don't play your cards right, the computer will skunk you. For the beginning Cribbage player, HI-RES CRIBBAGE cames with camplete instruction and strategy aspects of the game. For the experienced Cribbage player, HI-RES CRIBBAGE offers o tatally chollenging game.

Hi-Res Cribboge is available naw at your local camputer stare and requires o disk drive. To order directly send \$24.95 to:

On-Line Systems 36575 Mudge Ranch Raad Coarsegold, CA 93614 209-683-6858

VISA, MASTER CHARGE, COD, CHECK ACCEPTED

The interchange between Apple and our homemaker then continues:

Homemaker: 2

Apple: FOR HOW MANY DAYS DO YOU WANT MENUS

PLANNED? (14 DAYS MAXIMUM. TYPE THE

NUMBER AND PRESS 'RETURN'.)

Homemaker: 7 (RETURN)

Apple: DO YOU WANT MENUS PLANNED FOR THREE

MEALS EACH DAY? (TYPE 'Y' OR 'N')

Homemaker: N

Because both husband and wife work all day and the kids are in school, there is no need to prepare lunch, so the homemaker skips to the subroutine to specify the number of meals needed.

Apple: HOW MANY BREAKFAST MENUS DO YOU

VANT?

(TYPE THE NUMBER AND PRESS 'RETURN')

Homemaker: 7 (RETURN)

Apple: HOW MANY LUNCH MENUS DO YOU WANT?

(TYPE THE NUMBER AND PRESS 'RETURN')

Homemaker: 2 (RETURN)

On the weekend, the entire family is usually home for lunch.

Apple: HOW MANY DINNER MENUS DO YOU WANT?

(TYPE THE NUMBER AND PRESS 'RETURN')

Homemaker: 7 (RETURN)

Apple: WILL YOU WANT TO APPROVE MENUS BEFORE I PRINT THEM (TYPE 'Y' OR 'N')?

This program gives our homemaker the option of approving the menus. If one is rejected then Apple runs back to the list to get a substitute and asks if the substitute will be acceptable. In this case, our homemaker is not choosy and decides to take Apple's recommendations.

Homemaker: N

Apple: WHAT SLOT NUMBER IS YOUR PRINTER CONTROL CARD IN? (TYPE NUMBER FROM 1

TO 7).

Apple will then dutifully hum away and prepare the list of menus, assemble the grocery list and a list of miscellaneous items, print everything, and beep when it is finished. All this in less time than it takes to get your coat and car keys.

Meal planning cannot be easier than it is with the Menu Planner—until you train your Apple to cook the meals as well.

Dr. Coleman is director of the microcomputer laboratory in the college of home economics at Louisiana Tech University, Ruston, Louisiana. The lab, probably the first of its kind, has two Apple II systems for which Coleman is developing home economics applications. Menu Planner is the first of these. The lab serves as a learning facility for a course on microcomputers in home management.

Further information about *Menu Planner* and other home management programs may be obtained by writing to Coleman, Director of the Microcomputer Laboratory, College of Home Economics, Louisiana Tech University, Ruston, Louisiana 71272.

# IT'S HERE

# THE DATA FACTORY. By William Passauer

### **GET THE BEST**

The Data Factory was nationally rated as the best selling data base on the market and now we have made it even better. It will help you solve your problems. Thousands of people have chosen The Data Factory since we introduced it nationally last June. MAJOR CORPORATIONS use The Data Factory to handle jobs that they do not want to put on their large computers, or that would be too time consuming or costly to program, SMALL BUSINESSES use The Data Factory to control their accounts receivable and accounts payable. Mailing lists and sales records are easily maintained with the Data Factory. CHURCHES, CLUBS, HOSPI-TALS and SCHOOLS can keep their financial, inventory, and individuals records up to date. At HOME, your hobbies and collection lists, bank statement reconciliations, taxes, and appointment or subscription renewal calendars keep your life organized! At work or at home. The Data Factory solves problems.

### **WE ADDED YOUR IDEAS**

We now have the next version of the Data Factory ready on 3.3 DOS. This new version, 4.0, has over 40 new and expanded features that were not in the 3.0 version. We have increased your efficiency by expanding the Data Factory's usefulness and the ease of operation. When users called us with suggestions we listened. When users wrote to us asking for new features we considered them all. We have been responsive to your needs and have given you a better and more valuable investment. The upgraded DOS gave us more space to add the new features. We used it all and still had more to give you. A SECOND PROGRAM DISK was needed to include everything!

If you have our EXTENDED WAR-RANTY, now selling for an annual rate of \$30, send us ONE original program disk and we will replace it with the TWO disk system at no additional cost. Any renewals needed due to "blown" or damaged disks will be replaced as well during that period. If you have not yet purchased it, be sure to do so at once, as users with this Extended Warranty have priority on receiving the 4.0 version. Without an Extended Warranty, any upgrades or renewals are always \$10 per disk. Extended Warranties may be purchased anytime from your local dealer or from Micro Lab.

We found that while adding more power and features to the Data Factory, it became larger than some people needed as a beginning system. We decided that there should be a way to introduce a user to the Data Factory on a more limited basis.

### THE MINI FACTORY IS HERE

The Mini Factory is the EASIEST WAY TO LEARN the Data Factory System. The Mini Factory has the major routines of the original program and is on one program disk in 3.3 DOS. You can still add or delete fields after your information has been entered, do the same 20 level search, and find records that are from one date to another date. You may also choose to seach for items by entering only a few characters

within the record, replace information in your records with a constant, and much of what was available in the 3.0 edition. The Mini Factory will NOT have a periodically updated version. The data that you store on the Mini Factory WILL be compatible with the big Data Factory if you decide to upgrade to the larger system. Many people may find that the Mini Factory is all that they need, but it is reassuring to know that if your needs expand, the Data Factory is there to grow with you. The Mini Factory is at your Micro Lab Dealer now.

### THE SYSTEM GROWS

Micro Lab will be introducing its first "Data Factory Compatible" BUSINESS SYSTEM shortly. You will be able to use all the Data Factory features on this powerful but easy to use system. Check with your Micro Lab dealer for more information.

### **REQUIREMENTS AND COSTS**

To operate the Data Factory or the Mini Factory you must have Applesoft in ROM and a 48K machine. You need only one disk drive but two are recommended. A printer is helpful but optional. Your Micro Lab Dealer has our products at the following prices, although some dealers supply other services along with the sale of our products so prices may vary.

The Data Factory \$150.00
The Mini Factory 75.00
The Mini-Data upgrade 90.00





### BY JEFFREY MAZUR

You'll soon be able to make travel and hotel reservations, perform banking transactions—already available from one New York bank—buy products, and eventually do all your grocery shopping, even vote, via your computer. Your means to opening up these vast worlds to your computer is the modem.

Modems have already provided many new capabilities to microcomputer owners who want to talk to each other, show each other their latest programming coups, tap in on the Dow-Jones reports, or watch the latest New York Stock Exchange quotes. Many modem systems provide bulletin boards—sources of information you can tap into anytime and learn the latest from that system owner; some are single purpose, some general.

The modem hooks you up with the phone system and, once there, you'll find that the world is, indeed, your Apple.

How the Modem Works. Computer equipment uses binary data to store and transfer information. To send binary data from one device to another, we need some transmission medium, such as wires or radio waves. For equipment within the same building, ordinary wire cable generally does the job; but, for long distance communication, it is usually not possible to string up such a hard wire connection.

The logical alternative is to use the telephone network, because it already exists and it can link almost any two points. Unfortunately, normal telephone circuits cannot pass straight digital signals, which are basically DC voltage levels. Therefore, these must be converted into signals compatible with the phone system—for example, audible tones. This process is known as modulation.

A simple and reliable technique for modulation is frequency shift keying. FSK translates binary ones and zeros into two different frequencies that are easily transmitted over the phone circuits. If you wish to have simultaneous two-way communication, full duplex, you'll need two distinct frequency bands that can be isolated from each other.

The Bell System 103 specifications were devised to set a standard for this type of communication; this is by far the most widely used standard in North America. There are some limitations to this standard, however, the most crucial being speed. For an acceptable degree of reliability, the baud rate must be limited to three hundred, or about thirty characters per second.

Selecting a Modem. Connecting your Apple II to the phone usually requires two pieces of hardware: a serial communications card and a modem. Each of these costs between one hundred and two hundred dollars and is available from

Apple as well as from several independent suppliers. One system, the Hayes Microcomputer Products Micromodem II, has a built-in communications card, and costs about the same as each other modem and card combined. The Hayes Micromodem II was the peripheral used as the basis for this article.

On a single peripheral board, the Micromodem II combines a serial interface and modem with PROM firmware for easy use; a separate Microcoupler makes the direct connection to the phone lines. The Micromodem provides all common modes of operation (full/half duplex, 110/300 baud, answer/originate) and, because it is an integrated direct connect modem, it also allows auto answer/originate. This means that the Micromodem can automatically dial the phone or answer it, in case you desire remote access to your Apple. All these functions are easily accessed from Basic through the on-board PROM.

The Micromodem recognizes control character commands from the keyboard and several other commands from a remote terminal. More sophisticated programming of the modem is possible through a number of software switches or registers, all of which are documented in the owner's manual.

An advantage of a modem is the ability to download programs from other computer systems. However, some avail-

# Glossary

**ABBS.** Apple bulletin board system. A CBBS that is run on an Apple II computer. See *CBBS*.

Asynchronous. A method of serial data transmission whereby the decoding clock signal is transmitted indirectly in the format of the actual data. The data is also said to be self-clocking.

Acoustic coupler. A device for connecting a modem to the telephone network by placing the telephone handset into a holder containing a microphone and speaker.

Answer mode. The state of the host modem while awaiting or having established connection with a calling modem.

Auto-answer. The ability of a modem to answer the phone when it rings and then attempt to establish connection with a calling modem.

Baud rate. Loosely, bits per second of

transmitted data. With the normal eight data bits (seven-bit ASCII plus parity), one start bit, and one stop bit for each byte, the number of characters or bytes sent per second equals the baud rate divided by ten.

Bell System 103. A standard for telecommunications specifying modem frequencies and modulation techniques.

CBBS. Community bulletin board system. A computer system that allows other people to call in and read bulletins, post messages, download programs.

Data set. Another name for modem.

Direct Connect. A type of modem that connects directly to the phone network by plugging in the modular phone jack.

**Download.** Transferring a program or file from a computer system into your own computer.

Forum 80. A CBBS run on a Radio

Shack TRS-80 computer. See CBBS.

FSK. Frequency shift keying. A modulation technique using two different frequencies to represent binary data.

Full duplex. Simultaneous two-way communication: normal telephone conversation is full duplex.

Half duplex. Communication one way at a time: CB radio is half duplex; parties must take turns talking and listening.

Modem. MOdulator-DEModulator. A device for converting binary data into audio signals capable of being sent over telephone lines.

Null character. The ASCII character (00) sent by a computer that is ignored by a receiving device. Null characters are typically used with hard-copy (printing) terminals to give the printhead time to return to the left margin after printing



able computer systems will download only to the Micromodem at present.

Using a Modem. Perhaps the best way to describe the operation of a modem is to show a sample session of how one would "log on" to a remote computer system from the Micromodem II. After turning on the computer, you simply type:

[User's responses in italic]

IN#n assuming in Basic; n ctrl-K from monitor; n is the slot in which you have your Micromodem.

ctrl-A

MICROMODEM: ? ctrl-F

MICROMODEM: BEGIN TERM ctrl-A

(Now running terminal program)

MICROMODEM: ? ctrl-Q MICROMODEM: DIALING:

346-1849 <cr>

(Calling Woodland Hills ABBS)
MICROMODEM: AWAIT CARR.

MICROMODEM: CONN.

(ABBS has answered!) TYPE  $\langle C/R \rangle \langle cr \rangle$ 

(Greeting message received

from ABBS)

TYPE <C/R> <cr>

## WELCOME TO THE WOODLAND HILLS

The first command, IN#n, informs the Apple II that the modem is there, but otherwise there is no change until one of the modem's commands is issued.

each line.

Originate mode. The state of a calling modem when it is attempting, or has established, connection with a computer system.

RS-232. An interface standard for serial data communication that specifies voltage levels and connector pin assignments.

Serial communication. A method of transferring data one bit at a time, as opposed to bytewise (parallel).

Synchronous. A method of serial data transmission where the encoding clock signal is transmitted separately and then used by the decoder to recover the data.

Sysop. SYStem OPerator. The person in charge of a computer system.

Upload. Transferring a program or file from your computer into another computer system.

As you can see, all commands to the Micromodem begin with Control-A. Thus, whenever Control-A is typed on the keyboard, the Micromodem displays the line "MICROMODEM: ?" indicating that it is ready for another command character.

At this point, you type a Control-F. This tells the modem to put the Apple in the terminal mode running full duplex. Basically, this just shuts off the Apple's operating system and Basic interpreter, allowing the keyboard and video display to communicate solely through the modem. This is necessary because you want to talk to the remote computer and not to the Apple, which would mostly respond with syntax errors.

Although the Apple has not taken the role of a dumb terminal, it is possible to switch back to the Apple's operating system at any point. Control-A Control-X does this, returning you to find the Apple just where you left it before entering the terminal mode.

The next command, Control-A Control-Q, tells the Micromodem that you wish to dial the remote computer. The modem will then simulate the phone being picked up, and, after a short delay (to get a dial tone), it starts to dial the number you type in. Hitting <cr>
 after the last digit informs the modem that you have finished dialing; hopefully, the line is ringing.

At this point the modem is listening to the line, waiting for the other computer to answer and send its carrier tone. When the modem detects this carrier, it conveys this fact on the screen and starts sending its own carrier to the other modem. Then you are ready to begin communicating with the other computer.

In this example, the remote computer (an ABBS) has sent us a message requesting that we send a <cr>
. This is a typical greeting that allows the remote computer to ascertain that a terminal has called and that it is set at the proper baud rate. If the line had been busy or was not answered within thirty seconds, the modem would have hung up and displayed: MICROMODEM: HUNG UP.

All the Micromodem commands can be imbedded into a Basic program to run on the Apple. This allows you to write, for example, an auto-dialer program containing the names and numbers of many computer systems, enabling you to dial them with one or two keystrokes. Placing the modem in the auto-answer mode is even simpler. Just type:

IN#r

PR#n

where n is the modem slot.

The modem is now ready to answer the phone when it rings and attempt to establish communication with another modem. With the appropriate software, you could set up your own bulletin board system—a menu of messages others can read when dialing your modem—or simply leave the computer in this state allowing another terminal to call and take over control of the Apple.

Experience with an Alien. This idea intrigued me, so I decided to try working my Apple from a friend's TRS-80.

Since I wanted to put the Apple through its paces—from entering the machine language monitor to booting a disk and finally running programs—I knew I would have to add the following line to the disk's hello program:

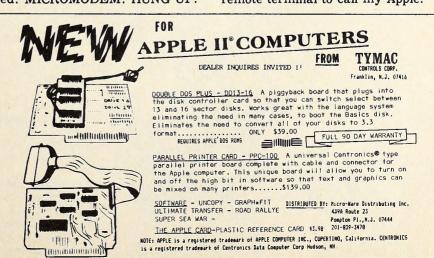
0 PRINT "dIN#n": PRINT "dPR#n" Where d is Control-D and n is the slot number of the modem. This is necessary because booting a disk will disconnect any peripheral cards and this line effectively hooks in the modem again.

The next step was to select a disk with programs on it that were suitable for use with the modem. Anything that used the Apple's graphics was of no worth since the remote terminal was a TRS-80 and would not be capable of displaying these. A disk of text games seemed a reasonable choice. After modifying its hello program, I hit reset, called the Monitor language, and initialized the modem:

\* 3k

\* 3p

Where k is Control-K and p is Control-P. Now I was ready to use my friend's remote terminal to call my Apple.



We proceeded to the computer room where he warmed up his TRS-80. As we called back to my house, the modem worked perfectly, answering the phone and putting our remote TRS-80 into full control (well, almost full control) of my Apple. I did some tricks with the Apple's monitor, to the awe of my TRS-80-owner friend, and then booted the disk.

Everything was working well. The disk booted and began running its hello program—a catalog menu program. During the working of the program, the Apple prompted for a single keystroke to select which program on the disk to run.

At this point, the Apple seemed to die. No matter what we typed on the terminal, nothing happened. It became apparent that the menu program, written in Integer Basic, used a peek function to read the Apple keyboard directly (similar to the GET statement in Applesoft). Because a peek directs the Apple to look in its own memory to see if a certain instruction has been typed, the Apple was waiting for someone to type on its keyboard. A call home to my wife on a different line soon brought life back into the computer and we continued on.

After this experience and looking at many of my programs, I realized that the great majority of my programs contained peeks, pokes, calls, and tabs that would work only with the Apple. Most however, could be modified slightly to make them more suitable for remote use via the modem.

The addition of a modem has opened up new uses for the Apple. One quickly finds oneself using a list of modem-accessible computer systems like the one accompanying this article, as well as larger Micror the be three-p er Bull

This is a partial list of free bulletin boards and services you can contact by modem. Asterisked entries are usually available round the clock.

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	Chicago IL Chicago IL	Forum 80 Forum 80	(312) 269-8083 (312) 296-7486
	Ariington Hts IL	ABBS	(312) 255-6489
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	Torrance CA	Prog Sales	(213) 329-3715
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	Washington DC	CBBS*	(202) 281-2125
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	Wyckoff NJ	ABBS	(201) 891-7441
	Princeton NJ	Forum 80	(201) 874-6833
	Pompton Plains NJ	ABBS	(201) 835-7228
	Vernon NJ	Forum 80	(201) 764-4974
	Union NJ	Forum 80	(201) 688-7117
	Monmouth NJ	Forum 80*	(201) 528-6623
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time-sharing systems such as net and The Source. And this is just eginning. In the second part of this part article, we'll look at Computlletin Board Systems.	Miami FL Hollywood FL Chicago IL Ariington Hts IL Chicago IL Chicago IL	ABBS* ABBS ABBS ABBS Forum 80 Forum 80	(305) 821-74 (305) 989-96 (312) 236-75 (312) 255-64 (312) 269-80 (312) 296-74
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# MARKETA Reviews

Apple Galaxian. By Tony Suzuki. The people who brought you Godzilla, Rodan, Gammera, and Mothra on the movie screen have created a whole new set of monsters for the Apple. Taking a page from American filmmakers, Tony Suzuki of Star-Craft in Japan has written an invaders game with rabid fruits as the adversary, a la Day of the Triffids or Attack of the Killer Tomatoes.

December of 1980 proved to be a big month for the antivegetarian folk. First, the movie *Popeye* revealed that the title character has always hated spinach, much to the relief of all of us who never wanted to pack cans of the green stuff around to ward off bullies.

Now, the fruit haters can get their revenge by combatting bananas, oranges, and apples.

Nasir's Star Cruiser was the logical extension of the original Super Invaders. Apple Galaxian holds the same relationship with Star Cruiser.

In Galaxian, eighteen downright nasty fruits move across the top of the screen in *Invaders* fashion. They also peel off, singly or in bunches, to attack, perfectly willing to sacrifice themselves in the best kamikaze tradition to effect your cannon's death.

Not only are these critters naturally mean, they seem to take it personally if you succeed in gunning down some of their ilk. The better you do, and the higher you score, the more vicious and unpredictable they become.

Nothing yet created for the Apple matches the vindictiveness of a lone orange when your score is above seven thousand and you've killed the other members of its raiding party. Consummate skill is required to do battle with this devil.

One of the more satisfying elements of the program, which is beautifully done in colorful hi-res, is that each time you decimate a raiding party, a win flag is hoisted in the lower right corner of the screen. You will be destroyed eventually, but your accomplishments are duly noted.

The author is a twenty-one-year-old college student who is apparently without honor in his own land. As Gary Carlston of publisher Broderbund tells it, Suzuki was directed toward a career in medicine before he became hooked on programming. He's now switched his major to philosophy and spends his spare time programming for Star-Craft.

Programming, being a fairly recent occupational development, does not rank high as a vocation among tradition-oriented Japanese. Suzuki is looked upon as somewhat of a disappointment even within his own family.

However, Suzuki's programming accomplishment in Apple Galaxian merits the highest praise and greatest esteem. Steve Shendelman, general manager of the Data Domain retail outlet in Schaumburg, Illinois, called the program the finest example of Apple hi-res graphics yet and the buy of the past Christmas season.

Technical assets notwithstanding, anyone who hates fruit enough to make them the villains certainly stands in high honor in our household.

ARI

Apple Galaxian by Tony Suzuki. Star-Craft, Japan. Published in the United States by Broderbund Software, Eugene, OR. Applesoft ROM, 48K, disk. \$24.95.

**ABM.** By Silas Warner. A fast-moving new twist on the invader games, *ABM* is contemporary, set on earth rather than space. The player directs numerous antiballistic missiles in an attempt to save six U.S. cities from missile attack. The missiles begin their slow streak through the sky individually, but the better your defense, the more missiles come at once and the faster they fall.

Just when you think you've mastered it, you're treated to some missiles that work like fireworks, bursting into six prongs, each aimed directly at one of the cities. If you can hit these at the start of the forking, you can stop them; otherwise, it's time to choose between cities.

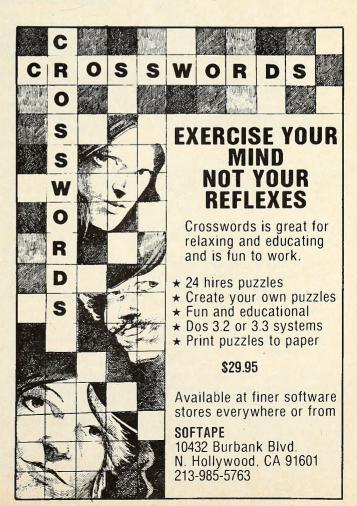
Although the game is no different in philosophy than space shootouts, the fact that the cities being destroyed are ones we all know and love may make the game unpalatable to those who cannot divorce the computer game from reality without the game's cooperation. When the game does cooperate—by calling the enemy aliens, monsters, or even your own hangups—the same people thoroughly enjoy the game.

Paddles control whether you fire inside or outside antiballistic missiles and placement of your shot. You must shoot at the beginning of the oncoming streak: if you're short, your ABM will explode too soon; if you're long, you'll merely cut off the tail of the enemy missile, and the warhead will continue on its course.

ABM, based on a popular arcade game, was written by Silas Warner, creator of Robot War, in his spare time. It shows the excellence of a game into which much time and effort were put.

ABM, by Silas Warner. MUSE Software, Baltimore, MD. \$24.95.

Phantoms Five. By Nasir. It seems as though a few weeks ago, but actually it's a few months ago, few computer owners had ever heard of Nasir. Since then, his prolific stream of beauti-



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fully drawn, fast-moving arcade-type games has made his name nearly as well-known as that of Bill Budge. Phantoms Five is his latest release on the market, but not his latest effort: that, called Space Eggs, is promised for mid-February release.

In Phantoms Five, you have five bombers to pilot over an enemy military camp, one at a time. The object is twofold: to achieve Level 5, accomplished by flying over the entire enemy facility five times without being shot down; and to build a high score. The latter becomes the sole effort once the former is achieved-if you get that far.

You can see your own plane moving as the earth scrolls below-in full-color hi-res. Bombing is a matter of timing your shots to have the bombs land on appropriate lettered targets, using the game paddle or joystick buttons. The paddle dial steers your plane. For an alternate point of view, toggling the space bar lets you look through your bombsight.

Mindless bombing won't do, because there are some you must avoid: hitting any of several prisoner-of-war camps halves your score, the hospital takes you back to zero.

The installations on land are not idle. The enemy in this case is identified: you are fighting the Atarians. They are as eager to down your plane as you are to take out their key facilities. You cannot see their artillery, only the effects. And when your plane is downed, you can see it fall to earth and explode. Incidentally, you earn the appropriate points if you happen to crash on a target. Every little bit helps . . .

There's another twist: the Atarians are apt to send up fighters to get you, about once a round. When they do, you are warned of the air attack and your downward view is replaced by a forward view. Beautifully drawn and animated planes attack two at a time, coming at you faster the longer you hold them off. Your paddle button becomes your trigger, the dial your aimer. Once you have dispatched the fleet of planes, or they have dispatched you, in which case you'll see your windshield shatter, you are switched back to the downward view for another go-round.

Phantoms Five by Nasir. Sirius Software, Sacramento, CA. Apple II, DOS 3.2 or 3.3. \$29.95.

Ultracheckers is an interesting twist on an old game that makes it a worthwhile addition to your library of Apple strate-

Checkers programs normally rank slightly below crashed disks on my esteem scale because of the essential futility of the effort. If the program is well constructed, you can't beat the higher difficulty levels; if the program is poorly constructed, why bother?

But Ultracheckers throws in the interesting deviation of playing by international rules. These vary from American rules in that the board is ten squares each way, instead of eight; all pieces must jump backward, not just kings; and kings can move more than one space at a time along diagonals, which leads to a king jumping a piece three or four squares away.

These rules change the strategy of the game so much as to make it almost totally different than conventional checkers.

The program is well done with excellent hi-res graphics and easy input of moves. Whether a player who masters the intricacies of the game has a chance against the computer at the most advanced levels is still a question—the easiest levels have so far proved a sufficient test for this reviewer. Ultracheckers by Most, from Malibu Microcomputing, Malibu, CA. 32K, disk. \$29.95.

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**Z-TERM**, by Bill Blue: A flexible communications package for the Apple II equipped with Z80 Softcard\* and the CP/M\* environment. Allows file transfers to or from all types of dial-in systems. Fully supports Micromodem Il and most other communication devices, as well as 80 column display boards and external terminals! Utilizes standard CP/M sequential text files, with up to a 40K internal buffer (using additional RAM or Language Card.) Supports multiple modes of data transfer and includes keyboard macros, autodial (with Micromodem II), and upper/lower case

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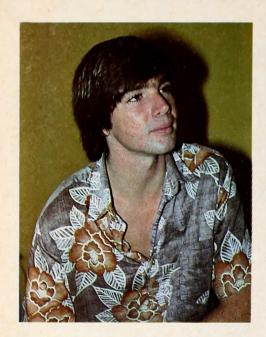
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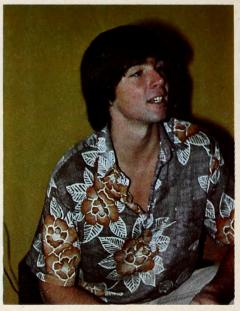
All programs require 48K and Applesoft in ROM or language card. Specify DOS 3.2 or 3.3. California residents add 6% to all prices.

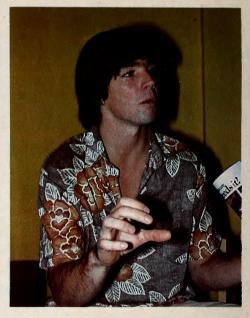
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## BY ROBERT KOEHLER WITH PHOTOGRAPHS BY KURT A WAHLHER

The notion of microcomputer software selling solely on the name of its programmer would have been treated as absurd two years ago. Now, it is a growing phenomenon that isn't likely to subside. Programs, particularly games, are increasingly often packaged with the identifying stamp of the author on them, and, if the author's name is not prominently displayed on the packaging, users know the difference nevertheless.

Today, no name is more instantly recognizable in the microcomputer world than that of Bill Budge. As the author of such popular packages as *Trilogy* and *Space Album*, Budge has created a particular graphic style that sets him apart: a fluid sense of movement, usually in the outer reaches of space, with engrossing vector-structured images. That Budge's unique style is part of the reason for his

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3239 Linda Dr. Winston-Salem, N. C. 27106 Phone [919] 748-8446 or 924-2889 and his publisher's (California Pacific) success is undoubted; that style is a germane aspect of a program is a matter of fact for Budge.

"A creative programmer," he asserts, "should, by definition, generate a style in the work he or she does."

Disney Influence Bore Fruit. The seeds of what users find so visually exciting in Budge's games lie in animation tinged by the fantastic. "The reason I first bought my Apple was to do Disney-style animation. I like to play with unusual ideas that require unique imagery, which is why animation is my first love. The idea of fantasy with animation was especially spurred by my admiration for Ray Harryhausen."

Animator Harryhausen's lifelike monsters and fairy-tale creatures for the movies (*The Seventh Voyage of Sinbad*) have been objects of reverence for animation fans for years. Budge counts himself among that legion. "The emotionalism and individuality of his creatures, plus the meticulous eye to detail," he explains, "is something I would like to integrate into my own work."

All this suggests that Budge has a yearning for the earthly after his forays into the galaxies. "None of the games I've done is very subtle," he says. "How deep or intellectually challenging can shooting down spaceships be? Besides this, the space trend is bound to become outdated. It'll be amusing to see how old-fashioned space graphics of today look in ten years. Since it's the current thing to do, there is a glut of it. And how simple they are to make! After all, the programmer/artist is dealing with little more than stars on a black background and some shapes."

Programmer/Artist Looks to New Techniques. The programmer/artist is what Budge quintessentially is. He ex-

presses a healthy, critical discontent with his past achievements and a persistent zeal about projects in the throes of speculation and germination.

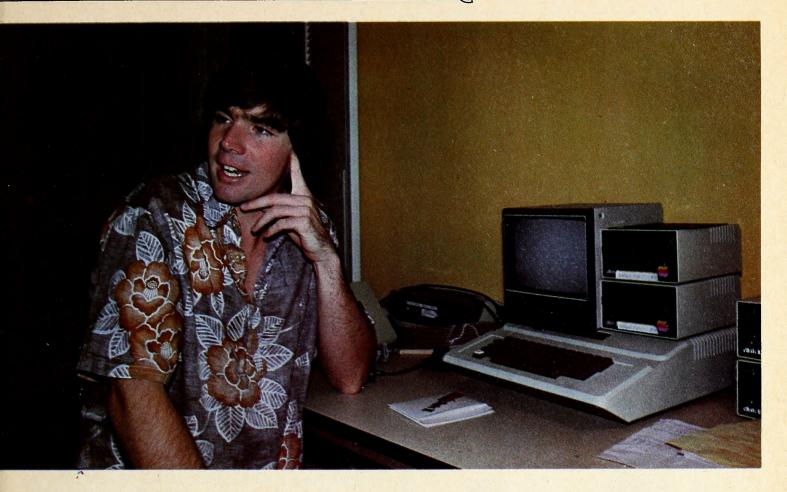
"The early games were inspired by the vector games I saw in the arcades," Budge recalls. "I was very impressed with their fine lines that gave the illusion of infinite resolution. I wanted to duplicate that on the Apple, but, frankly, I don't feel I achieved that. The games were composed of transparent line drawings and didn't really exploit what the Apple, being a kind of pixel machine, does well: drawing lines with dots."

Emerging from this dissatisfaction is a new technique "to draw bit maps on the screen very fast. It's making my old line-drawing technique obsolete. I'm spending about one-tenth of the time I once devoted to a graphics program—with twenty-five lines, code, and some tables, it's the ultimate in speed. Now I want to do all of the old games over again!"

Endings Are Mysteries Programming Unlocks. New keys like the dot technique that open programming padlocks are a relief to someone like Budge searching for the small breakthroughs that will make his ideas realizable on screen. But, then, there is the hurdle of every new program itself.

"I like to write programs for the Apple in which I don't know the ending. I especially like the tension and suspense that comes from not knowing if I can pull it off. For instance, I'm not sure how the game I'm presently working on will look in its final form. When I started, I wasn't sure if I could do it at all.

"Not knowing how a game will end is something I unconsciously strive for. In Death Star from Space Album, I added that last, toughest target as an afterthought when the entire game had already been completed. Yet it is that



# A Portrait of Bill Budge

feature that makes the game so effective for many people."

This risky process, he speculated, is very much like writing. "I write and program the same way: from the top down. And then, there is the refining, constantly going over passages. In a program, it's code. In a story, it's a paragraph. The agony of the creative process is knowing that this part or that part is not quite right, and staying up until three in the morning polishing it, or, as we programmers say, iterating. If you're a perfectionist, iterating is a full-time job.

"A good writer doesn't know how a story will end. He's concentrating on good characters. Many authors claim that they simply let their characters loose and see where they go. Sometimes, a story writes itself. The same thing can happen with a program."

Robot War's New Concept Budges Imagination. When the user can write the story, as in the case of MUSE's Robot War, Budge finds the possibilities enthralling. "The idea behind Robot War is wonderful, because it allows for an unprecedented degree of user participation. I would like to put together a package that lets people do much of the creative work themselves. It would have a language that one would use to define all the objects on screen, how they interact and move. In essence, creating characters. The user literally defines the game, like kids do when they invent a play."

This sense of play is important to him: "My better programs always originate from my love for playing with the machine." The Apple, he realized some time ago, permits a margin of programming freedom to let a playful spirit wander loose. "On a computer like the Apple, whatever you want to draw is up to you. It's all free, which is a great attraction of graphics. There are no worries about expensive hardware in this medium. If you have the software, you're only as limited as your imagination." In Budge's case, it is hard to conceive of such limits.

Life Away from the Keyboard. But he does have a limit to the amount of time

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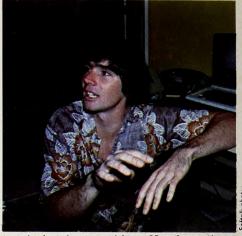
he spends in front of a keyboard. "I sometimes wonder if I'm going to spend the rest of my life looking at a video tube. . ." So he indulges in his whims—for pinball, for a bicycle ride from his newly purchased home in Oakland, for some tanning during the summer months when the San Francisco Bay fog dissolves, or for astronomy: "I'd like to build a small observatory on my patio and hook it up to the Apple. And if I could take my Apple outside all the time, I would do that."

The Apple and Budge have more than a one-on-one relationship, however. A couple of days every week, he can be found in Cupertino working on software development for Apple Computer Inc.,



which he has found quite to his liking. "Apple has put together a great group: Charlie Kellner, who has a spectacular new keyboard for the Mountain synthesizer board, Andy Hertzfeld, Pete Rowe—and Bob Bishop, who I talk with just about every day. The man's a genius, chock full of good ideas, like his micropainter that has a palette of twenty-one colors." This collective work, trading ideas with peers, offers Budge a kind of ideal counterbalance to the solitary labors back home.

Framing a Program. The laborious moments at home are part of the necessary yoke to bear, be they spent completing a code or putting the finishing



touch in the graphics. He does these things with sheer discipline by eliminating all outside distractions. "The world is full of them," he says, noting that, with the last-minute work, "it's like framing a painting: after the fun, the finishing touches have to be done."

There is a different kind of discipline involved in the constant generation of new ideas, which Budge seems unusually adept at. The animator in him ensures that the programming will always be at the service of the ideas, which allows him to invent an alternative to invading Martians and spaceships: "How about attacking piranha? It would demand the same agility and skill from the player as any space game, but would add the images of ferocious fish chomping down on their prey. Nothing matches the visual entertainment of living organisms in action-the Harryhausen touch. This is what I like, but whether thousands of users will like it too is the troubling unknown. The pressure that derives from this is ever-present, and the more I can mentally eliminate it from my work, the happier I'll be.'

Like many in the microcomputer industry, Bill Budge is in his twenties, and appreciative of his parents' support of his goals. "They are very excited about my success." But, he modestly adds, "Since the Apple is doing so phenomenally well, anyone who makes games for it is going to see some of that success come their way."

Fun Breeds Fun—with Integrity. With that success comes the ability to observe, with some considerable experience, the pitfalls of his profession. "It can be a weird way to make a living, largely because of the volatile market and the competition, which is getting stronger all the time. The beginning programmer must remember not to get tangled in the web of just making money. If you do, then you compromise the quality of the program and, worse, yourself."

He smiles, as if recalling something he told himself when he first recognized that he was, indeed, a programmer. "Do what is fun for you, and, more often than not, you'll create something that will be great fun for others."



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# Softalk Presents The Bestsellers

Softalk's Bestseller List takes on a new appearance this month with the addition of two supplementary lists of programs. The new lists chart the leading programs bought for business purposes and for serious home and hobby uses.

However, the biggest bestseller news this month was the toppling of *VisiCalc* as the leading program. *Apple Galaxian*, an arcade game in the *Invaders* genre, captured the imagination of the Apple owners throughout the nation and walked away with overall top honors.

Because no industry statistics are systematically kept, it is not possible to verify *Galaxian*'s December sales as a onemonth record for the industry. However, it seems likely that *Galaxian*'s nationwide retail sales in December exceed those of any other program in a single month in the short history of the Apple microcomputer.

Such a claim must naturally ignore sales made via mail by software publishers. Such sales are not independently verifiable and cannot be taken into account.

Ben Herrman of Computerland of Ithaca noted that the Christmas season brought a dramatic change in the configuration of software sales. "We were much heavier in the sale of games and entertainment programs in December, reflecting the gift-giving choices of Apple owners."

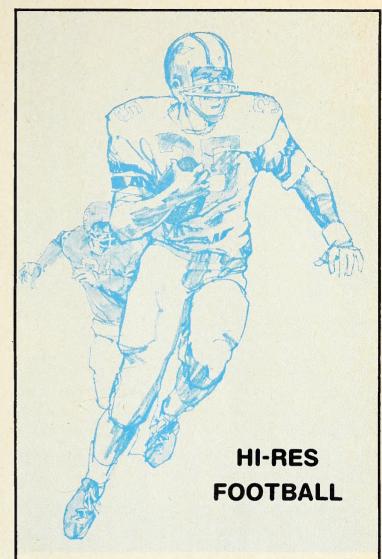
That was the case in general, with entertainment product doing relatively stronger business throughout the country than more serious product. Nevertheless, the overall strength and value of *VisiCalc* continued to show as it repulsed several other entertainment challengers to achieve a commanding hold on second place.

## **Business 10**

- 1. VisiCalc, Software Arts Inc./Dan Bricklin and Robert Frankston, Personal Software
- 2. Apple Plot, Apple Computer Inc.
- 3. Data Factory, Bill Passauer, Micro Lab
- 4. CCA Data Management System, Creative Computer Applications, Personal Software
- 5. Easy Writer, John Draper, Information Unlimited
- 6. Apple Writer, Apple Computer Inc.
- 7. BPI General Ledger, John Moss and Ken Debower, BPI
- 8. Apple PIE, Tom Crossley, Programma
- 9. DB Master, Barney Stone, Stoneware
- 10. SuperText II, Ed Zaron, MUSE

## Home/Hobby 10

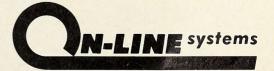
- 1. DOS 3.3, Apple Computer Inc.
- 2. DOS Tool Kit, Apple Computer Inc.
- 3. Typing Tutor, Image Producers, Microsoft
- 4. Bill Budge's 3-D Graphics Package, Bill Budge, California Pacific
- 5. Enhanced Paper Tiger Graphics, David K. Hudson, Granite Station
- 6. Super Disk Copy, Sensible Software
- 7. Apple World, Paul Lutus, United Software of America
- 8. LISA Assembler, Randy Hyde, Programma
- 9. 3-D Graphics Animation Package, Bruce Artwick, Sub-Logic
- 10. Dow Jones News & Quotes Reporter, Apple Computer Inc.



This is the football game you always knew the Apple was capable of, but no one could deliver—until now.

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Because of the December emphasis on entertainment programs for gift giving, it almost seems quixotic to begin charting more serious programs with December results. However, there is no season to business and serious software sales. Apples purchased for more serious uses require software support, regardless of the time of year.

Softalk divided the serious software into two categories, reflecting the diverse uses to which the software is put. In some cases the placement of a program in one category or the other was arbitrary. For instance, the majority of Typing Tutors from Microsoft are sold to business users. However, the program itself was placed in the home/hobby category on the theory that it is not a business tool per se.

As would be expected, VisiCalc dominated the Business 10 list. Most noteworthy achievement of any program in the Business 10 list was that of DB Master by Barney Stone of Stoneware. In its first full month of national release, the program achieved ninth place on the Business 10.

Also noteworthy in the Business 10 was the reassertion of Easy Writer as bestselling word processor. Last month's results had shown Apple Writer as pulling ahead.

Apple-franchised retail stores representing approximately 8 percent of all sales of Apple and Apple-related products volunteered to participate in the poll.

Respondents were contacted early in January to ascertain their sales leaders for the month of December.

The only criterion for inclusion on the list was number of sales madesuch other criteria as quality of product, profitability to the computer retailer, and personal preference of the individual respondents were not considered.

Respondents in January represented every geographical area of the continental United States as well as Hawaii.

Results of the responses were tabulated using a formula that resulted in the index number to the left of the program name in the Top Thirty listing. The index number is an arbitrary measure of relative strength of the programs listed. Index numbers are correlative only for the month in which they are printed; readers cannot assume that an index rating of 50 in one month represents equivalent sales to an index number of 50 in another month.

Probability of statistical error is plus-or-minus 6.4 percent, which translates roughly into the theoretical possibility of a change of five points, plus or minus, in any index number.



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In the Home/Hobby 10, Apple's DOS 3.3 was the leader, although its sales are lagging as many Apple II owners have already converted to the 3.3 operating system. DOS Tool Kit was second, narrowly edging Typing Tutor.

Most notable about the Home/Hobby 10 was the inclusion of Granite Station's Enhanced Paper Tiger Graphics Software. Many retailers report a sale of the program with each IDS printer sold.

It should be noted that inclusion of a program in these supplementary lists is not grounds for exclusion from the Top Thirty. The Top Thirty list remains the measure of a program's overall marketplace acceptance vis a vis all other Apple products.

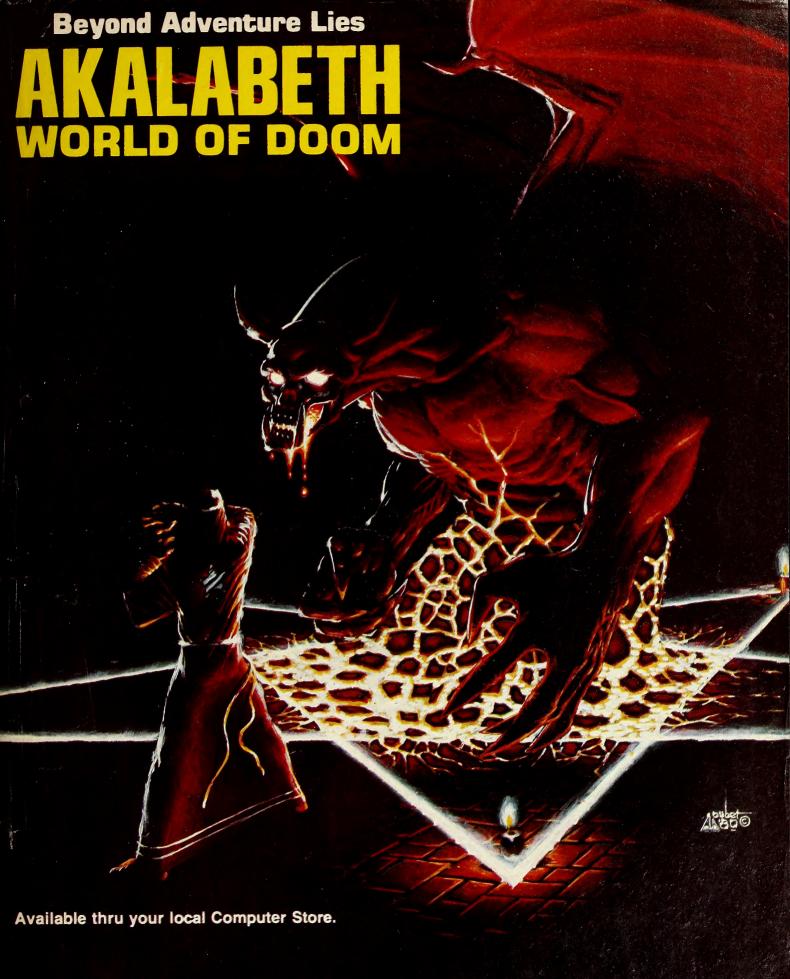
December appears to have been a record-setting month for Apple-related software. For that reason, it is necessary to caution that the disappearance of a particular program from the Top Thirty is not necessarily an indication that its sales dropped off, but merely an indication that its sales were lower relative to other programs in the marketplace.

J		ILE	: IOP TRIITLY
1.	_	97.22	Apple Galaxian, Tony Suzuki, Broderbund
2.	1.	69.44	Software VisiCalc, Software Arts Inc./Dan Bricklin and
3.	5.	53.42	Robert Frankston, Personal Software Flight Simulator, Bruce Artwick, SubLogic
4.	4.	45.58	Hi-Res Adventure #2: The Wizard and the

Systems 41.66 7. Super Invaders, M. Hata, Creative Comput-

Princess, Roberta and Ken Williams, On-Line

- 8. 39.17 Dogfight, Bill Basham, Micro Lab
- Hi-Res Football, Jay Sullivan and Ken 14. 37.03 Williams, On-Line Systems
- Sargon, Dan and Kathe Spracklen, Hayden 8. 17. 34.90
- Star Cruiser, Nasir, Sirius Software 3. 34.90
- 10. 6. 33.12 Cyber Strike, Nasir, Sirius Software
- 11. 2. 32.05 DOS 3.3, Apple Computer Inc.
- Asteroids in Space, Bruce Wallace, Quality 12. 12. 31.69 Software
- 9. 13. 30.98 Apple Plot, Apple Computer Inc.
- 20. Bill Budge's Space Album, Bill Budge, Cali-14. 27.78 fornia Pacific
- 26.35 Hellfire Warrior, Automated Simulations 15. 11.
- Data Factory, Bill Passauer, Micro Lab 10. 25.99 16.
- 17. 13. 25.28 DOS Tool Kit, Apple Computer Inc.
- Typing Tutor, Image Producers, Microsoft 18.
- 16. 23.50 Odyssey, Bob Clardy, Synergistic Software 19.
- ABM, Silas Warner, MUSE 20. 23.15
- Adventure, Software Associates/Gordon Let-21. 22. 19.59
- win, Microsoft Computer Quarterback, Dan Bunten, Strate-27. 19.23 gic Simulations
- CCA Data Management System, Creative 18.87 15.
- Computer Applications, Personal Software 18.16 Hi-Res Adventure #1: Mystery House, Rober-24.
- ta and Ken Williams, On-Line Systems
- Temple of Apshai, Automated Simulations 17.09 25. 18. Bill Budge's 3-D Graphics Package, Bill 16.38 26. 30. Budge, California Pacific
  - Planetoids, Marc Goodman, Adventure In-25. 16.38 ternational (previously called Asteroids)
- Easy Writer, John Draper, Information In-27. 15.67 ternational
  - 15.67 Planet Miners, National Microcomputer Associates, Avalon Hill
- 21. 15.31 Apple Writer, Apple Computer Inc.



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