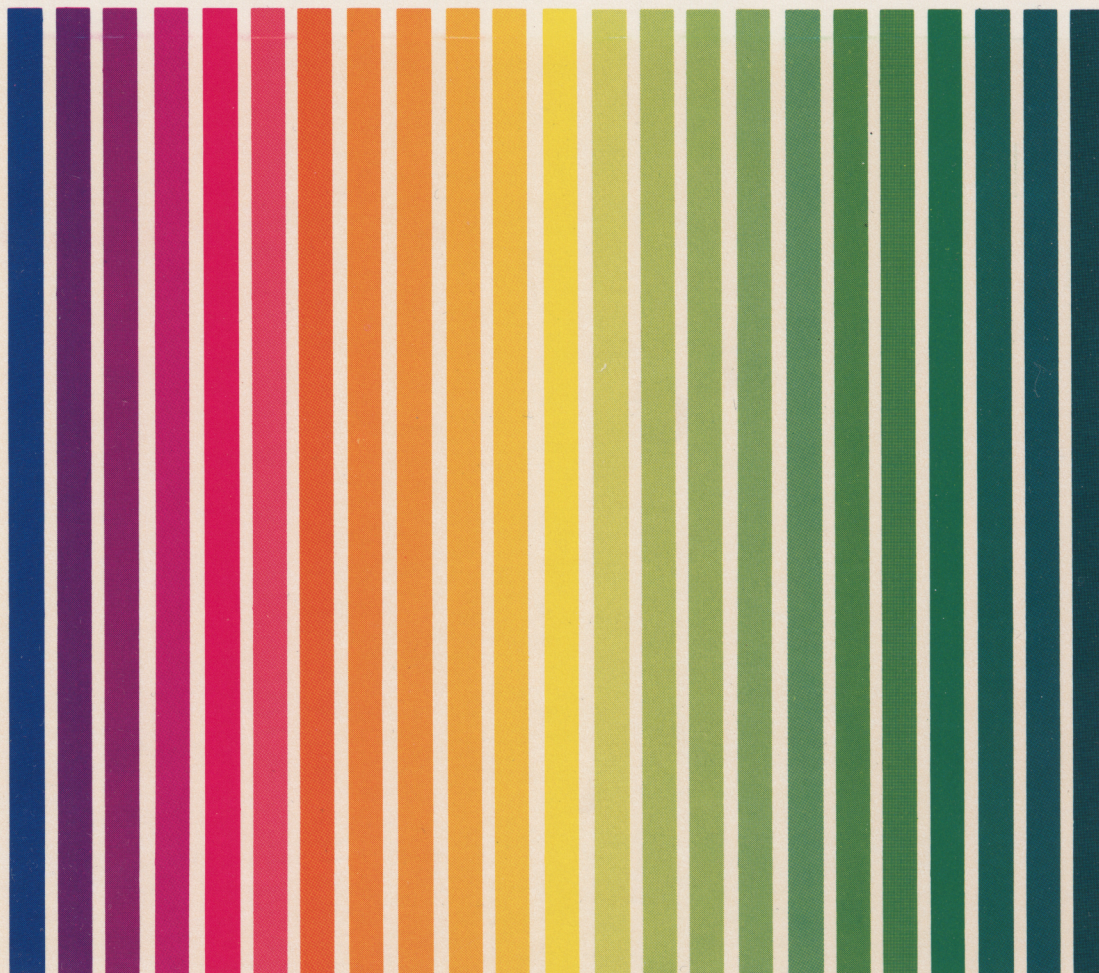


APX ATARI® PROGRAM EXCHANGE



Chris Crawford

SOURCE CODE FOR EASTERN FRONT (1941)

APX-20095

User-Written Software for ATARI Home Computers

Chris Crawford

SOURCE CODE FOR EASTERN FRONT (1941)

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SOURCE CODE FOR EASTERN FRONT (1941)

by

Chris Crawford

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EASTERN FRONT DOCUMENTATION PACKAGE

This package contains material of value to any programmer attempting to study the program EASTERN FRONT (1941). My purpose in making these materials available is to provide programmers with an instructive lesson in designing and programming a major game. This program demonstrates many aspects of the game designer's art: high-level design concepts, algorithms for wargames, programming structure and technique, and specific applications of the special capabilities of the ATARI Home Computer™. I cannot claim that the program is of textbook clarity; indeed, it is fraught with clumsy inanities. I made no efforts to conceal or correct the mistakes in the program. I believe that most programmers live by a double standard. They expect all code to be clean, tight, and elegant, yet they are seldom able to achieve this goal. I wanted to show this program "warts and all". I am not proud of the warts; I simply won't deny their existence. Furthermore, they are themselves instructive. By studying them, the programmer can see how mistakes are made and can better avoid them.

My hope is that people will study these materials to become better programmers with the ATARI Home Computer. There will also be smaller-minded individuals who see them not as instructional materials but as sources of profit. I'm sure some yokel will perform some trivial modifications to the code and start selling WESTERN FRONT 1944 or some similar rip-off. Modifying an existing program is a useful exercise for the beginning programmer. Selling such a program without proper authorization is not legally secure, economically realistic, or professionally respectable. If you are seriously interested in modifying EASTERN FRONT 1941 for commercial reasons, then contact me before you begin work. I will entertain proposals for extensions which do not sully the original product.

This is a very complex program; to explain completely all aspects of the program would take far too much space. I have tried to include in this package all the key items that a programmer would need to understand the program. I assume that the user of this package is already a competent programmer who is familiar with assembly language and the structure of the ATARI Home Computer. I also assume that you have played the game and understand its functions. This makes my task shorter. If you are a beginning programmer, you will not be able to understand what is in here. Even the competent programmer will find some of the quirks of this program mystifying. A few of these strange quirks are brilliant strokes of programming genius; the majority are simple mistakes.

Chris Crawford

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EASTERN FRONT STRUCTURE

EASTERN FRONT 1941 is divided into six modules. The program was developed with the Atari Assembler/Editor cartridge, which has no linking facility. Therefore, the modules were linked by hand. This makes the program more difficult to understand and modify.

The six modules and their functions are as follows:

FONTSDAT	a data module containing character fonts for the map
EFT18D.ASM	Data module: display list, map and troop data
EFT18I.ASM	Interrupt routines: joystick, scrolling, orders
EFT18M.ASM	Mainline: initialization, movement, seasons
EFT18C.ASM	Combat: combat and logistics routines
EFT18T.ASM	Thinking: artificial intelligence routines

The sequence above is the historical sequence in which the modules were developed. The later modules are structurally higher than the earlier ones. They frequently make use of subroutines and tables in the earlier ones while the reverse is rare.

The program was designed to run in a 16K machine with a cassette only. To achieve this goal I had to scrunch the program very tightly. The lack of good linking facilities made scrunching a difficult task. I was forced to take some subroutines and data tables out of one module and insert them into another module. Many times the positioning of a subroutine or table was decided not by logic or structure but rather by the fortuitous discovery of a chunk of space in one module that was precisely the right size to accommodate the homeless code.

Virtually all of the memory space available to the 16K system is used. There are a few unused chunks of RAM, but they are rather small. I did preserve the 1K region used by the Operating System for its Mode 0 display list and display data. This RAM could be stolen by a desperate programmer, but the Mode 0 display shown while loading the program would go wild, possibly frightening the user into unfortunate recourse to the SYSTEM RESET key. The programmer should study the global memory map on page 54 very closely before appropriating any memory. You should also refer to the appropriate source code listing. I repeat, there is very little available memory.

DATA MODULE

This is the simplest of the modules. It is nothing more than a collection of data bytes. Many inexperienced programmers think of a program in terms of the executable code. The code is only one portion of the entire program. The data is the other major component. Both components are necessary, but many programmers neglect the data. Don't make this mistake. The data needs as much attention as the code.

MILITARY STATE VARIABLES

The first data tables are the values for the military units. These are presented in a more orderly fashion in the Unit Characteristics Chart on pages 56-58. There are 159 different units recognized in this game. Of these, 54 are German and 105 are Russian. These numbers are critical; you will see them often in the code in one form or another.

The first two data tables are CORPSX and CORPSY (lines 30-330). These tables specify the initial map coordinates for the military units, corps for the Germans and armies for the Russians. The coordinate system is the same one used for the map; see the map reproduced on page 55.

The next two data tables are MSTRNG and CSTRNG (lines 340-570). These tables store the muster and combat strength of the units. The combat strength is initialized at the beginning of the game to equal the muster strength.

Next comes the SWAP table (lines 580-790). This table serves two purposes. It contains the character type of the unit (infantry or armor) for use when the unit is put onto the map. The same table also acts as a buffer to store the terrain underneath the unit. The unit's image is swapped with the terrain image, hence the label.

The table called ARRIVE (lines 800-1000) tells the turn on which each unit first arrives on the map. It is a reinforcement schedule. Note that some units are set to arrive on turn 255. As in the real world, it is sometimes more convenient to postpone beyond reasonable limits some commitment that we cannot actually refuse but no longer wish to honor. This table is frequently used to determine if a unit is on the map. Many sections of code begin with LDA ARRIVE, X/CMP #\$FF/BEQ NEXT to weed out units that are either already dead or not yet on the map.

CORPT (lines 1180-1380) specifies the type of unit. There are many different types of units in this game, but only three types are recognized in the mechanics of the game: infantry, armor, and militia. I do recognize different types of units for identification purposes. There are panzergrenadier, mountain, paratroop, and SS units for the Germans and Guards, tank and shock armies for the Russians, among others. There are also the different nationalities. All these factors are encoded in the single CORPT constant.

CORPNO (lines 1390-1590) specifies the military unit number, as in the 48th Panzer Corps. This is another quantity that has no significance to the

operation of the game but is included for the unit description when a unit is examined. Such nonfunctional elements in a game are referred to as "color". I call them "dirt". My bad manners are exceeded only by my hypocrisy, for I still use such elements in my own games. Oink.

These eight parameters completely determine the state of a military unit. They were the first items I defined when I set about designing the game. By defining them at the outset, I fixed what the game would and would not be able to do. This lent focus to the design. Before doing any simulation, you must declare precisely what you know before you attempt to do anything with it.

WORDS TABLE

Another chunk of this module is devoted to the WORDS table (lines 1010-1170), which gives the text strings used in the text windows. I decided to use a fixed field size of eight characters rather than a variable field size. There are only a few cases where the words I need are too long to fit: SEPTEMBR, HUNGARAN, PARATRP, PZRGRNDR. The decision to use eight characters per field was a good one. The code to put text on the screen is fast and simple, and the data tables required are short.

CONVERTING BYTES TO DIGITS

Line 1600 begins one of the strangest ideas I have ever implemented in a program. It is also one of the stupidest. I was worried about the conversion of hexadecimal byte values in my tables into numeral strings on the screen. Whenever the player presses the button to raise a unit in the cursor, the interrupt routine must put a considerable amount of information into the text window. It must first find out which unit is in the cursor, then look up the unit's CORPNO, CORPT, MSTRNG, and CSTRNG. It must then translate all these quantities into readable text and place that text onto the text window. Furthermore, the entire operation must be completed during the 2000 machine cycles available in the vertical blank interrupt routine. These requirements impose severe time constraints on any code.

My solution was pretty ruthless. I created three tables in memory, one for the hundreds digit of a byte, one for the tens digit, and one for the ones digit. With these tables the task of hexadecimal to decimal text conversion became simple. I put the byte to be converted into the X register and LDA HDIGIT,X. That one instruction produces the hundreds digit. Similar operations with TDIGIT and ODIGIT give the other digits. The total time for conversion is 12 cycles. That's extremely fast! Unfortunately, it is also extremely RAM-expensive. Those three tables require 768 bytes.

The alternative is to calculate the conversion value rather than look it up. The following routine is a standard way to solve the problem:

```

;start with byte to be converted in accumulator
      LDX  #$FF
      SEC
LOOP1  INX
      SBC  #$64
      BCS  LOOP1
      STX  HDIGIT
      ADC  #$64
      LDX  #$FF
      SEC
LOOP2  INX
      SBC  #$0A
      BCS  LOOP2
      STX  TDIGIT
      ADC  #$0A
      STA  ODIGIT

```

This code will require at most 108 cycles to execute. Now, 108 cycles is not much machine time, but the conversion has to be done three times during vertical blank interrupt. Thus the method I chose to use saves me nearly 300 machine cycles out of 2000 available. That is why I chose a memory-wasteful algorithm.

Did I make the right decision? It is very difficult to calculate how many cycles my routine needs. I know that it consumes at least 1700 cycles in the worst case. Without a logic analyzer it is very difficult to say anything more. I might have gotten away with the standard algorithm. This discussion illustrates the nature of the guesswork that a designer must use. When you are in the early stages of writing a program, you have no way of knowing how big or how slow your code will be. You must rely on hunches. My hunch told me to trade memory for time. Such conservatism is very important in the early stages of the programming phase. Once a problem is built into a program, it is extremely difficult to expunge. Problems should be prevented before you have exhausted your reserves of memory and execution time.

MORE MISCELLANEOUS TABLES

The next table in the data module is called TXTTBL (lines 2450-2500). It is a table of long text messages. I chose a fixed field length of 32 bytes for these messages. There are only three messages here.

MONLEN (lines 2510-2520) is a table giving the lengths in days of the months. MONLEN is 13 bytes long. More astute readers may recall that this does not quite correspond with the number of months in a year. This is an example of lazy coding. I chose to number my months from 1 rather than zero. It made more sense to me. I was unwilling to hassle with the

redefinition problem arising from my inappropriate numbering system. Rather than think the problem through I decided on a brazen solution. "What the hell!", I cried, "Let's waste a byte! I've got plenty to spare!" I'm a devil-may-care rascal.

The next two tables, HMORDS and WHORDS (lines 2530-2540), keep track of the orders given to the units during the course of the game. They are initialized to zero at the beginning of the game. HMORDS tells how many valid orders are in storage, and WHORDS tells what the orders are. This game uses a rectangular grid, so each unit can move in any of four directions. It takes two bits to specify one of four orders. Thus, the two bytes of WHORDS allocated for each unit can store up to eight orders.

There is an interesting bug in EASTERN FRONT 1941 associated with these two tables. Under certain conditions HMORDS can get a value greater than eight. When this happens the arrow showing the future path of the unit keeps moving right off the edge of the map. I have never found the cause of the bug. The bug is rare and nondestructive, so I never bothered expending the time to track it down.

BEEPTB (line 2550) is a table of frequencies used to give feedback when the joystick is used to give orders.

ERRMSG (lines 2560-2630) is a table of error messages. Like the other text messages, I use a fixed field length of 32 bytes. Only four error messages are supported, yet together they consume 128 bytes of RAM. This demonstrates why textual error messages are so rare in personal computers.

The number and type of error messages are a revealing indication of the quality of human engineering in the program. The ideal program has no error messages, because it would make errors inconceivable. The four errors generated by this program could have been avoided with sufficient effort on my part. All four concern the entry of orders. The "only eight orders allowed" error could have been prevented by the simple expedient of using more bytes for storing orders. Of course, there has to be some kind of limit, and I think eight is a reasonable limit, so I can rest easy with this one. The "please wait for Maltakreuze" error was purely a matter of programmer convenience; I had problems implementing the code necessary to allow orders to be entered immediately, so I hid behind the excuse that the user should wait to see what he has already entered before he adds new orders. Again, this is a reasonable defense. I now think that I should have sped up the arrow so that it moves faster. This would have made the error less common. The error "That is a Russian unit" could have been dispensed with. It might have been better to ignore orders given to Russian units. I don't know about this one. The last error, "no diagonal moves allowed", bothers me greatly. I could have allowed diagonal moves, simply interpreting a diagonal move as a combination of horizontal and vertical moves. However, the resolution on the joystick is so poor that many people can mistakenly enter a diagonal move when they intended to enter only a horizontal or vertical move. I am torn between protecting my user and accommodating him.

The tables in lines 2640-2680 are used for logical manipulation of the joystick entries and for unit motion.

TRTAB (lines 2690-2700) is a table of monthly colors for trees. It is the table that allows me to change the color of the trees as the seasons go by. It is only 13 bytes long. The extra byte can be attributed to my wanton disregard for the requirements of tight coding.

MLTKRZ (line 2710) is a bit map of the maltese cross.

The RAM from \$6000-\$63FF is reserved for the two graphics character sets. They are contained in file FONTS.DAT.

The display list comes next (lines 2780-2830). It is rather long because I reload the memory scan counter on each ANTIC mode 7 line. This is necessary for proper fine scrolling. Note also the blank lines inserted into the display list.

ARRTAB (line 2840) is a bit map of the arrows used to display existing orders. One shape is used for each of the four cardinal directions.

The screen data for the text window comes next. An interesting oddity of the text window arises from the history of the program. I originally put the date window in the main text window at the bottom of the screen. Later on I decided for aesthetic reasons to move the date window to the top of the screen. This was accomplished with a simple change in the display list. The upshot of this is that the screen data area for the date window comes after the screen data area for the text window at the bottom of the screen.

Lines 2950-5400 contain the map data. This huge chunk contains all of the terrain. It acts both as display data and as terrain behavior data. I had no need to keep separate images of the map, one for display and one for computations. The same 2K chunk fills both needs. The numbers stored here are the character codes for the ANTIC mode 7 display. The 127 code is a border character used to indicate the edge of the map. For a fuller understanding of how the map works, consult the map image figure and the character set definition.

Line 5410 gives a table called STKTAB. This table is used in decoding joystick values. You may have noticed that I use tables rather heavily. In general, table-driven solutions to programming problems are frequently more desirable than solutions implemented directly in code. They offer far greater flexibility and are normally simpler to program. Furthermore, table-driven routines normally execute faster than code-intensive routines. This point is discussed further in the comments on the interrupt module.

The TRNTAB (lines 5440-5490) specifies the number of subturns expended to enter a given type of square under given weather conditions. A wargamer would call it a movement point costs chart. An entry of 128 indicates that the square in question can never be entered. The operation of this table is a little messy. There are ten terrain types supported, with different values for each of three seasons and two unit types. Thus, there are sixty

entries in this table. Ten entries for infantry alternate with ten entries for armor. Twenty entries for summer are followed by twenty for mud and twenty for snow. The SSNCOD table on line 5430 gives an index into TRNTAB as a function of month. The terrain table is on page 63.

The four following tables (BHX1 through BHY2---lines 5500-5570) specify blocked movement paths. One of the worst problems I encountered in designing the movement algorithms of this game involved blocked movement. It is a simple matter to determine whether motion into a particular type of square, say an ocean square or a border square, is forbidden. Just look at the terrain type and you know that no unit can enter the square. However, there are unfortunate circumstances in which two legitimate squares can be inaccessible to each other. For example, consider the coastline squares of southern Finland and northern Estonia. These squares are adjacent to each other and are all land squares, so a simple-minded program would allow units to move freely from one square to the other. The only problem with this is that the Gulf of Bothnia lies between the two coastlines. Armies cannot walk on water. How can the program detect this condition?

I wrestled with a number of possible algorithms. Most of my early attempts focused on devising an intelligence that would perceive the nature of the situation and act accordingly. I tried all sorts of clever algorithms. All were big and slow. None worked reliably. The scheme I finally chose is remarkably stupid. I found only 11 pairs of squares on the map that caused this problem. I created a table of these square pairs. During movement, the program tests if the unit is attempting to move between a forbidden pair. If so, movement is denied. The table labels stand for Bad Hex X coordinate 1, Bad Hex Y coordinate 1, etc. I'm an old time wargamer and I still think in terms of hexes even though the game uses squares.

This case is an excellent example of the usefulness of table-driven solutions. Logic-driven solutions did not work acceptably, yet the table-driven solution was simple and easy to implement.

The last chunk of RAM reserved by the module is EXEC. This table holds the execution times of the units. The number stored here specifies the subturn in which the unit's next order will be executed.

INTERRUPT MODULE

This module handles all of the I/O for the game. It consists of two routines: a vertical blank interrupt routine which is executed at the beginning of each frame, and a display list interrupt routine which is executed several times during each frame. It is not possible for these two routines to operate together, or for one routine to interrupt the other. The vertical blank interrupt routine reads and responds to the joystick. It performs the scrolling, picks up units and displays the unit data, accepts orders inputs, and displays existing orders. The entire vertical blank interrupt routine must operate under tight timing requirements, as there are only 2000 machine cycles available during vertical blank.

COORDINATE SYSTEMS

The coordinate systems used by this module will drive you nuts. I must admit that I didn't quite know what I was doing as I wrote this module, so whenever I encountered a problem I simply spawned a new coordinate system to deal with it. The result is a maddening plethora of systems and units of measurement. To some extent I can blame the problems on the complexity of handling a constant space that must be addressed in several different ways and can also scroll across the screen. When player-missile graphics, with their independent coordinate system, are thrown in, the situation gets messier.

The first coordinate system keeps track of the cursor against the background of the map. This coordinate system is measured in units of color clocks and pairs of scan lines. Its basic unit is the smallest visual increment on the screen. This coordinate system sees the map as a gridwork 304 pixels high and 360 pixels wide. The position of the cursor in this system is recorded in zero-page addresses CURSXL, CURSXH, CURSYL, and CURSYH. This system is used for managing the scrolling functions.

The second coordinate system is a character-level version of the first system. This system measures the map as a gridwork 38 characters high and 45 characters wide. This system is useful for ascertaining the unit or terrain that the cursor is over. It is maintained with the zero-page variables CHUNKX and CHUNKY.

The third coordinate system maintains player-missile screen coordinates. It uses SHPOSP0 (shadow of horizontal position of player 0) and SCY (shadow of cursor Y-coordinate). This coordinate system is critical for all player-missile manipulations, for it is the only link between the scrolling map and the player coordinates.

The fourth and final coordinate system identifies the position of the map relative to the screen. It is useful for calculations involving the relationship between the map as a whole and the subset that the user sees. It uses the variables XPOSL, YPOSL, and YPOSH.

DATABASE

There are three primary database regions used by the interrupt service routines. The first is the data area on page zero in locations \$B0-\$BF. I allocated a good portion of my available page zero space for the interrupt routines because they are so time-critical. Most of the values stored here are coordinates. The second database region is the variable storage area on page six. This is used for single-byte variables (not tables) that have lower priority. Most of these values are also coordinates for the various graphics critters that run around on the screen. There are also a variety of counters and miscellaneous variables. The third database area for these routines is the database established by the data module. This consists of tables.

PERSONAL PROGRAMMING STYLE AND CONVENTIONS

A word on my personal programming practices is in order. Every programmer has little conventions about writing code and assigning labels. My conventions are simple. Labelled points that are merely the destinations of branches that skip over code are given meaningless labels. These points are typically not significant entry or exit points, but rather simple highway markers. I have found that trying to cook up descriptive labels for every destination point taxed my limited creative powers too heavily. I therefore adopted the simple expedient of labelling them in sequence X1, X2, X3, etc. up to X99. When I ran out of X's I went to Y, then Z, then A. This does not mean that I used 400 such labels. I wrote many sections of code that I later discarded; I discarded old labels along with old code.

Looping points were always assigned the label LOOPXX, where XX is a two-digit number. When I reached LOOP99, I went to LOOPA, LOOPB, etc. Only major entry points or truly significant program points received meaningful labels.

Variables are usually assigned meaningful names, although sometimes the references are obscure. I prefer to use defining suffixes rather than prefixes. Thus, coordinates will have an X or a Y suffixed to indicate their dimension. The suffixes LO and HI indicate the low order and high order bytes of a 16 bit number such as an address. CNT or NDX normally indicate some type of counter or index. FLG indicates a flag which is set to indicate a condition being met and cleared to indicate the condition not being met.

I always set aside several temporary variables called TEMPthis or TEMPthat. My rule for such variables is absolute: such a variable is always usable for very short-term storage and may never be used for storage exceeding one-half page of source code. I have a short memory.

VERTICAL BLANK INTERRUPT CODE

The VBI routine begins at \$7400. It begins with a now-defunct break routine that I used for debugging purposes. This is a valuable tool for any serious programmer. It is prudent to build diagnostic tools into the software to facilitate debugging. This tool is keyed to the joystick in controller jack #2. You can jump out of the program and back into the Assembler/Editor cartridge by plugging a joystick into controller jack #2 and pressing the trigger button. I masked out the code by brute force in the final version. I believe so strongly in the importance of good debugging tools that I did not mask out the routine until the very last minute.

The next section of code handles the handicap option. It reads the console to see if the OPTION key is pressed. If so, it sets the handicap flag and changes the color in the text window. The change is effected by a rather sorry example of self-modifying code. I'm getting finicky about self-modifying code. To be worthwhile it really should do something surprising. This particular application accomplished nothing more than to save me a few minutes of programmer time and destroy any last shreds of respectability the program may have had.

The code beginning at line 2000 determines the state of the button and responds to it. It is tricked by the variable BUTMSK, a button mask set or cleared by the mainline routine to prevent the vertical blank interrupt routine from responding to the button. There are actually two conditions that must be tested. The first condition is the current state of the button, and the second is the state of the button in the immediately preceding VBI. The previous state of the button is recorded in BUTFLG. If both are false (neither the button is down nor was it down earlier) then we immediately proceed to test the joystick. Recall that the button-down condition is signalled by the critical bit being zero. If the button was down but isn't now down, then it was just released, and we must clear the text window and clear any flags and sounds that had been set. We must also unswap any unit in the cursor (more on this later). Finally, we clear out the maltakreuz and the arrow in case they were being displayed.

If the button was down and is still down, (BUTHLD) we must test the joystick for orders. First we check for a space bar being pressed; this would cause the orders to be cleared. Then we move the arrow (lines 2660-3330) until it reaches the maltakreuz. The task of moving the arrow is involved. The unit's orders must be retrieved and the relevant order must be stripped out of the byte. The arrow must be positioned and moved according to the order stored. Furthermore, the display is not done in a single pass of the vertical blank interrupt but in several. The speed of the arrow is set with the operand of the instruction in line 2630. The display of the maltakreuz is a somewhat simpler task (lines 3370-3590). The critical values for this routine are (BASEX, BASEY) which give the player-missile coordinates of the displayed unit, and (STEPX, STEPY) which give the player-missile coordinates of the arrow along its path.

The next button response routine is called FBUTPS and is the response to the first pushing of the button. This one does a lot of work. First it calculates (CHUNKX, CHUNKY) from the cursor coordinates. Then it attempts to find the unit (if any) underneath the cursor. This search alone can consume

1700 machine cycles. If it fails to find a match, the routine terminates. If it finds a unit under the cursor, then it must display the information on the unit.

The display routine is long (lines 4430-5350) but straightforward. The Y-register acts as an index into the text window for all display computations. As the characters are put into the text window, Y is incremented. The important coordinates BASEX, BASEY are computed in lines 5070-5240. These coordinates are expressed in the player-missile coordinate system. They are computed from the cursor coordinates SHPOS0 and SCY. Unlike the cursor, which can straddle map gridlines, they must be properly registered in the map gridwork. The computations in these lines center BASEX, BASEY on the unit.

The HMORDS and WHORDS values are shadowed out of their tables and into special locations on page six (HOWMNY and ORD1, ORD2). This is done in lines 5280-5340; its purpose is to make the orders processing simpler.

The orders input routine follows (lines 5390-6570). It is only entered when the button is held down and has been held down for at least one previous VBI. There are several error conditions which are tested before orders are entered (lines 5410-5660). These include giving orders to Russian units, exceeding eight orders, failure to wait for the maltakreuze, and entering diagonal orders. All errors result in a jump to SQUAWK, the nasty noisemaker routine which displays an error message.

This code also includes a debounce test. Simple switches bounce when first opened or closed, generating a sequence of on-off pulses spanning several milliseconds. A sufficiently rapid polling routine would read this sequence as many switch presses, and would enter multiple presses where the user had only pressed once. A common solution is to set a debounce timer that delays response to the entry for a period of time exceeding the bounce time. Such debouncing is automatically provided by the VBI routine's 16 millisecond polling period, but I inserted a very long debounce (160 milliseconds) anyway. I did this partly out of conservatism (never trust the machine to work properly) and partly to provide some protection against minor mistakes with the joystick. The delay of 1/6th second is not readily noticeable and gives some extra protection against errors.

The next chunk of code (lines 5700-5750) generate a feedback beep in response to the order. Next the new order must be folded into the existing orders. The task is to insert the two-bit order code specified by the joystick into the current orders byte. This requires some bit-twiddling. First we determine which of four bit pairs in the byte to use; the bit pair number is put into the Y-register and saved in TEMPI (lines 5810-5870). Next we determine which of the two orders bytes should be twiddled. This byte index is either a 1 or a 0 and is put into the X-register (lines 5880-5930). Next, we shift the joystick entry bit pair upward in the byte to correspond to its desired position in the orders byte (lines 5940-6000). Lastly we fold our new order into the orders byte with a fiendishly clever bit of code that I learned from the fellows at Coin-Op (lines 6010-6050). Thanks, Mike and Ed.

The next routine repositions the maltakreuze (lines 6140-6360). This routine is a trivial memory move which moves bytes from the bit map table into the player RAM. It is of little interest.

The scrolling routine comes next. This routine is an adaptation of the routine I first distributed as SCRL19.ASM. If you are interested in the scrolling function of the game, I suggest that you purchase the Graphics/Sound Demo diskette containing SCRL19.ASM from the Atari Program Exchange, for it presents a far more general and better commented program for scrolling than this one. This scrolling routine differs from SCRL19.ASM in several ways. First, scrolling does not occur until the cursor bumps into an invisible wall near the edge of the screen. This is accomplished with some rather simple ad hoc tests in lines 7110, 7440, 7740, and 8220. The values tested were derived by trial and error. Second, the cursor motion is not uniform; it accelerates in the first second of motion. The purpose of the acceleration is to allow fine positioning without sacrificing speed. The acceleration feature is achieved with a very simple bit of code using variables called TIMSCL (time to scroll) and DELAY (delay between scrolls). By comparing TIMSCL with RTCLKL (real-time clock, low byte), the routine can determine when to move the cursor.

Fine scrolling is implemented by storing numbers directly into the fine scrolling registers. Coarse scrolling is implemented by accumulating a value called (OFFLO, OFFHI) and adding it to the LMS operands in the display list. This is done in lines 8650-8770. The final operation of the VBI routine is the preparation for the DLI routine. More on this later.

TABLES AND SUBROUTINES

The table JSTP is used by the artificial intelligence routine. DEFNC is used by the combat routine to figure the defensive value of a terrain type. DWORDS displays a fixed text message pointed to by an index in the accumulator.

SWITCH is an important subroutine. Its inputs are the coordinates of a square CHUNKX, CHUNKY and the identity of a unit CORPS. The subroutine then looks up the character code in the map and switches it with the value stored in the buffer table SWAP. This switches the unit character with a terrain character. The subroutine is used to bring units onto the map. At the beginning of the game there are no units on the map. Each one is brought in by subroutine SWITCH. Whenever the button is pressed and a unit is picked up, the subroutine is called to replace the unit with the terrain character. When the button is released, SWITCH is called again to put the unit back. SWITCH is also used to move units; they are switched off the map, their coordinates are changed, and they are switched back onto the map. SWITCH does not distinguish whether it is placing or removing a unit. A single call switches the unit character with the contents of its SWAP buffer; two calls in a row switch it twice.

The internal operation of SWITCH is simple enough. It computes an

indirect pointer (MAPLO, MAPHI) that points to the beginning of the map row containing the square. The Y-register provides the index to select the proper map byte. The computation of MAPLO, MAPHI is made simple by the fact that there are 48 bytes per map row. Multiplication by 48 is easy: four left shifts, a store, another left shift, and an add.

Subroutines CLRP1, CLRP2, and ERRCLR (lines 9900-10310) are uninteresting routines which merely clear out a player or an error condition and the text window. Nothing very fancy. BITTAB is used to select pairs of bits in a byte. ROTARR is a table used by the artificial intelligence routines to rotate an array. OBJX is a data table used by the artificial intelligence routine.

DISPLAY LIST INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINES

The display list interrupt routines are in lines 10450-11340. They are short, but very important. They are a curious mixture of cleverness and stupidity. The stupidity lies in the bucket brigade structure of the DLI execution. There are seven different DLIs serviced by this routine; the proper way to handle this many DLIs is to have each DLI rewrite the DLI vector to point to the next DLI service routine. The technique is described in Section 5 of DE RE ATARI. Instead, I used a DLI counter which is tested, bucket brigade fashion, until control finally reaches the proper DLI service routine. The time wasted by the technique is shameful.

The clever aspect of the code is the way that a DLI is applied to the map, even though the map is scrolled through the screen area. There are two character sets for the map. The switch from the northern character set to the southern one is made at CHUNKY=15. Unfortunately, we cannot simply set a DLI to hit on a specific mode line of the display, for there is no way of knowing if the map will be lined up with the screen properly. Indeed, with vertical scrolling taking place, the point where the transition should take place can be above, below, or on the screen. Obviously some cleverness is required.

The solution I used was to calculate during vertical blank the mode line on which the transition should take place. This value is calculated in lines 8790-8990 and is called CNT1. DLIs are set to hit on each and every mode line in the scrolling window. The DLI code will not be executed until the value of CNT1 indicates that the proper time has arrived. An alternative solution would have been to rewrite the display list every time a scroll is executed. There would then be at most one DLI bit set in the map window. The technique would have saved a great deal of execution time, and so it was the first technique I considered. As it happened, I encountered some difficult problems making the code work properly, so I gave it up and went to the present scheme using multiple DLI's only one of which does the work. The former method should be practicable; I don't know why I couldn't get it working. There's a lesson here: don't hold out for the elegant solution which eludes your grasp when an inelegant but workable solution is accessible. Readers of this document, a few score strong, will know what a klutz I am, but the thousands of happy users are none the wiser.

Another clever trick about these routines is in the timing. You may notice that they do not appear to be in a logical order. They have been carefully ordered to ensure that the most time-critical routines are at the front of the bucket-brigade, and the less critical routines are at the back of the bucket brigade. There is also a careful distribution of labor in the DLIs. Some graphics changes are made several lines before their effects are visible on the screen. This is one way of dealing with the shortage of execution time during a DLI. I make full use of the blank scan lines to perform some DLI chores. Blank lines are ideal for DLI's because no ANTIC DMA occurs during a blank line display; this leaves a full 55 machine cycles for Phase One DLI execution.

Finally, there is a strange example of tight timing in the last service routine. This routine is reached so late that it has almost no time before horizontal blank. I found that the STA WSYNC instruction sometimes produced skipped lines. This indicates that the instruction was being executed just as horizontal blank occurred. Rather than try to force horizontal blank synchrony, I decided to wait it out with a few time-killing instructions. It works.

On page 59 is a diagram depicting the sequence of changes made by the display list interrupts.

FINAL SUBROUTINES AND TABLES

Subroutine DNUMBR (lines 11390-11590) displays a number. It uses the table-driven method described in the notes on the data module. You can see that the code is certainly very clean and fast. Note that I was too lazy to properly encode the screen values properly, so I must perform a CLC/ADC #\$10 which should have been done in the data itself. This waste of time in a very time-critical routine is not very consistent with my motivations which led to the use of this method.

NDX is a table used by the artificial intelligence routines to access bytes in an array.

XINC and YINC are tables used for motion. They tell how much to add to the X- or Y-coordinate given a step in any of four directions. I pulled an interesting stunt with YINC that shows how desperate I became for space. YINC is really a table 4 bytes long. The last 3 bytes of YINC just happen to be identical to the first 3 bytes of XINC. So I simply put the two together and cut out three bytes. This is a very dangerous way to save three bytes. If for some reason the two are separated, the program will malfunction in ways almost impossible to debug. Somewhere in the innards of my computer is an ugly green bug chuckling to himself. Someday he'll get me with that one.

OFFNC is a table of values used by the combat routines to evaluate attacks.

MAINLINE MODULE

This module handles the initialization of the game and game turn logic. It brings in reinforcements, figures the dates, seasons, and movement. The combat and thinking modules are subroutines called by this module.

I went through the module stripping out unnecessary equates to make the module somewhat smaller. This was necessary to make all of the source code fit onto a single diskette. You may wonder why I had so many unnecessary equates in the module in the first place. The five modules in this program must communicate with each other, and they do so through the variables in the database. This is impossible if the variables have not been declared in one of the modules. Furthermore, you can waste a great deal of time on bad assemblies discovering that some critical variable has not been declared. The ATARI Assembler/Editor cartridge is slow, and the printer slows things down even more. I solved this problem with a simple scheme. I wrote the modules in sequence. First the data and interrupt modules, then the mainline module, then the combat, and finally the thinking module. Each time I started a new module I created it by taking the previous module and stripping away all the code, leaving only the equates. This insured that each module inherited the complete database equate file.

There were two problems with this technique. First, I had to make certain that changes in an early file such as the interrupt module were properly transferred to all the succeeding modules. Also, equates in later modules sometimes needed to be included in the earlier ones. This problem plagued me throughout the development of the program.

The second problem with the all-inclusive database equate file is that the equate file eventually gets too large. The original equate file for the mainline module was four pages long. By stripping out some (but not all) of the unnecessary equates I was able to reduce it to only two and one-half pages. As you can see, there was a lot of fat. So if you see unused equates in the module equate files, don't get excited.

INITIALIZATION

The mainline routine begins with the initialization routines. The beginning of the mainline routine (\$6E00) is the address to which the machine jumps after the program is fully loaded. The mainline routine must first initialize all of the hardware registers and database values. The first segment of code shows a common way to handle initialization of database variables. A table of initial values is kept with the main program. These values are then moved into the database region at the outset of the program. There is one danger in this technique: if for some reason you come along later and rearrange any of the database variables, the initialization code will put the numbers into the wrong places. This code forces you to keep all of your variables that require initialization together. It's not a bad idea to keep all such variables together, but it can be painful when you forget and make changes.

There will always be miscellaneous initializations necessary; with these you have no choice but to write a long string of LDA this, STA there,

instructions. The code is simple but you can waste a lot of bytes this way. One trick for reducing the size of this type of code is to group common initial values together. This is done in lines 1410-1460. Five very different locations all needed to be initialized to zero. Load once and then store five times. A similar method is used for several tables in lines 1480-1570.

The initializations in lines 1620-2060 are all quite straightforward.

MAIN GAME TURN LOOP

The outermost program loop begins on line 2080. The variable TURN is a simple turn counter telling which turn we are on.

First come the calendar calculations. These are simple enough. I add seven to the day, compare with the length of the month to see if a new month has arrived, and correct if it has. There is even a provision for the leap year in 1944 provided in lines 2190-2250. (At the time I wrote this routine I was planning to have the game cover the entire campaign.) With just a little effort the routine could be generalized to handle any leap year.

The tree color trick is executed in lines 2340-2350. Only two lines of code (6 bytes) and 13 bytes of table are required to implement the trick. Color register indirection can be powerful indeed, no?

Lines 2370-2670 put the date information onto the screen. They are simple data move routines with no interesting techniques.

The code in lines 2710-3080 is certainly the most obscure and clumsy code I have written in a long time. The purpose of the code is to figure out what season is in effect and perform any necessary changes related to the season. Unfortunately, I did not take the time to think the problem through. Instead, I just bullied into it, making up code on the fly and patching it together until it worked. The result is a gory mess.

There are four different variables (SEASN1, SEASN2, SEASN3, and EARTH) to tell the state of the season. SEASN1 is used to set the color of rivers and swamps. It holds a \$40 for unfrozen water and a \$80 for frozen water. SEASN2 tells if we are in fall or spring. This indicates whether the ice-line should move to the south or to the north. It holds a \$00 to indicate spring and a \$FF to indicate fall. SEASN3 is logically identical to SEASN2 but contains a different value because it is used in a different way. It holds a \$01 in spring and a \$FF in fall. EARTH is the color of the ground, brown for summer, grey for mud, and white for winter.

The code in lines 3130-3700 freezes the rivers and swamps. The algorithm here is interesting and instructive. The critical variables are ICELAT and OLDLAT. ICELAT defines the ice-line, that is, the latitude north of which everything is frozen. OLDLAT is the last turn's value of ICELAT. Everything between the two must be frozen. During spring, everything between the two must be thawed.

The routine begins by calculating the new value of ICELAT. Notice that there is a random element in the determination of ICELAT. This randomness is leavened by cutting down the size of the random number (AND #\$07) and adding a constant (ADC #\$07). The result is a number ranging between \$07 and \$0E.

The code now prepares for the main loop which begins at LOOP40. It initializes LAT and LONG, which are input parameters for subroutine TERR. Then the loop begins. There are actually two loops beginning at LOOP40. The fundamental function of the loop is to sweep through all the map squares in the zone between OLDLAT and ICELAT, checking if they contain water. If so, they are then frozen or thawed, depending on the season. A complication is introduced by the presence of military units. The program must pick up each unit and look underneath to see what terrain is there, modify the terrain if necessary, and put the unit back down. This is gonna get messy, so hang on.

We begin LOOP40 by JSR'ing to subroutine TERR, an important routine that tells what type of terrain is in a given square. We specify the square's coordinates in LONG and LAT, and it returns the contents of that square in the accumulator. We then examine the terrain type. If it is the wrong type of terrain (mountains, for instance), we skip ahead to NOTCH (as in "no toucha da moichendize, eh!"), which proceeds to the next square in the row. If the square is touchable, we freeze or thaw it with the single instruction ORA SEASN1. Actually, we had already thawed it with the AND #\$3F instruction in line 3390; the ORA instruction will freeze or ignore the byte depending on the value of SEASN1. In line 3540 we store the results of our crime. MAPPTR just happens to point to the right place because it is set up by subroutine TERR. Convenient, no?

As I said before, NOTCH moves us on to the next square. This is done by the simple expedient of incrementing CHUNKX. Of course, we must test to see if we have run off the edge of the map. This is done in line 3580. If we have reached the west edge of the map, we must reset CHUNKX and LONG to point back to the east edge of the map. Then we must go one step to the north or south depending on the season. This is done by adding SEASN3, which is either +1 or -1, to the latitude LAT. If we have not reached the vertical edge of the ice region, we loop back to LOOP40; otherwise, we exit the routine.

This is a big, slow routine. You can tell how slow it is by watching the freezing process in the game. You can actually see the iceline moving southward in November. Note that the routine is general enough that it can operate through many different years.

The next routine (lines 3720-3960) brings in reinforcements---units that have not been on the map up to now. This would be a simple routine if it weren't for one small problem: what if the unit comes in on top of another unit? We can't have that, so before we place the unit we have to see if anybody else is already there. This is all done in lines 3760-3840. Lines 3850-3880 notify the player of the arrival of reinforcements. If a unit was not allowed entry onto the board, lines 3910-3940 make sure that he'll get another chance next turn by modifying his value of ARRIVE.

Logistics is handled in lines 3980-4030. It is a simple loop with a subroutine call. The subroutine is inside the combat module; it is discussed in the essay on that module.

POINTS CALCULATION

Lines 4070-4760 calculate the current point score of the player. The algorithm used is involved. There are three factors used in calculating points: 1) how many German muster strength points have been projected how far east, 2) how many Russian combat strength points have been projected how far west, and 3) how many special cities have been captured by the Germans. I feel that this routine is instructive as a good example of a fast, short, and simple routine that imposes reasonable and realistic demands on the player. The importance of the routine is the algorithm, not the coding. The algorithm is optimized for the strengths and weaknesses of the 8-bit processor. Let's look at the implementation closely.

The routine starts by zeroing ACCHI and ACCL0, as these together constitute the point counter, which is sixteen bits wide. It then enters a loop that calculates the points for moving German units east. The longitude of each German unit (CORPSX) is subtracted from a constant value of \$30. This value is multiplied by MSTRNG/2 in lines 4190-4280. The multiplication is the stupidest kind: a simple repetitive addition. For single-byte quantities the technique is not too expensive in time. Unfortunately, I did not analyze the problem carefully and so I got the looping backwards. The value of MSTRNG/2 is the loop counter in Y and the value of \$30-CORPSX is the added constant. The former value will almost always be larger than the latter, so I should have used the latter as the loop counter. It's always faster to add, say, 50 to itself 3 times than to add 3 to itself 50 times. Oops.

After German points are calculated I begin calculating the effect of Russian points. These will be subtracted from the points accumulated by the Germans in the first loop. For the Russian units, a slightly different algorithm is used. First, the combat strength, not the muster strength, is used. Why? I didn't want to penalize the Germans for moving to the east. Remember, during winter the Germans have a harder time getting supplies as they move further east. So I had to use their muster strength. I also wanted to reward the Germans for Russian units that were still on the board but out of supply. So I used combat strength for the Russians.

The sum of the Russian score is subtracted from the German score in lines 4550-4590. Lines 4600-4680 award point bonuses for capturing cities. A simple loop is used. Two tables drive this routine. One, MOSCOW, is a simple set of flags that tell if the cities have been captured. The other, MPTS, holds the point values for each of the cities. If MOSCOW is set, the number of points assigned for that city are added to the point score.

The final operation associated with point evaluation is to halve the total points if the handicap was used. The operation takes three lines

(4700-4720).

Once the points have been calculated, they must be displayed. This is done in lines 4730-4760 in an operation which by now should be familiar to the reader. Next comes a test for end of game. The termination is not particularly elegant. I simply put an endgame message onto the screen and hang the game up in a loop. I am sure a more elegant termination could have been arranged but I was too lazy to implement one.

Lines 4850-4930 deal with the artificial intelligence routine. They allow the player to use the joystick button (by clearing BUTMSK) and put a prompting message on the screen. Then they jump to the artificial intelligence routine. The program spends most of its time there. It does not return until the player presses the START button. Then the joystick button is masked out by setting BUTMSK and an appropriate message ("figuring move---no orders allowed") is put onto the screen.

MOVEMENT EXECUTION

Lines 4970-5030 prepare the way for movement execution. They initialize the subturn counter TICK and calculate the first execution time of each unit. As mentioned in the player's manual, each turn is broken into 32 subturns. The movement cost to enter a square is expressed in terms of the number of subturns necessary to wait before entering the square. Subroutine DINGO does this calculation. The name DINGO is absolutely meaningless. You should see some of the labels I have used in other programs. When I was an undergraduate doing physics programs I had a penchant for obscene labels. It made sessions with the consulting programmer (especially lady programmers) interesting. The only problem with the idea is that there are a limited number of four-letter words, and I was forced to recycle each word in many different incarnations. Later on I took to using names of animals, fruits, foods, anything. I can't stand acronymic gibberish. I prefer creative gibberish.

Lines 5050-6180 perform the movement. The outer loop beginning with LOOP33 sweeps through all of the subturns. The inner loop beginning with LOOP32 sweeps through all of the units. The inner loop begins by performing the combat strength recovery function. If the combat strength is less than the muster strength, it is incremented. If the difference between the two is large, the combat strength may be incremented again. This ensures that large units will recover combat strength faster than small units.

The most heavily used test is at lines 5180-5190. This determines if the execution time of the unit has arrived yet. If not, the loop proceeds to the next unit.

An interesting stunt is pulled here. Program flow goes through line 5500, which is merely a jump instruction. You may wonder why I didn't insert a jump at the original branch point. I did it to save a few bytes of memory. Any big loop will have a variety of tests that call for abortion of the main loop and immediate procession to the next iteration. If the loop is

considerably longer than 128 bytes, the 6502 branch instructions will not work. The standard response to this problem is to replace the branch with its logical inverse (e.g., BCS with BCC or BNE with BEQ) and follow it with a JMP instruction. This costs three extra bytes. The waste can be reduced by placing a JMP instruction halfway through the loop and having the local test points branch to it. It acts rather like a collecting station for loop abortions. Three bytes are saved for each abortion path.

The remainder of the movement code retrieves the unit's orders, examines the terrain in the destination square, and checks if it is occupied. If it is occupied by a friendly unit, the moving unit must wait two subturns (lines 5450-5490). If it is occupied by an enemy unit, combat occurs and is referred to the combat subroutine at \$4ED8. If the unit is allowed to enter the square, either because it was victorious in combat or the square was unoccupied, the code at DOMOVE, lines 5550-6060, is executed.

One last test must be made before actual motion happens. Zones of control are tested in lines 5550-5740. If zones of control do not interfere, the unit is moved by SWITCHing it off the map, substituting the new coordinates as parameters for SWITCH, and SWITCHing it back onto the map. The now-executed order is deleted from the unit's orders queue (lines 5850-5920). A test is made to see if the unit has entered a victory city. If so, the flag for that city is set or cleared depending on the nationality of the moving unit. This is done in lines 5930-6060. Lastly, the execution time until the next order is calculated by DINGO. Then the loop goes to the next unit. When the last unit has had its chance to move, the subturn counter TICK is incremented; when TICK reaches 32 a new turn begins. With this the major loop terminates.

The remainder of the module is devoted to subroutines and tables. STALL is a delay loop that kills time to slow down the action during movement. The debugging routine that follows (lines 6420-6610) links with the debugging routine first mentioned in the interrupt discussion.

TERR is a major subroutine. It sets up a pointer to the map (MAPPTR) on page zero and retrieves the contents of the map at the coordinates LAT and LONG. If the square contains a military unit, it determines the identity of that unit as well as the terrain underneath the unit. Note that TERR returns a terrain code identifier in the accumulator and unit identity (UNITNO). It also returns the terrain identifying code in TRNTYP. It also returns the Z flag of the 6502 processor status register set if the square was indeed occupied. Many calls to TERR are immediately followed by a BEQ or BNE instruction; such calls are attempting to determine if a square is occupied.

TERR does contain an interesting tidbit. Lines 7220-7230 are strictly error flag lines. They put an asterisk onto the screen. If these lines are ever executed a program error has occurred. The error arises when TERR finds a unit character in a square but is unable to find a unit whose coordinates match those of the square. It turned out that this condition could arise from a large number of bugs created by other sections of code. I would never find out about the problem during testing until it was too late to track the bug down. So I put this code in to warn myself. As it happens, there is

another symptom of the bug that is more interesting. The program becomes confused and starts mixing terrain codes with unit codes. The next thing you know, trees, cities, and rivers are marching around the map, fighting battles, retreating, and carrying on in very untterrainlike ways. I tracked down this bug diligently; I believe that it is now quite dead.

Subroutine DINGO is the next subroutine in sequence. It looks up a unit's orders, finds out the terrain in the destination square, determines the delay imposed by that terrain, and stores the delay in the unit's EXEC storage.

Subroutine TERRTY determines the type of terrain in a square, given its character code (TRNCOD). There are several different character types for each terrain type, so some logical analysis of character types is necessary to determine terrain types. It is done with a simple bucket brigade of logical tests. Somehow I am sure that there is a neater way to do this.

ZPVAL is a table of initial values for page zero locations. PSXVAL is a similar table of initial values for page six locations. COLTAB is the table that specifies tree colors for each month of the year. MPTS gives the point scores allocated for each captured city. MOSCX and MOSCY give the coordinates of cities that earn points. TXTMSG is a very simple subroutine that puts a 32-byte text message onto the screen.

COMBAT MODULE

This module handles combat resolution and logistics for the mainline routines. It is nothing more than a set of subroutines called by the mainline routines as needed. Hence, its layout and structure are simple.

The fundamental design of the combat system is not obvious. All combat systems have as their inputs the strengths of the opposing units and the environmental conditions under which they fight. All such systems attempt to determine outcomes as functions of these input conditions. The normal outcomes are reductions in strength and retreats. This game has two types of strength to reduce, which adds some richness to the possibilities.

The unique aspect of this combat system lies in the iterative nature of the combat results system. Instead of trying to compute the outcome of the battle with a single formula, this routine breaks a week-long battle up into many tiny battles which are resolved by simple rules. Each mini-battle can kill only a small number of muster and combat strength points on each side. Thus it is the aggregate effect of many such battles that determines the overall outcome of the battle. The sensitivity and power of the combat results system arises from the statistical behavior of this ensemble of many small battles.

This raises a very important point in game or simulation design: many very advanced functions can be generated using iterative methods with very simple arithmetic. Many people claim that good simulations cannot be done on microcomputers because 8-bit arithmetic is not good enough. While it is certainly true that eight bits are hard to work with, we must remember that eight bits of resolution give better than one percent accuracy in stating a properly normalized number. With imaginative programming these machines can do a great deal of impressive simulation.

SOUND AND GRAPHICS EFFECTS

The module begins with the combat resolution routine at \$4ED8. It first clears the flag VICTRY, which is used to tell the mainline routine if the attack was successful. If so, the attacking unit will be allowed to enter the square it attacked. It then checks the attacking unit (ARMY) to make sure that it is not a Finnish unit. Finnish units are not allowed to attack.

The next step (lines 1270-1400) is to create the combat graphic in which the defending unit flashes in solid color. This is done by replacing the unit's original representation on the map with a solid square of color. There must be some logic to determine the nationality of the defending unit (red for Russians, white for Germans). The character used is simply the solid character used for the borders of the map and the open seas. We'll replace the original character later on.

Now we must make the machine gun sound. This is done in lines 1410-1520. My original intention was to create a deep explosion sound, rather like artillery. The result was not at all what I expected, but I liked it so much I left it as it was. The loop in lines 1430-1520 changes the frequency and the volume of the sound produced. The sound is stretched

out with subroutine STALL from the mainline module.

A great deal of time is killed in this loop, deliberately so. When I first ran these routines with no delays the motion and combat happened so fast that I had no chance to observe what was happening. I pushed the START button and saw pieces flying all over the screen like banshees. It was all over in less than a second. I decided that the player would enjoy sweating his turn out, so I put in longer and longer delays until it seemed right.

In lines 1560-1590 I put the defending unit's piece back on the map. The rest of the routine will execute very quickly.

COMBAT RESOLUTION

In lines 1620-1760 I evaluate the factors affecting the defender's strength. There are three: the defender's combat strength (CSTRNG), the terrain that the defender lies in, and the motion of the defender. Terrain evaluation is simple. Terrain can halve, double, or not affect the defender's strength. Notice the test on lines 1690-1700. This protects against overflow. If a large number is doubled too much it can overflow and produce a small number---an unfortunate inaccuracy. I guard against this by monitoring the Carry bit and reloading an \$FF if it strikes.

In lines 1740-1760 I implement a very simple rule: defenders who are moving at the time they are attacked have their defensive strength halved. The implementation is about as clean and simple as you can get. This makes an important point about designing with a microcomputer. Some things are trivially simple to do; this operation requires six bytes of code and nine cycles of execution time. Other operations, such as logistics evaluation, are painfully difficult to execute. A designer needs a feeling for what can be done easily and tries whenever possible to work with the grain of his machine rather than against it. Of course, if he/she is to produce anything interesting, he/she must eventually cut across the grain. Doing it well is the hallmark of brilliant design.

In lines 1800-1900 the defender gets to make a first strike against the attacker. The defender's adjusted combat strength in the accumulator is compared with a random number. If it is less than the random number, the defender's pre-emptive strike fails and the attacker makes his strike. If it is greater, the strike succeeds. The attacker suffers the standard loss: he loses one point of muster strength and five points of combat strength. A test is then made to see if the attacker dies or breaks. More on death and breakage later.

On line 1940 we begin the main point of the whole routine, indeed of the whole game. ("The decision by arms is for all operations in war what cash settlement is in trade"---Clausewitz). We figure the attack. The only adjustment made on the attacker's combat strength is the halving of attack strength if the attacker is on a river square. Then we compare the attacker's strength with a random number just as we did with the defender. If the attacker's adjusted combat strength is less than the random number,

the attack fails and the combat routine terminates. If it is greater, then the attack succeeds and many things must happen. First, the defender loses one muster strength point and five combat strength points. That's easy enough to execute (lines 2100-2140).

Next, we must check if the defender dies. If so, we jump to subroutine DEAD, which handles all the paperwork for killing units. This is surprisingly extensive. His combat strength, muster strength, and orders must be zeroed. His execution time and arrival times on the map must be set to nonsense values to preclude his reincarnation. Finally, the body must be removed from the map with subroutine SWITCH.

If the defender did not die, we then test for breakage. This is an important concept in the game. A unit will stand and fight up to a point. At some point morale will break and the unit will collapse and run. Research has shown that this most often happens when some fraction of the unit's strength is destroyed. I chose to measure the intensity of a unit's casualties by comparing the unit's combat strength with its muster strength. If the combat strength falls below some set fraction of the muster strength, the unit breaks. The fraction used depends on the nationality of the unit. German and Finnish units were fairly tough; they don't break until their combat strength falls below one-half of their muster strength. All other units break when their combat strength falls below seven-eighths of their muster strength. The calculations for this are carried out in subroutine BRKCHK, lines 4980-5200. Any unit that breaks forgets any orders that had been assigned to it. Your priorities change when you're on the run.

If the defender does not break, the combat routine terminates. If he does break, he must retreat. This is a complex procedure; it is executed in lines 2210-2750. The basic idea of this code is that the defender attempts to retreat in various directions, but can find his retreat path blocked by zones of control, enemy or friendly units, or open ocean. If any of these events occurs, the unit suffers a penalty and attempts another route. If no retreat path is available the unit suffers heavy losses and remains in place.

An important subroutine for this retreat process is RETRET (lines 2850-3410), which checks for the various conditions that block retreats and exacts the penalty for blocked retreat paths.

If the defender can retreat, the retreat is executed in lines 2500-2630. The victory flag is set to tell the mainline routine that the attacker may indeed move into the defender's square regardless of the presence of enemy zones of control.

The combat routine terminates by incrementing the execution time of the attacking unit.

LOGISTICS

The supply evaluation routine is the next major routine in the module. The basic idea of the routine is to start at the location of each unit and

trace a line from that unit to the appropriate edge of the map without encountering a blocking square. A blocking square is a square containing an enemy unit, a square in an enemy zone of control (unless occupied by a friendly unit), or an open sea square if the unit is Russian. If a blocking square is encountered, the routine must try to trace the line in another direction. It is very easy in such circumstances for a routine to hang up in an infinite loop bouncing between two blocked squares. I precluded this by the clumsy solution of counting the number of blocked squares encountered and declaring the line blocked when the count exceeded a critical value. This critical value depends on the nationality of the unit and the season. There are also seasonal effects on German units. During mud, they receive no supplies at all. During winter, the probability that a German unit will receive supplies depends on how far east the unit has gone. The further east, the smaller the probability. Let's see how all this is done.

The first thing to do is skip units which have not yet arrived on the map (lines 3450-3490). In line 3510 I determine the nationality of the unit. If it is Russian, I skip the weather determination section. Notice the redundant code on line 3530. I blew it. I determine the season in lines 3540-3550 by examining the color of the ground. That's the simplest way to find out the season. If it is mud, there is no supply, period. If it is winter, then I perform a rather odd calculation. I quadruple the unit's longitude and add \$4A. This guarantees that the resulting number in the accumulator will lie between 74 and 254. This number becomes the probability (measured against 255) that the unit will receive supplies. Thus, Germans on the west edge of the map have about a 99 percent chance of getting supplies while Germans on the east edge of the map have only a 30 percent chance.

There are two major loops in the logistics routine. The inner loop, labelled LOOP90, attempts to choose a safe direction in which to move from the current square. The outer loop, LOOP91, performs the jump to the chosen square. The inner loop always attempts to jump towards the home map edge (HOMEDR). If that fails, it attempts random directions until it finds a way out or it runs out of tries.

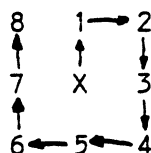
After supplies have been figured, any Russian units in supply have two points added to their muster strength. This is a Russian advantage.

ZONE OF CONTROL

The next routine tests for zones of control. Specifically, it answers the question, "Is there an enemy zone of control extending into square (LAT, LONG) for a German/Russian unit?" The algorithm used is as follows: Examine the square in question to see if it is occupied by an enemy unit. If so, the square is automatically considered in a zone of control. If it is occupied by a friendly unit other than the unit in question, then the square is automatically out of any zones of control. If the square is unoccupied, then we examine all surrounding squares to determine if they are occupied by enemy units. Units in corner squares add one to the ZOC counter. Units in directly adjacent squares add two to the ZOC counter. If the ZOC counter equals or exceeds two, a zone of control is cast into the square.

The routine begins by zeroing the ZOC counter. Then it sets the TEMPR register with a value that identifies the original unit's enemy as either Russian (\$40) or German (\$C0). Then it examines the contents of the square by calling TERRB. If the square is unoccupied, it branches ahead to A74. If it is occupied, it compares the nationality of the occupying unit (AND #\$C0) with that of the original unit (CMP TEMPR). If they are equal, it is an enemy unit and the routine immediately sets the ZOC counter and terminates. If they are unequal, it is a friendly unit and the routine must find out if it is the same as the friendly unit. This is done by comparing coordinates (lines 4410-4460).

If the square is unoccupied, the surrounding squares are examined by a sneaky scheme. There is a table in memory called JSTP+16 that holds jump vectors for a walk around a square. The system works like this:



Starting at X, and proceeding in sequence around X as indicated by the numbers, the sequence of steps is:

(0=north 1=east 2=south 3=west)

0, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 0, 0

These are the values seen in the JSTP+16 table, backwards for the 6502's countdown capability. Thus, to execute a walk around the square X, we execute jumps in the directions specified in the JSTP+16 table. The complete walk around the square is executed in lines 4510-4740.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ALGORITHMS

This routine demonstrates a very important principle of software design: the best way to improve performance is to re-examine your algorithms very closely. When I first wrote this routine it was very large and slow. The original algorithm was simple and obvious, but much too slow. It examined each and every unit in turn, subtracting its coordinates from those of the square in question. If the difference of both sets of coordinates was one, the two units were diagonal to each other and I incremented the ZOC counter. If the difference of one pair of coordinates was zero and the other difference was one, then I added two to the ZOC counter. The algorithm is fairly obvious but it required over 200 bytes of code and a very long time to

execute. I tried many of the standard means of speeding it up, but they made it even bigger. I finally grew desperate enough to carefully rethink the entire algorithm. After much brainstorming I came up with the current algorithm, which is subtler but much more efficient. I saved nearly a hundred bytes of code and cut the execution time for typical operations to a third of its previous value. The moral of the story is, rethinking your algorithms will frequently net you far more performance than any amount of clever coding.

THINKING MODULE

This module handles but one task: the artificial intelligence for the Russian player. It has one entry point at \$4700 and one exit point at \$4C22. It includes several subroutines and data tables for its own use. Thus, this is the most direct and straightforward routine of the entire program. Unfortunately, it is also the most involved routine of the program. It is also the biggest, including about 1.5K of code. To make matters worse, it is almost devoid of comments. This module was one of the best-planned modules in the entire program. For this reason I felt little need to comment on it as I was writing the code. That just makes the task more difficult now.

The basic goal of this routine is to plan the moves of the units. This translates into the specific task of producing values of WHORDS and HMORDS for each Russian unit. Many factors must be considered in computing the orders for each unit. The routine must determine the overall strategic situation as well as the local situation that the unit finds itself in. This will tell whether the unit should think in terms of attack or defense. The overall situation is determined by computing the danger vector. The danger vector tells how much danger is coming from each of the four directions.

The unit must evaluate the four possible directions it can move in. Each direction must be evaluated in terms of the danger vector, the nature of the terrain, the impact of the move on the integrity of the Russian line, the possibility of traffic jams, and the presence of German units. All of the surrounding squares must be evaluated and the best one chosen.

The really difficult aspect of the decision-making process is the necessity of coordinating the moves of all Russian units. The problem is made vastly more difficult by the fact that we must coordinate each unit's possible move with the possible moves of all the other units. The possibilities multiply in a truly mind-boggling manner. My solution was rather esoteric. Imagine the Russian army lying in its positions at the beginning of a turn. Imagine now a ghost army of virtual Russian units, initially springing from the real army, but with each ghost army plotting a path of its own across the map. Each ghost plans its path based on the assumption that the other ghost armies represent the concrete reality that must be conformed to. Thus, each ghost in turn says, "Well, if you guys are gonna move there, I'm gonna move here." One at a time, the ghost army adjusts itself into new positions. This process can continue until each ghost can say, "If you guys are gonna be there, I'm gonna stay right where I am." In practice this situation is almost achieved after only about ten iterations. However, if the player presses the START button, the iterations stop and the ghost army becomes the destinations for the real army. In this way hypothesis is converted into plans.

OVERALL FORCE RATIO

The module begins at line 1680. The first task is to calculate the overall force ratio. This is the ratio of total German strength to total Russian strength, and is a useful indicator of the overall strategic situation. To calculate this number, we must first add up the total German strength and the total Russian strength. This calculation is made in lines

1730-1870. The upper byte of the total strengths is stored in TOTGS (total German strength) and TOTRS (total Russian strength).

The next problem is to calculate the ratio of these two numbers. This is a simple long division. Unfortunately, I was not prepared to do a long division. Such arithmetic takes many machine cycles to crunch and many bytes of code to do properly. The floating point arithmetic package provided in the Operating System ROM did not interest me. So I wrote my own special routine to handle the problem. This is an example of individual crotchettiness, not judicious planning. I probably should have used the floating point package, or at least a decent 16-bit integer arithmetic package, but I was too lazy and impatient.

The first problem I must solve arises from the high probability that the total German strength is going to be very close to the total Russian strength. If I take a straight ratio of the two I will very probably get a result of 1. Since I will have integer arithmetic, my result won't be very sensitive to changes in the total strengths. I solved this problem by arbitrarily multiplying the ratio by 16. It's my program and I can cheat on the arithmetic if I want to.

Unfortunately, multiplying by 16 creates a new problem. Should I multiply the quotient by 16 or divide the divisor by 16? Either approach will have the same effect, and both approaches have the simplicity of being executed with simple logical shifts. But dividing by 16 loses some precision in the quotient, and multiplying by 16 runs the risk of losing the whole number. For example, what if total German strength is 17 and I multiply by 16 by ASLing four times? I don't get 272 for an answer, I get 16. Check it out for yourself.

Here's the clunky solution I came up with: ASL the dividend (line 1950) until a bit falls off the high end of the byte into the Carry bit (line 1960). Put it back where it belongs (line 1970) and then LSR the divisor (line 1980) the remaining number of shifts.

Now I am prepared to do a dumb long division (lines 2070-2140). Load the dividend into the accumulator. Keep subtracting the divisor from it until it is all gone. The number of times you subtract the divisor is the quotient. It's dumb, it's slow, but it works. More important, I can understand it. The final result is stored in OFR, the overall force ratio.

INDIVIDUAL FORCE RATIOS

The next task is to calculate the individual force ratios. The war might be going really well for Mother Russia, but the 44th Infantry Army may not find conditions as rosy if it is surrounded, out of supply, and being attacked by four Panzer Corps. It is necessary to supplement global planning with a local assessment of the situation. This is expressed in the individual force ratios. There are five individual force ratios: Four express the amount of German danger bearing down on a Russian army from the four cardinal directions. The fifth expresses the average of these four.

The fifth is called the individual force ratio (IFR). The other four are called the IFRN, IFRS, IFRE, and IFRW, for the directions they represent.

SUBROUTINE CALIFR

Subroutine CALIFR (lines 8390-9690) calculates the individual force ratios. This is an extensive computation which requires a great deal of time and memory. The fundamental idea behind this subroutine is that danger is a vector, having both a magnitude and a direction. This subroutine determines aggregate magnitude and the aggregate sum of the danger to the unit.

The subroutine begins by zeroing the local variables IFR0, IFR1, IFR2, IFR3, and IFRH1. These correspond to the IFRN, IFRE, IFRS, IFRW, and IFR tables, but are easier to use in the routine. After initializing some coordinate variables, the first large loop begins.

This loop, beginning with line 8520, extends all the way to line 9230. Its purpose is to calculate the directional IFRs, so it is really the meat of the subroutine. It sweeps through each unit, first checking if the unit is on the map (lines 8520-8540). If so, it determines the separation between the tested unit and the unit whose IFR is being computed. It measures this in terms of both the total distance between the two (ignoring Pythagoras) and the X-separation (TEMPX) and the Y-separation (TEMPY). Units further than eight squares away are considered to be too far to be of any local consequence (lines 8680-8690). The range to closer units is halved and stored in TEMPR.

The unit's combat strength determines the magnitude of the unit's threat. We must also calculate the direction to the unit. This is done in lines 8750-9020. These lines test the direction vectors to determine the overall direction to the unit. The result of these tests is a value in X of 0, 1, 2, or 3. This value specifies the direction of the threat.

In lines 9030-9150 we determine the magnitude of the threat. We get the combat strength of the tested unit, divide by 16, and check to see if the tested unit is Russian or German. If Russian, the result is added to the running sum of local Russian strength (RFR). If German, it is added to the running sum of local German strength in the direction specified in the X register. This done, program flow loops back to the next unit in sequence.

The next chunk of code, lines 9250-9320, add up all the danger values from all four directions and leave the result in the accumulator.

The next chunk of code, lines 9350-9570, calculates the final individual force ratio in much the same manner that the overall force ratio was calculated. The dividend is multiplied by 16 (lines 9350-9420), and then the divisor is subtracted from the dividend repeatedly until the dividend is all gone (lines 9450-9510). The count of the number of subtractions equals the quotient. This quotient is averaged with the overall force ratio (lines 9540-9560) and the result is stored in the IFR for the unit. The only remaining function is to move the local directional IFRs to the unit-specific

IFR tables (lines 9610-9680).

Subroutine INVERT is a simple absolute value routine. It takes a value in the accumulator and returns the absolute value of the number in the accumulator. You may have noticed that it was used heavily in the code. By JSR'ing to INVERT+2, we get the negative value of the accumulator returned.

Back in the main part of the module, we complete the IFR loop by setting the army's current position (CORPSX, CORPSY) to the objective position (OBJX, OBJY). OBJX and OBJY are the coordinates of our ghost armies. This completes the initialization loop. We now enter the main loop of the program.

MAIN LOOP STRUCTURE

The main program loop begins on line 2340 and extends all the way to line 7290. It is obviously a gigantic loop, and it takes a long time to execute. It is also an indefinitely terminated loop. It does not terminate after a specific number of passes. It keeps looping until the player presses the START key. The main loop sweeps over the entire Russian army. The inner loop sweeps over each unit in the Russian army.

The first task of the loop is to ignore militia armies and armies that are not on the map. Militia are not allowed to move. If an army does not fail these two tests in lines 2360-2420, then the local military situation for the army is evaluated. This is done by comparing the army's individual force ratio with the overall force ratio. If $IFR = OFR/2$, then the army must be more than eight squares from the nearest German unit. This conclusion can be made from the way that CALIFR calculates the IFR. If the army is far from the front, then it is treated as a reinforcement. If not, it is treated as a front-line unit, and a different strategy is used.

REINFORCEMENT STRATEGY

The job of a reinforcement is to plug weak spots in the line. This requires that the unit be able to figure out where the line is weak, no easy task. The trick is to use the existing Russian front-line units as gauges for the seriousness of the situation at any segment of the front. Where the front is solid, the IFRs of the front-line units will be low. Where the front is weak, their IFRs will be large. So we need merely examine the IFRs of all Russian units, select the largest, and head in that army's direction. Well, not quite. We don't want all the reinforcements heading for the same spot or the beleaguered Russian army will find himself trampled by his rescuers. More important, we need to take into account the distance between unit in distress and rescuer. There is no point in rushing to save somebody several thousand miles away.

The code to do all this extends from line 2470 to line 2870. The section starts by initializing BVAL to the value of $OFR/2$. BVAL stands for "best value" and is used to store the value for the most beleaguered Russian

army. Then a loop begins at line 2520 which sweeps through all Russian armies, rejecting off-map armies and calculating the separation between the tested army and the reinforcing army. This separation is divided by 8 (lines 2660-2680). I cannot now figure out the purpose of the branch in line 2690. It throws out the tested army if the separation had bit D3 set. A very strange test indeed. Lines 2700-2760 subtract the separation from the tested unit's IFR and compare the result with the best previous result. If the new result is bigger, then this unit has a better combination of proximity and (get this) beleagueredness. This unit becomes the preferred unit. Its value is stored in BVAL and its ID number is stored in BONE (best one). Then we move on to test another unit. When all units have been tested the best one is selected for support. Its coordinates become the objective of the reinforcing army. The job of planning that army's move is done and the routine jumps to the end of the loop (TOGSCN).

STRATEGY FOR FRONT-LINE ARMIES

Front-line armies have a very complex strategy. They must evaluate a large number of factors to determine the best possible objective square. These factors are: the army's IFR, its supply situation, the accessibility of the square, the straightness of the line that would result, the vulnerability to being surrounded, the danger imposed by nearby Germans, the possibility of a traffic jam, the terrain in the square, and the distance to it. Let's take it slowly.

In lines 2990-3050 we perform a simple test to see if the unit should take emergency measures. We ask, is the army seriously outnumbered? Is it out of supply? If either answer is yes, then this army is probably trapped behind German lines and it must escape to the east. It is given an objective square directly east of its current position. It will frantically crash eastward, regardless of the circumstances. It will even attack vastly superior German units in its haste.

This may strike you as pretty stupid. I gave a good deal of thought to the problem and I am convinced that this is the best all-round solution. My first solution was much more intelligent: I had such Russian units run away from the Germans. This normally meant that they ran to the west, straight for Germany. This is not very realistic. It also forced the player to assign large numbers of troops the boring job of tracking down and finishing off the forlorn Russian armies. I considered having cut-off Russians sit down and stay put, but then they would never have any chance of escaping. Quite a few Russians do indeed escape with this system, so I think it has proven to be a successful way of dealing with a difficult problem.

NORMAL FRONT-LINE ARMIES

If an army is not in trouble then it must choose a direction in which to move. The computations for this choice begin in line 3130, with DRLOOP, the direction loop. The critical loop variable is DIR, the direction of movement being evaluated. For the purposes of this loop, DIR takes the following

meanings: 0=north, 1=east, 2=south, 3=west, FF=stay put. This loop answers the question, "Should this army move in direction DIR?" It first determines the square being moved into (lines 3160-3240). The coordinates of this target square are TARGX, TARGY. The square being left is a ghost army square at OBJX, OBJY. The value of this target square is SQVAL. After verifying that the square can be entered (lines 3290-3340), the primary logic begins.

LINE INTEGRITY COMPUTATIONS

To figure whether a move will result in a solid line or a weak line, it is first necessary to give the computer some image of what that line looks like. I did this by creating two arrays. The first array is called the direct line array and is stored in LINARR. This array is 25 bytes long and covers a 5-by-5 square. The square being tested is always at the center of the big square. The routine will not evaluate the entire Russian line, for that task is impossibly large. Instead, it will treat it as a collection of short line segments and evaluate each segment for desirable configuration.

The big square is addressed by starting at the central square, whose coordinates are TARGX, TARGY, and stepping outward in a spiral from this square. The direction vectors for this spiral path are specified in a table called JSTP. The counter for the steps is called JCNT. The coordinate of a little square being considered within the big square is always SQX, SQY.

The contents of the big square are computed with two nested loops, LOOP56 and LOOP55 (lines 3450-3800). The outer loop steps through each of the 25 squares in the big square (except the central square, which we assume will contain the ghost army). The inner loops sweeps through all Russian armies to see if one's objective is in the square being tested. Note that we check not for the presence of the unit itself (CORPSX, CORPSY) but rather for the intention of the unit to go to the square (OBJX, OBJY). This is how we coordinate the plans of the different armies. If a match is obtained, the muster strength of that army is stored into the array element (lines 3760-3780). We then store the muster strength of the army whose plans are being made into the array element for the central square. When this task is completed we have an array, LINARR, which tells us how much Russian muster strength is in each of the 25 squares surrounding the square in question. We can now examine the structure of this configuration. We will examine it from four different directions: north, south, east, and west. We will keep track of which direction we are looking from with the variable SEC DIR (secondary direction).

THE LINE VALUE ARRAY

A very useful tool for examining this two-dimensional array is to construct a one-dimensional representation of its most important feature. This one-dimensional representation will answer the question, "How far forward is the enemy in each column?" A picture might help:

LV ARRAY: 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 1, 1, 1, 1, 1

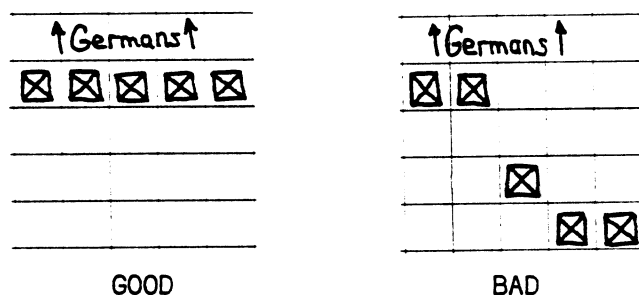
Lines 3920-4220 build the LV array from the LINARR. The variable POTATO (remember I told you I sometimes used funny variable names?) counts which column we are in. The Y-register holds the row within the column, and the X-register holds the LINARR index. The loop searches each column looking for the first populated square. When it finds one, the row index of the square is stored in the LV array. If it finds no populated square in the column, it assigns a value of 5 to the corresponding LV element. The sequence of CPX, BNE, LDX instructions in lines 4060-4220 translate the current row count in X into an index for LINARR and resume the loop. This is the clumsiest kind of code. It is special purpose code, code that is executed only once per condition. During program execution, much of the code is effectively useless, testing for conditions that do not exist. A more elegant solution is called for here. I was too lazy to be elegant; I just slopped the code together.

Now that the analytical tools we need are in place, we are ready to begin analysis of the position. We shall analyze the strength of a given line configuration by assigning points to it. We will assign various points for the various features we look for in a good line. These points will be stored in a variable called LPTS. Initially, we shall set this variable to zero and during the course of the evaluation we shall add to it or subtract from it.

We then test if the contemplated presence of our army would fill an otherwise empty column. The test for this is simple and inelegant (lines 4360-4460). An easier way to have done this would have been LDA LV+2/CMP #502/BNE Y95. It seems so simple and obvious now. In any event, if the condition is satisfied, we add \$30 to LPTS.

We don't want to create a traffic jam, so we must evaluate the degree of blocking in this array. This is done by testing the frontmost unit in each column and looking behind it; if somebody is in that square the retreat route of the front unit and the attack route of the rear unit are both blocked. This is undesirable. Subtract \$20 points for each such case (lines 4500-4730).

Our next concern is with penetrations. We do not want to create a line configuration which is easily flanked. A picture illustrates the problem.



The right arrangement is bad because it allows the enemy to easily penetrate to the rear of the most forward units before engaging the line. This places these forward units in jeopardy. We want a tight, parallel line as in the example on the left. It took me a lot of thinking to translate this concept into terms that the machine could execute. The final result was surprisingly easy to program. It is not so easy to explain. We have five columns in our square. We are going to take each column in turn, calling it OCOLUM, and compare its LV value with each of the other columns. While we are doing this test, we refer to the other column as COLUM. I know, the labelling seems backwards. Forgive me, I was feverish with effort. The comparison is made by subtracting the LV value of the one column from that of the other. If they are equal, there is no problem and we proceed to the next other column. If the latter column is more forward than the first, then we move to the next column; the discrepancy will be handled when the other column is directly tested. If the latter column is more rearward than the primary column, then a penalty must be extracted. The penalty I use is a power of two, one power for each row of discrepancy. The evaluation is done in lines 4880-4990.

We have now calculated the strength of the line and stored it in LPTS. However, the importance of this strength depends on the amount of danger coming from the direction in question. A line which is strong facing north will probably be weak to an attack from the west. We must therefore evaluate the strength of the line in light of the danger vector on the army. I do this by multiplying LPTS by the IFR value for the direction for which the line was evaluated. This multiplication is done in lines 5100-5370. The first 14 lines select the IFR to be used by some more inelegant code. The preparation for the multiplication is done in lines 5240-5280; the multiplication itself is done in lines 5290-5370. As with the long division,

this routine is a triumph of pedestrian programming. To multiply A by B, I add A to itself B times. It is a two-byte add, and only the upper byte (ACCHI) is important to me. I throw away the lower byte in the accumulator.

NEXT SECONDARY DIRECTION

I have now calculated the line configuration value of the square from one direction. I must now perform the same evaluation for each of the other directions. First I increment the secondary direction counter (SECDIR). Then I rotate the array. It is easier to rotate the array in place and evaluate it than to write code that can look from any direction. My code is customized to look at the 25-square array from the north. To look at it from other directions, I simply rotate it to those directions. This is done with an elegant piece of code (at last!) in lines 5480-5580. First I store the array LINARR into a temporary buffer array (BAKARR). Then I rotate it by a pointer array called ROTARR. This array holds numbers that tell where each array element goes when the array is rotated 90 degrees to the right. Thus, the zeroth element of ROTARR is a 4; that means that the zeroth element of LINARR should now be the fourth element. With the rotation done, the program flow loops back up to the beginning of this huge loop.

In developing this code I made heavy use of flowcharts. When I was satisfied with these I then wrote a small BASIC program that performed most of the manipulations in this chunk of code. It took only a few hours to write and test the BASIC code and verify that the fundamental algorithms would work as I had intended. Only then did I proceed to write the assembly code. This shows the value of BASIC: it is an excellent language for tossing ideas together and checking their function. I firmly believe that almost any assembly language project on a personal computer should have several BASIC tools developed just for supporting the effort. I wrote four different BASIC programs as part of the EASTERN FRONT development cycle. They are no longer useful, so I have discarded them.

EVALUATING IMMEDIATE COMBAT FACTORS

It is not good enough to analyze the danger in a square in terms of some obscure danger vector. It is also necessary to ask the simple question, how close is the nearest German unit? The proximity of a German unit will be of great significance to a Russian unit, although the precise significance will depend on whether the Russian is pursuing an offensive or a defensive strategy. In considering the direct combat significance of a square, we must also consider the defensive bonus provided by the terrain in the square.

These factors are considered in lines 5620-6310. After storing the modified line points value into SQVAL (square value), we determine the range to the nearest German unit. This is done with a straightforward loop that subtracts the coordinates of each German unit from the target square's coordinates, takes the absolute value, and adds the two results together. If the resulting range is less than the best previous value, it becomes the new best value (NBVAL).

This range to the closest German unit, when multiplied by the IFR, will give us the specific danger associated with the square. However, IFR is not a signed value; it is always positive. If the Russians are doing well, then IFR will be small but still positive. In such a case the value of IFR*NBVAL would be a measure of the opportunity presented to the Russian, not a measure of danger. Thus, small values of IFR demand that IFR*NBVAL be interpreted differently. The logic to do this is managed in lines 5930-6050. The IFR is subtracted from \$F; if the result is greater than zero it is doubled and stored into TEMPR to act as a fake IFR; NBVAL is replaced by 9-NBVAL. The effect of these strange manipulations is to invert the meaning of the code about to be executed. This succeeding code was intended to determine the importance of running from a square. With the inversion, it will also determine the importance of attacking the same square.

The fooled code (lines 6090-6250) begins by checking the square to see if it is occupied by a German. If so, it immediately removes the square from consideration; we don't go around picking fights with Germans when we are the underdogs. Note that this will never happen when the Russians are using offensive strategy. If the square is unoccupied, we add the terrain bonus to NBVAL; this is a crude way of including terrain into the computation. I now think that this was not the correct way to handle terrain.

In lines 6200-6250 I execute one of my disgustingly familiar Neanderthal multiplications. I then add this value to SQVAL (lines 6270-6310).

TRAFFIC AND DISTANCE PENALTIES

The final tasks are to include penalties for traffic jams and long-distance marching. The former is necessary to make sure that Russians don't waste time crowding into the same square. The latter reflects the brutal reality that things sometimes do not go as expected, and so plans that call for armies to march long distances in the face of the enemy are seldom prudent.

The code for making these tests is simple (lines 6350-6870). The first test (lines 6350-6540) is a loop that tests all the other Russians, looking for one that has already chosen this square as an objective. If so, a penalty is extracted from SQVAL. The second test (lines 6580-6870) calculates the range from the army's current position to the target square. If it is greater than 6, the target is unreachable and the square is ruled out; SQVAL is set to zero. If not, 2 raised to the power of the range is subtracted from the SQVAL. With this work done, we have completed our calculation of the value of this square.

FINAL SQUARE EVALUATION

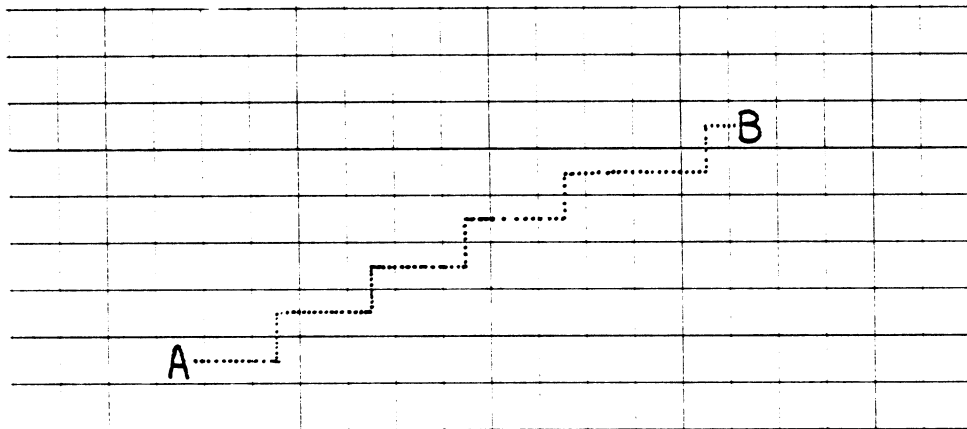
We now compare the value of this square with the best value we have obtained so far (lines 6910-6970). If our new value is better, it becomes the best. If not, we forget it. In either event, we go to the next square

and loop back to the far beginning (lines 6980-7020).

Upon completion of this gigantic process we have obtained a best square. In lines 7040-7150 we make this square our newest objective for this army. We then look at the START key to see if the human player has finished his move. If not, we continue our analysis, evaluating more and more squares without end. If so, we jump to a completely different section.

TRANSLATING TARGETS INTO ORDERS

If the human has pressed the START key, we must convert the targets figured by the previous routines into orders for execution in the mainline routine. This task is done in the remaining section of the module. The fundamental problem solved in the module is a very standard problem in computer graphics. It is depicted in the following diagram:



Starting at square A, what is the straightest path to square B? Specifically, what sequence of single steps will take you from A to B in the straightest possible line? For reasons of computational efficiency, we desire to find the answers without resorting to multiplications or divisions. The problem has been solved in its most general case, and the solution is so powerful that it is easily adapted to circles, ellipses, parabolas, and other curves. Unfortunately, I was unaware of this solution when I wrote these routines, so I had to make up my own, and thereby hangs a tale.

The obvious solution is to compute the slope of the line joining A and B, and then walk from A towards B, measuring the slope generated by each proposed step and comparing this resultant step with the desired slope; if the slope resulting from a proposed step is the closest that can be obtained, then that step is the best. Unfortunately, calculating a slope requires dividing a delta-y by a delta-x, and division is not allowed.

I found my solution in the calendralic system of the Mayan Indians. They never developed the concept of the fraction, and so they had a terrible time expressing the length of the year. Do you know how hard it is to measure the length of the year when you have no number for one-quarter day? They developed a novel solution: instead of declaring that one year is 365 and 1/4

days long, they declared that 4 years are 1461 days long. They refined the method to state that 25 years are 9131 days long. This procedure can be extended to arbitrary precision. Indeed, the Mayans did just that; their measurement of the length of the year was more accurate than the contemporary European value.

The basic idea of the technique is simple: your quantity is divided into a whole part and a fractional part. You can't get your hands on the fractional part, so you keep a running sum, adding both whole and fractional parts until the accumulated fractional parts add up to one; then the whole part will tick over an extra time. That's the event to watch for; it tells you what the fractional part is.

The first step in implementing this algorithm is to calculate some intermediate values. These are HDIR and HRNGE, the horizontal direction from A to B, and the horizontal range (Δx). VDIR and VRNGE are the corresponding values for the vertical separation. These four values are calculated in lines 7370-7540.

Next we calculate the larger range LRNGE and the smaller range SRNGE, as well as the corresponding directions LDIR and SDIR (lines 7550-7690). Then we prepare some counting variables by setting them equal to zero: RCNT, the number of steps taken, and RORD1 and RORD2, the actual orders assigned. RANGE is the total distance from A to B in non-Pythagorean measure. CHRIS (I was getting desperate for variable names) is the rollover counter. I initialized myself to half of LRNGE.

We now begin the walk from A to B. On each step we shall assume that we should take a step in the larger direction (LDIR). In so doing we add SRNGE to CHRIS; if CHRIS exceeds RANGE then we must instead take a small step in direction SDIR. The figuring for this is done in lines 7830-7940. The code runs fast. The orders that result from this are folded into the main orders in lines 8110-8140, another case of that weird code that first popped up in the interrupt module. If you didn't figure it out then, you might as well figure it out now.

A few more manipulations loop back to finish the walk to point B; then the army's orders are stored and the next army is given its orders until all armies have been taken care of. With that, the routine is complete and it returns to the mainline routine in line 8340. That was simple enough, wasn't it?

NARRATIVE HISTORY

A common misconception among non-programmers is that a program is a static product, something that springs complete from the hand of the programmer. What they do not realize is that a truly original program like EASTERN FRONT 1941 does not leap out of the programmer's mind and into the computer. It starts with an inspiration, a vision that sketches the outlines broad and clear but leaves the individual brushstrokes undefined. The programmer labors long and hard to translate this vision into a cybernetic reality. But the process of converting the pastels and soft shades of the vision into the hard and sharp lines of machine code inevitably produces contradictions between the fine details. As many small ideas crystallize into a single whole, mismatches and discord are frequent. The programmer flits over the design, rearranging ideas, polishing rough edges, and reconciling differences. In this process many of the original ideas are warped and twisted until they no longer resemble their original forms. It is very easy, on examining a program closely, to unearth many of these convoluted elements and conclude that the programmer lacks common sense. In truth, the only way to understand a program is to follow its evolution from start to finish. I have tried to explain some of the odder aspects of this program in terms of historical happenstance. In this essay I will narrate the history of the entire project. I hope that this will make the final product more understandable.

ORIGINS

EASTERN FRONT (1941) began as OURRAH POBIEDA in June of 1979. The original name is Russian for "Hooray for the Motherland!" and was the Russian war cry. It was retained until the last minute; I was finally convinced that the simpler name would sell better.

OURRAH POBIEDA was initially conceived as a division-level game of combat on the Eastern Front. The emphasis of the design was on the operational aspects of combat in that campaign. I wanted to demonstrate the problems of handling division-sized units. The design placed heavy emphasis on mechanical aspects of warfare. Thus, it had strong logistics and movement features. It also had a major subsystem dealing with operational modes. The player could place each unit into one of many different modes such as movement, assault, reconnaissance in force, probing assault, and so on. Each mode had different combinations of movement capabilities, attack strength, and defense strength. There was also a provision for the facing of a unit that allowed flanking attacks.

I wrote the program in BASIC on a PET computer in May and June of 1979. When I got the program up and running on the machine, I quickly realized that I had a dog on my hands. The game had many, many flaws. There were good ideas in it---the logistics routines, the combat system, and the movement system were all very good. But the game as a whole did not work. It was dull, confusing, and slow. I wisely consigned all of my work into a file folder and started on a new design. Someday, when I had shaken off whatever preconceptions were contaminating my mind, I would come back to the game and start over with a fresh outlook.

REBIRTH

Fifteen months passed. I went to work for Atari, programming first on the Video Computer System and then on the Home Computer. In September of 1980 I saw a program written by Ed Rothberg of Atari that finely scrolled the text window. It was a short demo that did nothing other than move the characters around, but it shouted out its potential. I showed it to several other wargame designers and pointed out its implications for our craft. They listened politely but did not act on my suggestion that they use the capability.

Several weeks later I began exploring the fine scrolling capabilities of the machine myself. I took apart Ed's code and wrote a new routine that was more useful for me. I then generalized this routine to produce SCRL19.ASM, a demonstration scrolling module. This module has been spread around in an effort to encourage programmers to use the scrolling. By mid-November I had completed SCRL19.ASM and was finishing up another wargame project. I was beginning to think about my next project. I decided it was time to pull out all the stops and do a monster game, a game with everything. It would be a 48K disk-based game with fabulous graphics. It seemed obvious that the Eastern Front was the ideal stage for such a game. I therefore began planning this new game. In the meantime, I began converting SCRL19.ASM to produce a map of Russia. This map was completed on December 10. It impressed many people, but it was only a map; it didn't do anything other than scroll.

DESIGNING A NEW GAME

Game design is art, not engineering. During December I took many long walks alone at night, sorting through my thoughts and trying to formulate my vision of the game clearly. I sifted through all of my old documents on the PET version of OURRAH POBIEDA, trying to glean from that game the essence of all that was good and all that was bad. Mostly, I thought about what it would be like to play the game. What will go through the head of a person playing my game? What will that person experience? What will he think and feel?

During all this time I never once put pencil to paper to record my thoughts. I deliberately avoided anything that would constrain creative flights of fancy. I also fought off the urge to rush the job. I spent four weeks just thinking. I didn't want to start designing a game that wasn't fully conceived yet.

Then, in January, the vision was clear. I knew (or thought I knew) exactly what the game would be like. I wrote a one-page description of the game. The original document is reproduced at the end of this essay. You will note that it is a surprisingly accurate description of the final product. Also note what is specified. The information given represents my judgment of the critical design and technical factors that would dominate the development

of the game. Note especially the importance I attached to human interface and graphics. This reflects my belief that computation is never a serious problem, but interface is always the primary problem.

PLUNGING INTO THE MORASS

I now began the serious task of implementing the design. At first I proceeded slowly, cautiously. I documented all steps carefully and wrote code conservatively. I didn't want to trap myself with inflexible code at an early stage of the game. First I rewrote the map routine, which involved the data module and the interrupt module. (I decided at the outset that I would need separate modules, as I fully expected the entire program to be too big to fit in one module.) As part of this effort I redesigned the display list and display list interrupt structure. This gave me a much better display. By this time, early February, I was in full gear and was working nights and weekends, perhaps 20 hours per week. I made last changes in the character sets and nailed down the map contents. Next came the unit displays. I wrote the swapping routine and began putting units on the map. They couldn't move or do anything, but they sure looked pretty.

In late February I began work on the input routines. So far everything had gone in smoothly. There had been a lot of work, but most routines had worked properly on the first or second try. My first real headache came when I tried to design the input routines. I had decided that most of the game would be playable with only the joystick. The player would use the START key to begin a move, but otherwise the keyboard was to be avoided. I hung up on the problem of cancelling orders. There seemed to be no way to do it with the joystick. This caused me great consternation. I finally gave in and used the SELECT key for cancelling orders. This may surprise you, for the final product uses the space bar and the initial spec clearly states that space bar would be used. I didn't want to use the keyboard, so I insisted on using the yellow buttons. My playtesters (most notably Rob Zdybel) convinced me to go back to the space bar.

My next problem with the input routines arose when I tried to display a unit's existing orders. I had no end of problems here. My original idea had been to use player-missile graphics to draw some kind of dotted path that would show a unit's planned route instantly. Unfortunately, there weren't enough players and missiles to do the job properly. It could only be done if I used single dots for each square entered. I put the display up on the screen and decided that it did not look good enough. So it was back to the drawing board. The solution I eventually came up with (after considerable creative agony) is the system now used---the moving arrow that shows a unit's path. This takes a little longer but the animation effect is nice.

THE LIGHT AT THE END OF THE TUNNEL

By now it was early March and I paused to consider the pace of the effort. I could see how much effort would be needed to complete the task. I listed each of the remaining tasks and estimated the amount of time necessary

for each. I then realized that the program would not be finished until late June. This was an unpleasant surprise, for I had been planning all along to unveil the game at the ORIGINS wargaming convention over the 4th of July weekend. The schedule appeared to give me very little extra time in the event of problems. I did not like the looks of it. I resolved to redouble my efforts and try to get ahead of the schedule.

MAINLINE MODULE

With the input routines done it was time to work on the mainline module. The very first task was to take care of calendric functions. I wrote the routines to calculate the days and months; this was easy. Next came the tree color changes with seasons; this was also easy. The first problem developed with the freezing of rivers and swamps during the winter. I was unable to devise a simple way of doing this. I plunged into the problem with indecent haste and threw together a solution by force of effort. The result was impressive, but I'm not sure I did the right thing. It cost me a week of effort, no great loss, and a lot of RAM, which at the time seemed inconsequential because I was still planning on the game taking 48K of memory. Later, when I chose to drop down to 16K, I found myself cramped for RAM, and the expenditure of 120 bytes began to look wasteful.

Fortunately, I emerged from these problems unscathed. I was not tired yet, the project seemed on track and my morale was still high. Morale is important---you can't do great work unless you are up for it.

The next task was movement execution. This went extremely well. I had planned on taking two weeks to get units moving properly; as luck would have it, the routines were working fine after only one week. I was hot!

COMBAT ROUTINES

As March ended, I was beginning work on the combat resolution routines. I had some severe problems here. My routines were based closely on the systems used for the original OURRAH POBEIDA. After some thought, I began to uncover serious conceptual problems with this system. A combat system should accomplish several things. It should provide for attrition due to the intensity of combat. It should also provide for the collapse of a unit's coherence and its subsequent retreat. The routines I had were too bloody. They killed many troops by attrition but did not retreat units readily. I analyzed them closely and concluded that the heart of the problem lay in the fact that combat was completely resolved in a single battle. From this I came up with the idea of the extended battle covering many movement subturns during the week. By stretching out the battle in this way I was able to solve the problem and achieve a much better combat system. I still retained the central idea of the earlier system, which broke a unit's strength up into muster strength and combat strength.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

In early April I turned to the last major module of the project: the artificial intelligence routines. This module frightened me, for I was unsure how to handle it. Looking back, I cannot believe that I invested so much time in this project in the blithe expectation that the artificial intelligence routines would work out properly. I threw myself into them with naive confidence. I carefully listed all of the factors that I wanted the Russian player to consider. Then I prepared a flowchart for the sequence of computations. This flowchart was subsequently rewritten many times as I changed the design.

My biggest problems came with the method of analyzing the robustness of the Russian line. My first approach was based on the original OURRAH POBEIDA method. I started at one end of the line and swept down the line looking for holes. When a hole was found I marked it and jumped onward to the other side of the hole. When the line was fully traced I sent reinforcements to the holes and weak spots in the line. This worked in OURRAH POBEIDA but would not work in the new program. The Russian line in the new program would be far more ragged than in the original game. In some places, the holes would be bigger than the line. In such cases, the algorithm would almost certainly break down.

A new algorithm was required. After many false starts, I came up with the current scheme, which broke the line up into small segments 5 squares wide. This 5-square chunk is then applied to each unit in the Russian army, providing a kind of moving average to smooth the line and bind together the different units in the line. I am very proud of this design, for it is quite flexible and powerful in its ability to analyze a line structure. An interesting aspect of this design is that I originally designed it to handle a smaller segment only three squares wide. After the code had been written, entered, and partially debugged I decided that it would work better with a 5-square width. I modified the code to handle the new width in a few days. The transition was really quite clean. This indicates that I wrote the original code very well, for the ease with which code can be rewritten is a good measure of its quality.

FIRST STARTUP

It was now mid-May. Six months had passed since I had begun the first efforts on the game. One evening, rather late, I finished work on the artificial intelligence routine and prepared to actually play the game for the first time. Many, many times I had put the game up to test the performance of the code, but this was the first time I was bringing the game up solely to assess the overall design. Within ten minutes I knew I had a turkey on my hands. The game was dull and boring, it took too much time to play, it didn't seem to hang together conceptually, and the Russians played a very stupid game.

THE CRISIS

I remember that night very well. I shut off the machine and went for a long walk. It was time to do some hard thinking. The first question was, can the game be salvaged? Are the problems with this game superficial or fundamental to the design? I decided that the game suffered from four problems: There were too many units for the human to control. The game would require far too long to play. The game was a simple slugfest with little opportunity for interesting plays for the German. The Russians were too stupid. The second question I had to answer was, should I try to maintain my schedule, or should I postpone the game and redesign it?

That was a long night. One thing kept my faith: my egotism. Most good programmers are egomaniacs, and I am no exception. When the program looked hopeless, and the problems seemed insurmountable, one thing kept me going---the absolute certainty that I was so brilliant that I could think up a solution to any problem. Deep down inside, every good programmer knows that the computer will do almost anything if only it is programmed properly. The battle is not between the programmer and the recalcitrant computer; it is between the programmer's will and his own stupidity. Only the most egotistical of programmers refuses to listen to the "I can't do it" and presses on to do the things which neither he nor anybody else thought possible. But in so doing, he faces many lonely nights staring at the ceiling, wondering if maybe this time he has finally bitten off more than he can chew.

I threw myself at the task of redesigning the program. First, I greatly reduced the scale of the program. I had intended the game to cover the entire campaign in the east from 1941 to 1945. I slashed it down to only the first year. That suddenly reduced the projected playing time from a ridiculous 12 hours to a more reasonable 3 hours. I then drastically transformed the entire game by introducing zones of control. Before then units were free to move through gaps in the line at full speed. This single change solved a multitude of problems. First, it allowed me to greatly reduce the unit count on both sides. One unit could control far more territory now, so fewer units were necessary. With fewer units, both players could plan their moves more quickly. Second, Russian stupidity was suddenly less important. If the Russians left small holes in the line, they would be covered by zones of control. Third, it made encirclements much easier to execute, for large Russian forces could be trapped with relatively few German armored units.

My third major change to the game design was the inclusion of logistics. I had meant to have supply considerations all along, but I had not gotten around to it until this time. Now I put it in. This alone made a big change in the game, for it permitted the German to cripple Russian units with movement instead of combat. Indeed, the encirclement to cut off supplies is the central German maneuver of the entire game.

It was about this time that I also committed to producing a game that

would run on a 16K system. I had suspected since April that the entire program would indeed fit into 16K but I did not want to constrain myself, so I continued developing code with little thought to its size. Yet it is hard to deny one's upbringing. I had learned micros on a KIM with only 1K of RAM, later expanded to 5K. I had written many of my early programs on a PET with 8K of RAM, later 16K. I had written programs at Atari to run in 16K. My thoughts were structured around a 16K regime. When the first version of the program ran in May, it fit in almost exactly 16K. I never took anything out to meet the 16K requirement; I simply committed to maintaining the current size.

FRANTIC JUNE

During the first two weeks of June I worked like a madman to implement all of these ideas. The program's structure went to hell during this time. I was confident of what I was doing, and was willing to trade structure for time. I had all the changes up and running by mid-June. It was then that I released the first test version to my playtesters. I also began the huge task of polishing the game, cleaning out the quirks and oddities. This consumed my time right up to the ORIGINS convention on July 3-5. We showed the game to the world then, and it made a favorable impression on those who saw it. The version shown there was version 272. It was a complete game, and a playable game, and even an enjoyable game. It was not yet ready for release.

THE POLISHING STAGES

Two of the most critical stages in the development of a program are the design stage and the polishing stage. In the former, the programmer is tempted to plunge ahead without properly thinking through what he wants to achieve. In the latter, the programmer is exhausted after a major effort to complete the program. The program is now operational and could be released; indeed, people are probably begging for it immediately. The temptation to release it is very strong. The good programmer will spurn the temptation and continue polishing his creation until he knows that it is ready to be released.

Polishing occupied my attentions for six weeks. I playtested the game countless times, recording events that I didn't like, testing the flow of the game, and above all looking for bugs. I found bugs, too. One by one, I expurgated them. I rewrote the zone of control routine to speed it up and take less memory. I made numerous adjustments in the artificial intelligence routines to make the Russians play better. Most of my efforts were directed to the timing and placement of reinforcements. I found that the game was balanced on a razor-edge. A good player would have victory within his reach right up through December, but then the arrival of a large block of Russian reinforcements would dash his chances. I spent a great deal of time juggling reinforcements to get the game tightly balanced.

During this time playtesters were making their own suggestions for the

game. Playtesters are difficult to use properly. At least 90 percent of the suggestions they make are useless or stupid. This is because they do not share the vision that the designer has, so they try to take the game in very different directions. The tremendous value of playtesters lies in that small 10 percent that represents valuable ideas. No designer can think of everything. Every designer will build personal quirks into a game that can only hurt the design. The playtesters will catch these. The good designer must have the courage to reject the bad 90 percent, and the wisdom to accept the good 10 percent. It's a tough business.

DELIVERY AND AFTERMATH

I delivered the final product to Dale Yocum at the Atari Program Exchange around the 20th of August. It was the 317th version of the program. The program went on sale 10 days later. It has generated favorable responses. I was not able to embark on a new project for ten weeks; I was completely burned out. I do not regret burning myself out in this way; anything less would not have been worth the effort.

Eastfront Game Preliminary Description.

Map: 64x64 squares

Unit count: 32 German corps
up to 64 Russian armies

Time scale: "Semi-time" of one week/turn. German enters moves for the next week (meanwhile, computer figures Russian move). When ready, move proceeds in real time.

Human interface: Map window on screen. ~~Adding features~~ Joystick scrolls map + players. Putting unit under crosshairs, activates it, arrows show. Then holding down button while twiddling joystick enters next order. arrows (players) pop onto screen showing orders. Space bar clears orders. Releasing button resumes scrolling.

START button starts ~~the~~ turn.

Colors: ~~Brown~~ background Brown
PFO 1 Green (forests, ~~swamps~~) DLI to ^{orange} ~~dark~~ mountains
PF1 ~~3~~ Blue (rivers, lakes, seas)
PF2 0 Grey (Germans, cities)
PF3 ~~2~~ Red (Russians)
FØ-P3 Pink (arrows)
MØ-M3 "
DLI's borders
red-orange text window

[not enough color! Use dli's or time-multiplexed color.

CHARACTER SET DESCRIPTIONS

There are three character sets used in EASTERN FRONT 1941. The first is the standard text character set. The other two are graphics character sets used for the display of the map. These character sets allow 64 distinct characters in each set; each character can be presented in one of four colors. The two charts that follow give the critical assignments of characters in the character sets. I do not include the actual bit assignments for each character, as this information is not of primary interest to a designer.

Each chart gives the 6-bit number, which is the number that specifies the shape of the character, and the 8-bit number, which specifies the combination of color and shape that is used in the program. There are a few exceptions. For example, the river characters are normally presented in blue, but during winter they are presented in white to indicate that they have frozen. The character value must be changed to accomplish this. Another case is the solid character, which is normally white for the boundaries. It is also used in its red incarnation to show that a Russian unit has been attacked.

The character descriptions are also cryptic. The river characters are described in terms of the sides of the squares through which the river passes. For this usage, 1 means north, 2 east, 3 south, and 4 west. Thus, a 13 river goes from the northern edge of the square to the southern edge, while a 23 river goes from the eastern edge to the southern edge. River junctions are specified by the three edges that contain rivers.

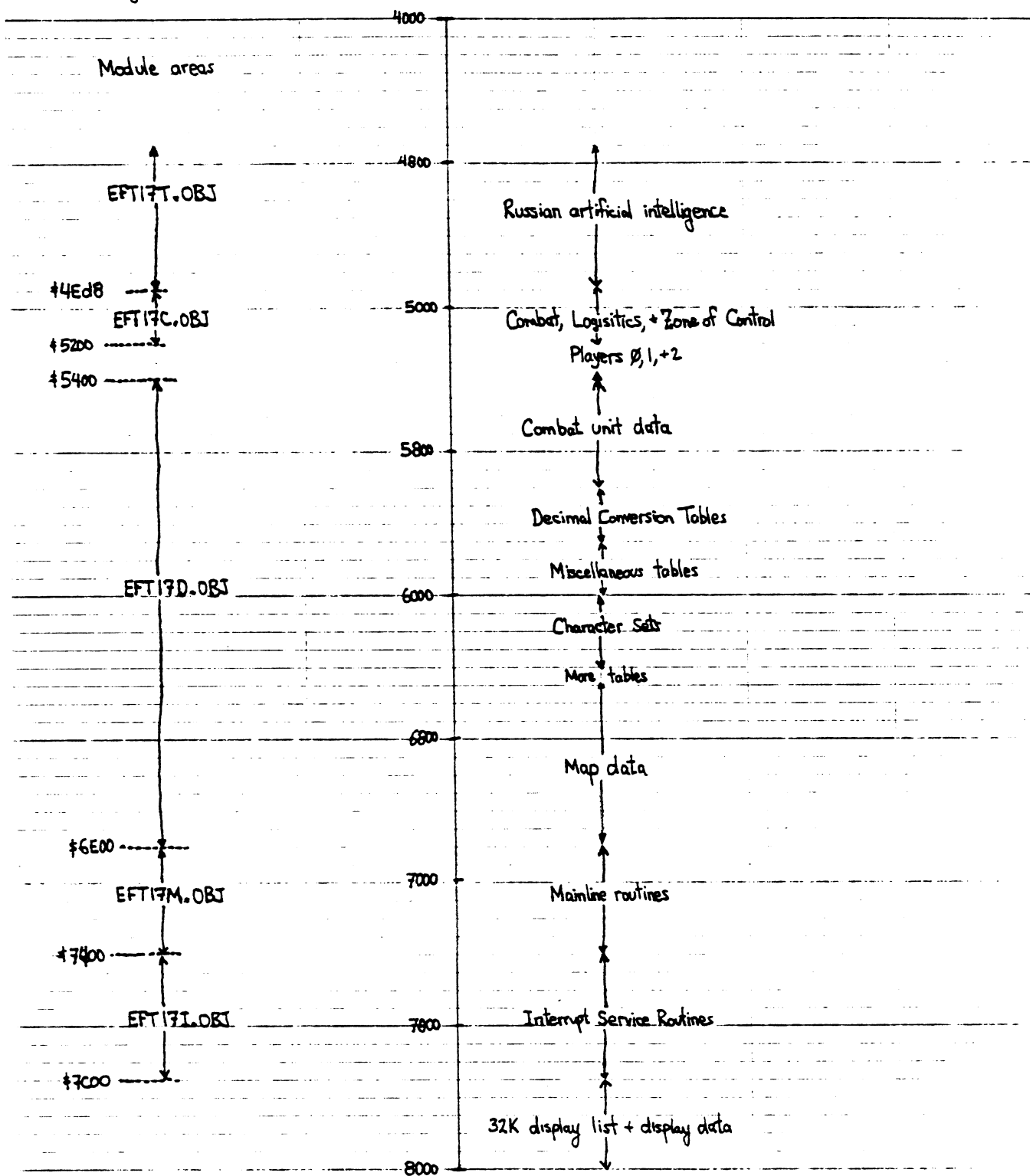
Coastlines are specified in a similar fashion, with an additional convention. Coastlines are specified directionally, with the land on the right side of the path drawn. For example, a 24 coastline runs from the east side of the square to the west side, with the land on the north and the sea on the south. A 42 coastline would be similar with the land and sea on opposite sides.

NORTHERN CHARACTER SET SUMMARY

6-BIT #	DESCRIPTION	8-BIT #	6-BIT #	DESCRIPTION	8-BIT #
0	clear	0	32	river 24	160
1	forest	1	33	river 24	161
2	forest	2	34	river 24	162
3	forest	3	35	river 24	163
4	forest	4	36	river 34	164
5	forest	5	37	river 34	165
6	forest	6	38	river 34	166
7	city	71	39	river 34	167
8	city	72	40	river 134	168
9	city	73	41	coastline 31	169
10	city	74	42	coastline 31	170
11	swamp	139	43	coastline 31	171
12	swamp	140	44	coastline 42	172
13	swamp	141	45	coastline 42	173
14	swamp	142	46	coastline 42	174
15	river 12	143	47	coastline 21	175
16	river 12	144	48	coastline 41	176
17	river 12	145	49	coastline 32	177
18	river 12	146	50	coastline 34	178
19	river 13	147	51	coastline 12	179
20	river 13	148	52	Finnish coastline	180
21	river 13	149	53	Finnish coastline	181
22	river 13	150	54	Finnish coastline	182
23	river 13	151	55	Finnish coastline	183
24	river 13	152	56	Finnish coastline	184
25	river 14	153	57	Finnish coastline	185
26	river 14	154	58	Lake Peipus	186
27	river 14	155	59	estuary 1	187
28	river 23	156	60	estuary 2	188
29	river 23	157	61	infantry	125 or 253
30	river 23	158	62	armor	126 or 254
31	river 24	159	63	solid	191

SOUTHERN CHARACTER SET SUMMARY

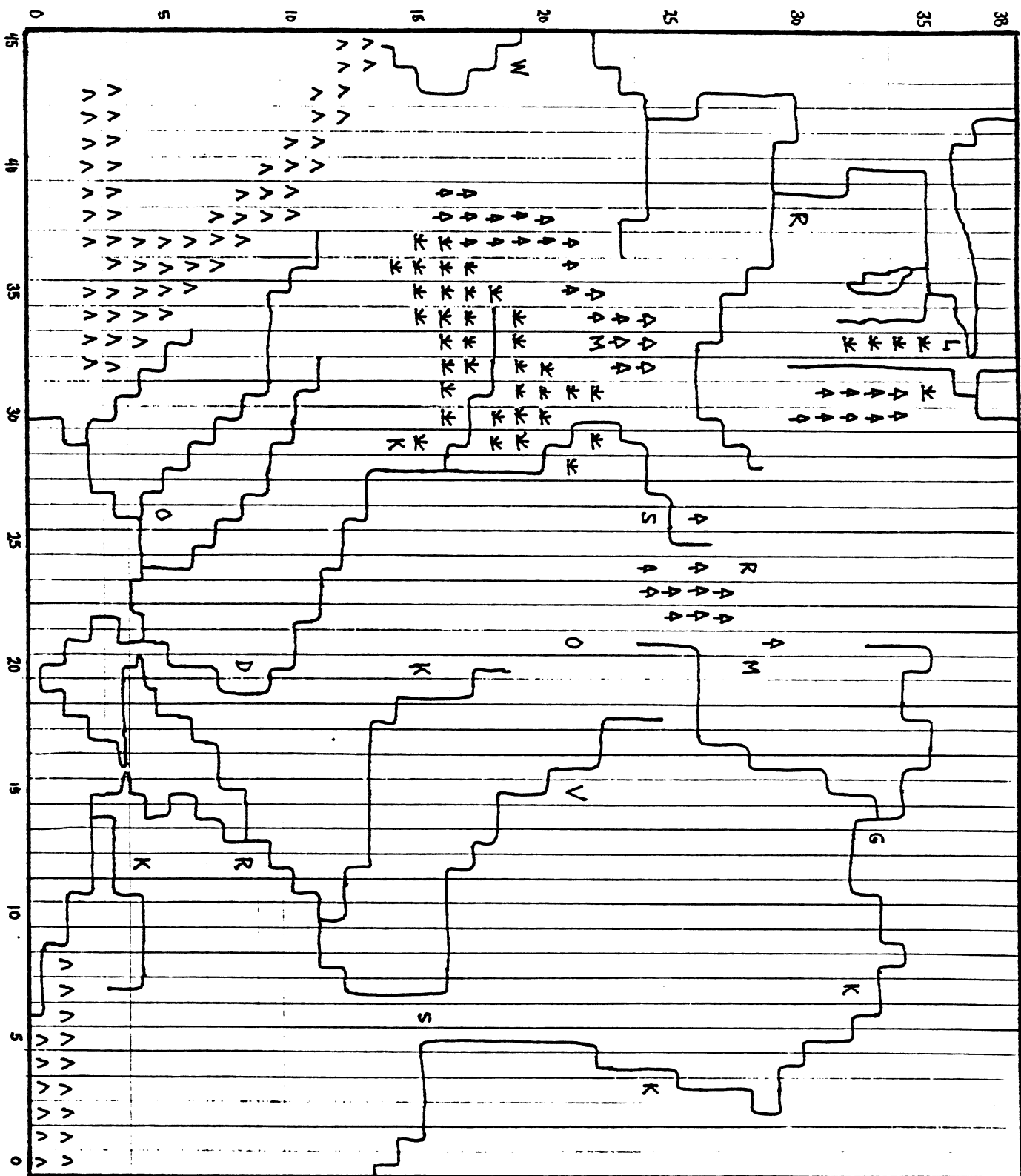
6-BIT #	DESCRIPTION	8-BIT #	6-BIT #	DESCRIPTION	8-BIT #
0	clear	0	32	river 34	160
1	mountain	1	33	river 34	161
2	mountain	2	34	river 124	162
3	mountain	3	35	Kerch straits	163
4	mountain	4	36	coastline 13	164
5	mountain	5	37	coastline 24	165
6	mountain	6	38	coastline 24	166
7	city	71	39	coastline 24	167
8	city	72	40	coastline 21	168
9	city	73	41	coastline 21	169
10	city	74	42	coastline 14	170
11	swamp	139	43	coastline 14	171
12	swamp	140	44	coastline 14	172
13	swamp	141	45	coastline 41	173
14	swamp	142	46	coastline 41	174
15	river 12	143	47	coastline 23	175
16	river 12	144	48	coastline 23	176
17	river 12	145	49	coastline 23	177
18	river 12	146	50	coastline 32	178
19	river 13	147	51	coastline 32	179
20	river 13	148	52	coastline 34	180
21	river 13	149	53	coastline 34	181
22	river 14	150	54	Crimea	182
23	river 14	151	55	Crimea	183
24	river 23	152	56	Crimea	184
25	river 23	153	57	Crimea	185
26	river 24	154	58	estuary 1	186
27	river 24	155	59	estuary 2	187
28	river 24	156	60	estuary 3	188
29	river 24	157	61	infantry	125 or 253
30	river 34	158	62	armor	126 or 254
31	river 34	159	63	solid	191



Other Areas:

Page Zero: 4B0 → 4CE

Page Six: 4600 → 46FF



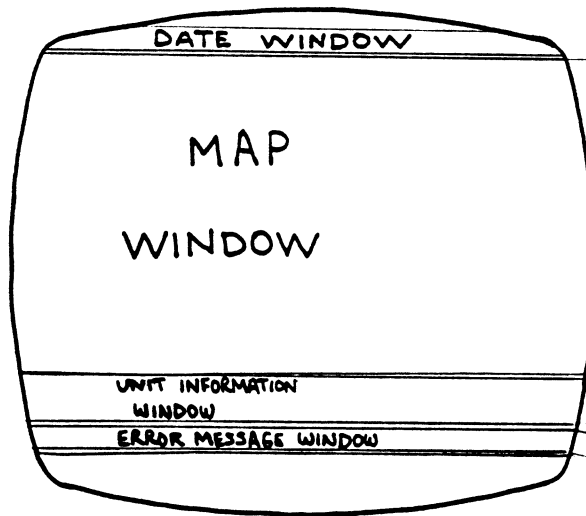
UNIT CHARACTERISTICS

SEQUENCE #		NAME	CORPSX	CORPSY	MSTRNG	SWAP	ARRIVE	CORPT
0	0	INFANTRY CORPS	0	0	0	0	255	0
1	24	PANZER CORPS	40	20	203	126	0	3
2	39	PANZER CORPS	40	19	205	126	255	3
3	46	PANZER CORPS	40	18	192	126	0	3
4	47	PANZER CORPS	40	17	199	126	0	3
5	57	PANZER CORPS	40	16	184	126	0	3
6	5	INFANTRY CORPS	41	20	136	125	0	0
7	6	INFANTRY CORPS	40	19	127	125	0	0
8	7	INFANTRY CORPS	41	18	150	125	0	0
9	8	INFANTRY CORPS	41	17	129	125	0	0
10	9	INFANTRY CORPS	41	16	136	125	0	0
11	12	INFANTRY CORPS	42	20	109	125	255	0
12	13	INFANTRY CORPS	42	19	72	125	255	0
13	20	INFANTRY CORPS	42	18	70	125	255	0
14	42	INFANTRY CORPS	42	17	81	125	255	0
15	43	INFANTRY CORPS	43	19	131	125	255	0
16	53	INFANTRY CORPS	43	18	102	125	255	0
17	3	ITAL INF CORPS	43	17	53	125	255	64
18	41	PANZER CORPS	41	23	198	126	0	3
19	56	PANZER CORPS	40	22	194	126	0	3
20	1	INFANTRY CORPS	40	21	129	125	0	0
21	2	INFANTRY CORPS	41	21	123	125	0	0
22	10	INFANTRY CORPS	41	22	101	125	0	0
23	26	INFANTRY CORPS	42	22	104	125	0	0
24	28	INFANTRY CORPS	42	23	112	125	0	0
25	38	INFANTRY CORPS	42	24	120	125	0	0
26	3	PANZER CORPS	40	15	202	126	0	3
27	14	PANZER CORPS	41	14	195	126	0	3
28	48	PANZER CORPS	42	13	191	126	0	3
29	52	PANZER CORPS	41	15	72	126	255	3
30	49	INFANTRY CORPS	42	14	140	125	0	0
31	4	INFANTRY CORPS	42	12	142	125	0	0
32	17	INFANTRY CORPS	43	13	119	125	0	0
33	29	INFANTRY CORPS	41	15	111	125	0	0
34	44	INFANTRY CORPS	42	16	122	125	255	0
35	55	INFANTRY CORPS	43	16	77	125	255	0
36	1	RUM INF CORPS	30	2	97	125	0	48
37	2	RUM INF CORPS	30	3	96	125	0	48
38	4	RUM INF CORPS	31	4	92	125	0	48
39	11	INFANTRY CORPS	33	6	125	125	0	0
40	30	INFANTRY CORPS	35	7	131	125	0	0
41	54	INFANTRY CORPS	37	8	106	125	0	0
42	2	FINN INF CORPS	35	38	112	125	0	32
43	4	FINN INF CORPS	36	37	104	125	0	32
44	6	FINN INF CORPS	36	38	101	125	255	32
45	40	PANZER CORPS	45	20	210	126	2	3
46	27	INFANTRY CORPS	45	15	97	125	255	0
47	1	HUN PZR CORPS	38	8	98	126	2	83
48	23	INFANTRY CORPS	45	16	95	125	5	0
49	5	RUM INF CORPS	31	1	52	125	6	48
50	34	INFANTRY CORPS	45	20	98	125	9	0
51	35	INFANTRY CORPS	45	19	96	125	10	0
52	4	ITAL INF CORPS	32	1	55	125	11	64
53	51	INFANTRY CORPS	45	17	104	125	20	0
54	50	PZR GRNDR CORPS	45	18	101	126	24	7

SEQUENCE #		NAME	CORPSX	CORPSY	MSTRNG	SWAP	ARRIVE	CORPT
55	7	MILITIA ARMY	29	32	100	253	4	4
56	11	MILITIA ARMY	27	31	103	253	5	4
57	41	INFANTRY ARMY	24	38	110	253	7	0
58	42	INFANTRY ARMY	23	38	101	253	9	0
59	43	INFANTRY ARMY	20	38	92	253	11	0
60	44	INFANTRY ARMY	15	38	103	253	13	0
61	45	INFANTRY ARMY	0	20	105	253	7	0
62	46	INFANTRY ARMY	0	8	107	253	12	0
63	47	INFANTRY ARMY	0	18	111	253	8	0
64	48	INFANTRY ARMY	0	10	88	253	10	0
65	9	TANK ARMY	0	14	117	254	10	1
66	13	TANK ARMY	0	33	84	254	14	1
67	14	TANK ARMY	0	11	109	254	15	1
68	15	TANK ARMY	0	15	89	254	16	1
69	16	TANK ARMY	0	20	105	254	18	1
70	7	CAV ARMY	0	10	93	254	7	2
71	2	TANK ARMY	21	28	62	254	0	1
72	19	INFANTRY ARMY	21	27	104	253	0	0
73	18	INFANTRY ARMY	30	14	101	253	0	0
74	1	CAV ARMY	30	13	67	254	0	2
75	27	INFANTRY ARMY	39	28	104	253	0	0
76	10	TANK ARMY	38	28	84	254	0	1
77	22	INFANTRY ARMY	23	31	127	253	0	0
78	21	INFANTRY ARMY	19	24	112	253	0	0
79	13	INFANTRY ARMY	34	22	111	253	0	0
80	6	TANK ARMY	34	21	91	254	0	1
81	9	MILITIA ARMY	31	34	79	253	0	4
82	2	INFANTRY ARMY	27	6	69	253	0	0
83	1	MILITIA ARMY	33	37	108	253	0	4
84	8	INFANTRY ARMY	41	24	118	253	0	0
85	11	INFANTRY ARMY	40	23	137	253	0	0
86	1	TANK ARMY	39	23	70	254	0	1
87	7	TANK ARMY	42	25	85	254	0	1
88	3	INFANTRY ARMY	39	20	130	253	0	0
89	4	INFANTRY ARMY	39	22	91	253	0	0
90	10	INFANTRY ARMY	39	18	131	253	0	0
91	5	TANK ARMY	39	17	71	254	0	1
92	8	TANK ARMY	39	21	86	254	0	1
93	3	CAV ARMY	37	20	75	254	0	2
94	6	CAV ARMY	39	19	90	254	0	2
95	5	INFANTRY ARMY	39	16	123	253	0	0
96	6	INFANTRY ARMY	39	15	124	253	0	0
97	12	INFANTRY ARMY	40	14	151	253	0	0
98	26	INFANTRY ARMY	41	13	128	253	0	0
99	3	TANK ARMY	41	12	88	254	0	1
100	4	TANK ARMY	39	11	77	254	0	1
101	11	TANK ARMY	36	9	79	254	0	1
102	5	CAV ARMY	34	8	80	254	0	2
103	9	INFANTRY ARMY	32	6	126	253	0	0
104	12	TANK ARMY	35	9	79	254	0	1
105	4	CAV ARMY	30	4	91	254	0	2
106	2	CAV ARMY	28	2	84	254	0	2
107	7	INFANTRY ARMY	25	6	72	253	1	0
108	2	MILITIA ARMY	29	14	86	253	1	4
109	14	INFANTRY ARMY	32	22	76	253	1	0

SEQUENCE #		NAME	CORPSX	CORPSY	MSTRNG	SWAP	ARRIVE	CORPT
110	4	MILITIA ARMY	33	36	99	253	1	4
111	15	INFANTRY ARMY	26	23	67	253	1	0
112	16	INFANTRY ARMY	21	8	78	253	2	0
113	20	INFANTRY ARMY	29	33	121	253	2	0
114	6	INFANTRY ARMY	0	28	114	253	2	0
115	24	INFANTRY ARMY	28	30	105	253	3	0
116	40	INFANTRY ARMY	21	20	122	253	3	0
117	29	INFANTRY ARMY	21	28	127	253	4	0
118	30	INFANTRY ARMY	21	33	129	253	4	0
119	31	INFANTRY ARMY	20	27	105	253	5	0
120	32	INFANTRY ARMY	20	30	111	253	5	0
121	33	INFANTRY ARMY	12	8	112	253	6	0
122	37	INFANTRY ARMY	0	10	127	253	6	0
123	43	INFANTRY ARMY	0	32	119	253	7	0
124	49	INFANTRY ARMY	0	11	89	253	8	0
125	50	INFANTRY ARMY	0	25	108	253	8	0
126	52	INFANTRY ARMY	0	12	113	253	8	0
127	54	INFANTRY ARMY	0	23	105	253	9	0
128	55	INFANTRY ARMY	0	13	94	253	9	0
129	1	GD CAV ARMY	21	29	103	254	5	114
130	34	INFANTRY ARMY	25	30	97	253	5	0
131	1	GD INF ARMY	0	31	108	253	2	112
132	2	GD INF ARMY	0	15	110	253	9	112
133	3	GD INF ARMY	0	27	111	253	10	112
134	4	GD INF ARMY	0	17	96	253	10	112
135	39	INFANTRY ARMY	0	25	109	253	6	0
136	59	INFANTRY ARMY	0	11	112	253	11	0
137	60	INFANTRY ARMY	0	23	95	253	5	0
138	61	INFANTRY ARMY	0	19	93	253	17	0
139	2	GD CAV ARMY	0	21	114	254	2	114
140	1	TANK ARMY	0	33	103	254	11	1
141	1	GD TANK ARMY	0	28	107	254	20	113
142	5	GD INF ARMY	0	13	105	253	21	112
143	2	TANK ARMY	0	26	92	254	22	1
144	6	GD INF ARMY	0	10	109	253	23	112
145	3	TANK ARMY	0	29	101	254	24	1
146	4	TANK ARMY	0	35	106	254	26	1
147	38	INFANTRY ARMY	0	27	95	253	28	0
148	36	INFANTRY ARMY	0	15	99	254	30	0
149	35	INFANTRY ARMY	38	30	101	253	2	0
150	28	INFANTRY ARMY	21	22	118	253	3	0
151	25	INFANTRY ARMY	12	8	106	253	3	0
152	23	INFANTRY ARMY	20	13	112	253	3	0
153	17	INFANTRY ARMY	21	14	104	253	3	0
154	8	MILITIA ARMY	20	28	185	253	6	4
155	10	MILITIA ARMY	15	3	108	253	6	4
156	3	MILITIA ARMY	21	3	94	253	4	4
157	5	MILITIA ARMY	20	3	102	253	4	4
158	6	MILITIA ARMY	19	2	98	253	4	4
159	0	INFANTRY ARMY	0	0	0	255	32	0

DISPLAY LIST INTERRUPT SEQUENCING



DISPLAY LIST

70			} SKIP 24 LINES
70			
70			
70			
C6	88	64	CNT2 = 1
90	90		CNT2 = 2,3
F7	FE	64	CNT2 = 4
F7	2E	65	CNT2 = 5
F7	5E	65	CNT2 = 6
F7	8E	65	CNT2 = 7
F7	BE	65	CNT2 = 8
F7	EE	65	CNT2 = 9
F7	1E	66	CNT2 = A
F7	4E	66	CNT2 = B
F7	7E	66	CNT2 = C
57	AE	66	
90			CNT2 = d
42	40	64	
82			CNT2 = E
90			CNT2 = F
82			CNT2 = 10
10			
41	00	64	

CNT2 value

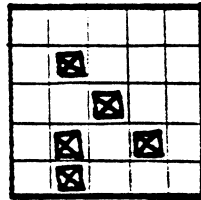
Register changed

	CHBAS	COLBAK	COLPF0	COLPF1	COLPF2	COLPF3
0 (vert. blank)	E0	80	6A	0C	94	46
1	60	1A	TRCOLR	-	-	-
3	-	EARTH	-	-	-	-
3 = CNT1 = d	62	-	28	-	-	-
d	E0	-	-	-	22	-
E	-	8A	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	00	3A	-
10	-	d4	-	-	-	-

POINT SYSTEM FOR ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

A. Line Points - LPTS

(Values for this example)



LINARR = 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, M1, 0, M2, M3
0, 0, M4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, M5, 0
0, 0, 0, 0, 0

LV = 5, 1, 2, 3, 5

- + 40 points for each occupied column
- + 48 points if central column is otherwise empty
- 32 points for each front unit whose retreat is blocked
- 2^{Δ} points for each column pair, where Δ is the difference in LV (iff $\Delta > 0$)

LPTS = 120

LPTS = 168

LPTS = 168

Δ values for this example:

					Lag Column
					1 2 3 4 5
Lead	1	2	3	4	5
Column	1	2	3	4	5
	1	2	3	4	5
	2	4	-	1	2
	3	3	<	-	1
	4	2	<	<	-
	5	0	<	<	<

Hence total penalty in this example is:

$$2^4 + 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^4 + 2^3 + 2^1 + 2^3 + 2^2 + 2^2 = 64$$

LPTS = 104 final

B. Accumulated Points [ACCLO, ACCHI]

$$ACC = \sum_{SECDIR=0,8}^3 LPTS_{SECDIR} * IFRX_{SECDIR}$$

C. Computation of Square Value [SQVAL]

Start with SQVAL = ACCHI

Determine NBVAL, range to nearest German

If $IFR \geq 16$ (defensive strategy):

If $NBVAL = 0$ (i.e., German in square), then $SQVAL = 0$, exit?

Add $IFR * (NBVAL + \text{defensive bonus})$ to $SQVAL$

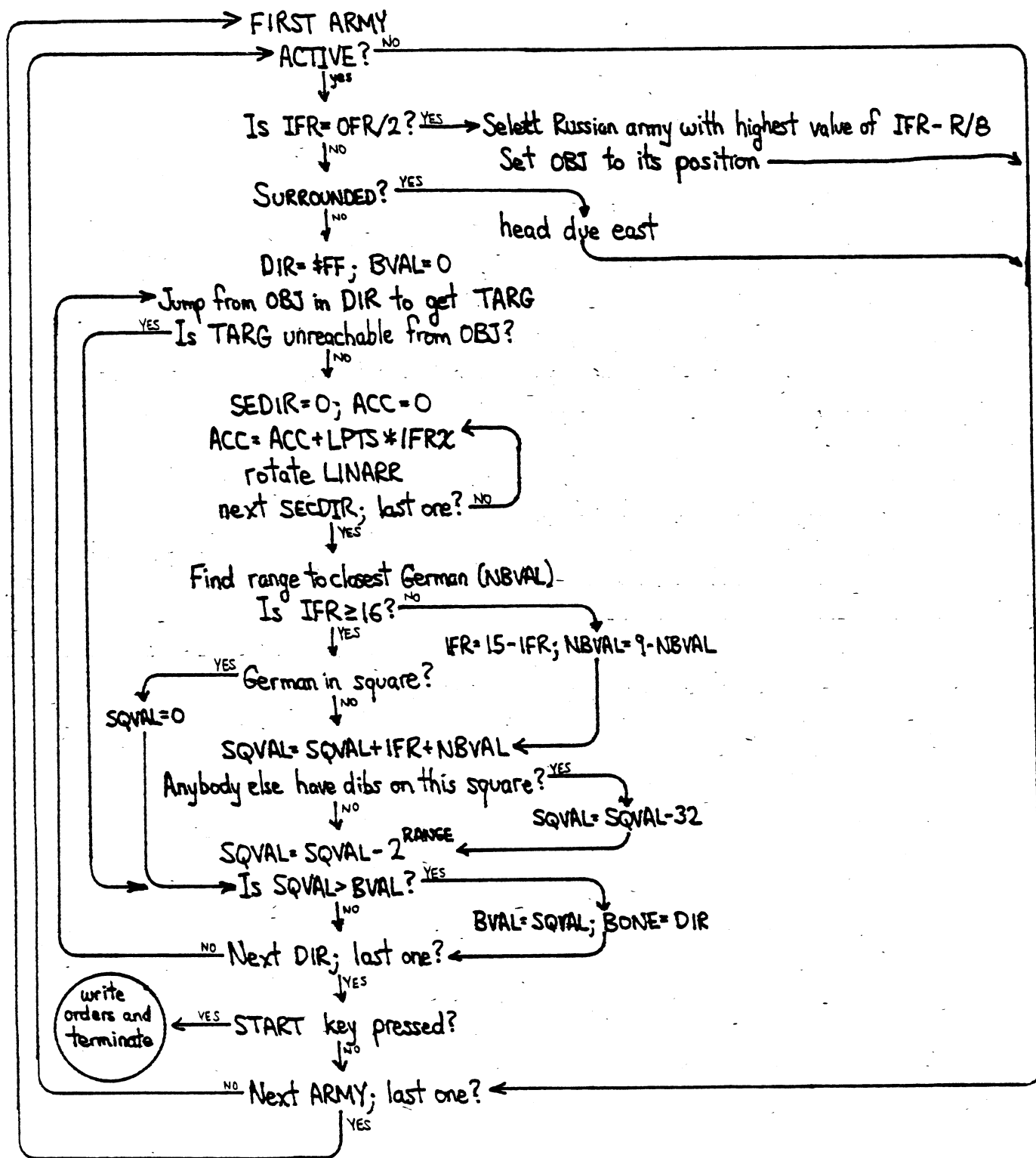
If $IFR < 15$ (offensive strategy):

Add $2 * (15 - IFR) * (9 - NBVAL + \text{defensive bonus})$ to $SQVAL$

If somebody else has dibs on this square, $SQVAL = SQVAL - 32$

$SQVAL = SQVAL - 2^R$ where R is range from unit to objective

TUMBLECHART FOR RUSSIAN MOVE (CENTRAL PORTION)



TERRAIN VALUES

TERRAIN TYPE	SUBTURN DELAY						DEFENSIVE VALUE	OFFENSIVE VALUE
	DRY		MUD		SNOW			
	Inf/Arm		Inf/Arm		Inf/Arm			
Clear	6	4	24	30	10	6	2	1
Mountain/Forest	12	8	30	30	16	10	3	1
City	18	6	24	30	10	8	3	1
Frozen Swamp	0	0	0	0	12	8	2	1
Frozen River	0	0	0	0	12	8	2	1
Swamp	18	18	30	30	24	24	2	1
River	14	13	30	30	28	28	1	2
Coastline	8	6	26	30	12	8	1	2
Estuary	20	16	28	30	24	20	2	1
Open Sea	127	127	127	127	127	127	0	0

0000	10 ;EFT VERSION 1.8D (DATA) 11/30/81 COPYRIGHT CHRIS CRAWFORD 1981	5431 1F
5400 00	20 *# \$5400	5432 2D
5401 28	30 CORPSX .BYTE 0,40,40,40,40,40,41,40,41,41,41,41	5433 2D
5402 28		5434 2D
5403 28		5435 2D
5404 28		5436 2D
5405 28		
5406 29		80 ;RUSSIAN
5407 28		90 .BYTE 29,27,24,23
5408 29		
5409 29		0100 .BYTE 20,15,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
540A 29		
540B 2A	40 .BYTE 42,42,42,42,43,43,43,41,40,40,41,41	
540C 2A		
540D 2A		
540E 2A		
540F 2B		
5410 2B		
5411 2B		
5412 29		
5413 28		
5414 28		0110 .BYTE 21,21,30,30,39,38,23,19,34,34,31,27
5415 29		
5416 29		
5417 2A	50 .BYTE 42,42,42,40,41,42,41,42,42,43,41,42	
5418 2A		
5419 2A		
541A 28		
541B 29		
541C 2A		
541D 29		
541E 2A		
541F 2A		
5420 2B		
5421 29		0120 .BYTE 33,41,40,39,42,39,39,39,39,37,39
5422 2A		
5423 2B	60 .BYTE 43,30,30,31,33,35,37,35,36,36,45,45	
5424 1E		
5425 1E		
5426 1F		
5427 21		
5428 23		
5429 25		
542A 23		
542B 24		
542C 24		
542D 2D		0130 .BYTE 39,39,40,41,41,39,36,34,32,35,30,28
542E 2D		
542F 26	70 .BYTE 38,45,31,45,45,32,45,45	
5430 2D		

[illegible]

—

1

5533 0F				5567 6A		
5534 1E				5568 70		
5535 16				5569 68		.BYTE 112,104,101,210,97,98,95,52
5536 08				556A 65		
5537 00				556B D2		
5538 0E				556C 61		
5539 1C				556D 62		
553A 03			.BYTE 3,3,3,2	556E 5F		
553B 03				556F 34		
553C 03				5570 62	0400	.BYTE 98,96,55,104,101
553D 02				5571 60		
553E 00				5572 37		
553F CB				5573 68		
5540 CD				5574 65		
5541 C0					0410 ;RUSSIAN	
5542 C7				5575 64	0420	.BYTE 100,103,110
5543 B8				5576 67		
5544 88				5577 6E		
5545 7F				5578 65	0430	.BYTE 101,92,103,105,107,111,88,117,84
5546 96				5579 5C		
5547 81			.BYTE 129,136,109,72,70,81,131,102,53	557A 67		
5548 88				557B 69		
5549 6D				557C 6B		
554A 48				557D 6F		
554B 46				557E 58		
554C 51				557F 75		
554D 83				5580 54		
554E 66				5581 6D	0440	.BYTE 109,89,105,93
554F 35				5582 59		
5550 C6				5583 69		
5551 C2			.BYTE 198,194,129,123,101,104,112,120	5584 5D		
5552 81				5585 3E	0450	.BYTE 62,104,101,67,104,84,127,112
5553 7B				5586 68		
5554 65				5587 65		
5555 68				5588 43		
5556 70				5589 68		
5557 78				558A 54		
5558 CA			.BYTE 202,195,191,72,140,142,119,111	558B 7F		
5559 C3				558C 70		
555A BF				558D 6F	0460	.BYTE 111,91,79,69,108,118,137,70
555B 48				558E 5B		
555C 8C				558F 4F		
555D 8E				5590 45		
555E 77				5591 6C		
555F 6F			.BYTE 122,77,97,96,92,125,131,106	5592 76		
5560 7A				5593 89		
5561 4D				5594 46		
5562 61				5595 55	0470	.BYTE 85,130,91,131,71,86,75,90
5563 60				5596 82		
5564 5C				5597 5B		
5565 7D				5598 83		
5566 83				5599 47		

5533 0F				5567 6A		
5534 1E				5568 70		
5535 16				5569 68		.BYTE 112,104,101,210,97,98,95,52
5536 08				556A 65		
5537 00				556B D2		
5538 0E				556C 61		
5539 1C				556D 62		
553A 03			.BYTE 3,3,3,2	556E 5F		
553B 03				556F 34		
553C 03				5570 62		.BYTE 98,96,55,104,101
553D 02				5571 60		
553E 00				5572 37		
553F CB				5573 68		
5540 CD				5574 65		
5541 C0					0410 ;RUSSIAN	
5542 C7					0420	.BYTE 100,103,110
5543 88						
5544 88					0430	.BYTE 101,92,103,105,107,111,88,117,84
5545 7F						
5546 96						
5547 81			.BYTE 129,136,109,72,70,81,131,102,53			
5548 88						
5549 6D						
554A 48						
554B 46						
554C 51						
554D 83						
554E 66						
554F 35					0440	.BYTE 109,89,105,93
5550 C6						
5551 C2			.BYTE 198,194,129,123,101,104,112,120			
5552 81						
5553 7B					0450	.BYTE 62,104,101,67,104,84,127,112
5554 65						
5555 68						
5556 70						
5557 78						
5558 CA			.BYTE 202,195,191,72,140,142,119,111			
5559 C3						
555A BF					0460	.BYTE 111,91,79,69,108,118,137,70
555B 48						
555C 8C						
555D 8E						
555E 77						
555F 6F			.BYTE 122,77,97,96,92,125,131,106			
5560 7A						
5561 4D						
5562 61					0470	.BYTE 85,130,91,131,71,86,75,90
5563 60						
5564 5C						
5565 7D						
5566 83						

559A 56		55CE 6D	
559B 4B		55CF 65	
559C 5A		55D0 6A	
559D 7B	.BYTE 123,124,151,126,88,77,79,80	55D1 5F	
559E 7C		55D2 63	
559F 97		55D3 65	
55A0 80		55D4 76	.BYTE 118,106,112,104,185,108,94,102
55A1 58		55D5 6A	
55A2 4D		55D6 70	
55A3 4F		55D7 68	
55A4 50		55D8 B9	
55A5 7E		55D9 6C	
55A6 4F	.BYTE 126,79,91,84,72,86,76,99	55DA 5E	
55A7 5B		55DB 66	
55A8 54		55DC 62	.BYTE 98
55A9 48		55DD	0570 CSTRNG *= *+159
55AA 56		55E0 SNAP	.BYTE 0,126,126,126,126,126,125,125,125
55AB 4C			
55AC 63			
55AD 43	.BYTE 67,78,121,114,105,122,127,129		
55AE 4E			
55AF 79			
55B0 72			
55B1 69			
55B2 7A			
55B3 7F			
55B4 81			
55B5 69	.BYTE 105,111,112,127,119,89,108	0590	.BYTE 125,125,125,125,125,125,125,125
55B6 6F			
55B7 70			
55B8 7F			
55B9 77			
55BA 59			
55BB 6C			
55BC 71	.BYTE 113,105,94,103,97,108,110,111	0600	.BYTE 125,126,126,125,125,125,125,125
55BD 69			
55BE 5E			
55BF 67			
55C0 61			
55C1 6C			
55C2 6E			
55C3 6F	.BYTE 96,109,112,95,93,114,103,107	0610	.BYTE 125,126,126,126,126,125,125,125
55C4 60			
55C5 6D			
55C6 70			
55C7 5F			
55C8 5D			
55C9 72			
55CA 67			
55CB 6B	.BYTE 105,92,109,101,106,95,99,101	0620	.BYTE 125,125,125,125,125,125,125,125
55CC 69			
55CD 5C			

56A0 7D			56D3 FE	0710	.BYTE 254,253,253,253,254,254,254,254,254,255
56A1 7D			56D4 FD		
56A2 7D			56D5 FD		
56A3 7D			56D6 FD		
56A4 7D			56D7 FE		
56A5 7D		.BYTE 125,125,125,125,126,126,126,125	56D8 FE		
56A6 7D			56D9 FE		
56A7 7D			56DA FE		
56A8 7D			56DB FD	0720	.BYTE 253,253,253,253,254,254,254,254,254
56A9 7E			56DC FD		
56AA 7D			56DD FD		
56AB 7E			56DE FD		
56AC 7D			56DF FE		
56AD 7D			56E0 FE		
56AE 7D		.BYTE 125,125,125,125,125,126	56E1 FE		
56AF 7D			56E2 FE		
56B0 7D			56E3 FD	0730	.BYTE 253,254,254,254,253,253,253,253,253
56B1 7D			56E4 FE		
56B2 7E			56E5 FE		
			56E6 FE		
	0650 ;RUSSIAN		56E7 FD		
56B3 FD		.BYTE 253,253	56E8 FD		
56B4 FD			56E9 FD		
56B5 FD		.BYTE 253,253,253,253,253,253,253,253,253	56EA FD	0740	.BYTE 253,253,253,253,253,253,253,253,253
56B6 FD			56EB FD		
56B7 FD			56EC FD		
56B8 FD			56ED FD		
56B9 FD			56EE FD		
56BA FD			56EF FD		
56BB FD			56F0 FD		
56BC FD			56F1 FD		
56BD FE		.BYTE 254,254,254,254,254,254	56F2 FD	0750	.BYTE 253,253,253,253,253,253,253,253,253
56BE FE			56F3 FD		
56BF FE			56F4 FD		
56C0 FE			56F5 FD		
56C1 FE			56F6 FD		
56C2 FE			56F7 FD		
56C3 FE		.BYTE 254,253,253,254,253,254,253,253,253	56F8 FD		
56C4 FD			56F9 FD		
56C5 FD			56FA FD		
56C6 FE			56FB FD	0760	.BYTE 253,253,254,253,253,253,253,253,253
56C7 FD			56FC FD		
56C8 FE			56FD FE		
56C9 FD			56FE FD		
56CA FD			56FF FD		
56CB FD		.BYTE 253,254,253,253,253,253,253,254	5700 FD		
56CC FE			5701 FD		
56CD FD			5702 FD		
56CE FD			5703 FD	0770	.BYTE 253,253,253,253,254,254,254,254,253
56CF FD			5704 FD		
56D0 FD			5705 FD		
56D1 FD			5706 FD		
56D2 FE					

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5707 FE				575B 00		
5708 FE				573C 00		
5709 FE				573D FF		
570A FD				573E FF		
570B FE				573F 00		
570C FD				5740 00		
570D FE				5741 00		
570E FE				5742 00		
570F FD				5743 00		
5710 FE				5744 00		
5711 FD				5745 00		
5712 FD				5746 00		
5713 FD				5747 FF		
5714 FD				5748 02		
5715 FD				5749 FF		
5716 FD				574A 02		
5717 FD				574B 05		
5718 FD				574C 06		
5719 FD				574D 09		
571A FD				574E 0A		
571B FF				574F 0B		
571C 00				5750 14		
571D FF				5751 18		
571E 00						
571F 00						
5720 00						
5721 00						
5722 00						
5723 00						
5724 00						
5725 00						
5726 FF						
5727 FF						
5728 FF						
5729 FF						
572A FF						
572B FF						
572C FF						
572D 00						
572E 00						
572F 00						
5730 00						
5731 00						
5732 00						
5733 00						
5734 00						
5735 00						
5736 00						
5737 00						
5738 FF						
5739 00						
573A 00						
0780	.BYTE 254,253,254,254,253,254,253,253			0840	.BYTE 0,255,255,0,0,0,0,0	
0790	.BYTE 253,253,253,253,253,253,253,253			0850	.BYTE 0,0,0,255,2,255,2	
0800 ARRIVE	.BYTE 255,0,255,0,0,0,0,0			0860	.BYTE 5,6,9,10,11,20,24	
0810	.BYTE 0,0,255,255,255,255,255,255			0870 ;RUSSIAN		
0820	.BYTE 255,0,0,0,0,0,0,0			0880	.BYTE 4,5,7,9,11,13,7,12,8	
0830	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,255,0,0,0			0890	.BYTE 10,10,14,15,16,18,7	
				0900	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	
				0910	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	

.BYTE	6,11,5,17,2,11,20,21
0980	
57A2 06	
57A3 0B	
57A4 05	
57A5 11	
57A6 02	.
57A7 0B	
57A8 14	
57A9 15	
57AA 16	.BYTE 22,23,24,26,28,30,2,3
57AB 17	
57AC 1B	
57AD 1A	
57AE 1C	
57AF 1E	
57B0 02	
57B1 03	
57B2 03	.BYTE 3,3,3,6,6,4,4,4
57B3 03	
57B4 03	
57B5 06	
57B6 06	
57B7 04	
57B8 04	
57B9 04	
57BA 20	1010 WORDS .BYTE " SS "
57BB 20	
57BC 20	
57BD 20	
57BE 20	
57BF 20	
57C0 20	
57C1 20	
57C2 53	
57C3 53	
57C4 20	
57C5 20	
57C6 20	
57C7 20	
57C8 20	
57C9 20	
57CA 46	.BYTE "FINNISH ROMANIAN"
57CB 49	
57CC 4E	
57CD 4E	
57CE 49	
57CF 53	
57D0 48	
57D1 20	
57D2 52	
57D3 55	
57D4 4D	
57D5 41	
0920	
.BYTE	0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
0930	
.BYTE	0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
0940	
.BYTE	0,0,0,0,1,1,1,1
0950	
.BYTE	1,2,2,2,3,3,4,4
0960	
.BYTE	5,5,6,6,7,8,8,8
0970	
.BYTE	9,9,5,5,2,9,10,10

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[illegible]

[illegible]

5872 4A	.BYTE "AUGUST SEPTMBER"	1130
5873 55		
5874 4C		
5875 59		
5876 20		
5877 20		
5878 20		
5879 20		
587A 41		
587B 55		
587C 47		
587D 55		
587E 53		
587F 54		
5880 20		
5881 20		
5882 53		
5883 45		
5884 50		
5885 54		
5886 45		
5887 4D		
5888 42		
5889 52		
588A 4F		
588B 43		
588C 54		
588D 4F		
588E 42		
588F 45		
5090 52		
5891 20		
5892 4E		
5893 4F		
5894 56		
5895 45		
5896 4D		
5897 42		
5898 45		
5899 52		
589A 44		
589B 45		
589C 43		
589D 45		
589E 4D		
589F 42		
58A0 45		
58A1 52		
58A2 43		
58A3 4F		
58A4 52		
58A5 50		

590D 01
590E 01
590F 01
5910 02
5911 01
5912 00
5913 00
5914 02
5915 00
5916 01
5917 00
5918 00
5919 00
591A 01
591B 04
591C 00
591D 04
591E 00
591F 00
5920 01
5921 01
5922 00
5923 00
5924 00
5925 01
5926 01
5927 02
5928 02
5929 00
592A 00
592B 00
592C 00
592D 01
592E 01
592F 01
5930 02
5931 00
5932 01
5933 02
5934 02
5935 00
5936 04
5937 00
5938 04
5939 00
593A 00
593B 00
593C 00
593D 00
593E 00
593F 00
5940 00

1280 .BYTE 1,0,0,2,0,1,0,0

1290 .BYTE 0,1,4,0,4,0,0,1

1300 .BYTE 1,0,0,0,1,1,2,2

1310 .BYTE 0,0,0,0,1,1,1,2

1320 .BYTE 0,1,2,2,0,4,0,4

1330 .BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0

5941 00
5942 00
5943 00
5944 00
5945 00
5946 00
5947 00
5948 00
5949 00
594A 00
594B 72
594C 00
594D 70
594E f>g4f 70
5950 70
5951 00
5952 00
5953 00
5954 00
5955 72
5956 01
5957 71
5958 70
5959 01
595A 70
595B 01
595C 01
595D 00
595E 00
595F 00
5960 00
5961 00
5962 00
5963 00
5964 04
5965 04
5966 04
5967 04
5968 04
5969 00
596A 18
596B 27
596C 2E
596D 2F
596E 39
596F 05
5970 06
5971 07
5972 08
5973 09
5974 0C

1340 .BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0

1350 .BYTE 0,0,\$72,0,\$70,\$70,\$70,\$70

1360 .BYTE 0,0,0,0,\$72,1,\$71,\$70

1370 .BYTE 1,\$70,1,1,0,0,0,0

1380 .BYTE 0,0,0,4,4,4,4,4

1390 CORPNO .BYTE 0,24,39,46,47,57,5,6

1400 .BYTE 7,8,9,12,13,20,42,43

5975 0D	1410	.BYTE 53,3,41,56,1,2,10,26	59A8 2F	1480	.BYTE 47,48,9,13,14,15,16,7
5976 14			59A9 30		
5977 2A			59AA 09		
5978 2B			59AB 0D		
5979 35			59AC 0E		
597A 03			59AD 0F		
597B 29			59AE 10		
597C 38			59AF 07		
597D 01			59B0 02	1490	.BYTE 2,19,18,1,27,10,22,21
597E 02			59B1 13		
597F 0A			59B2 12		
5980 1A	1420	.BYTE 28,38,3,14,48,52,49,4	59B3 01		
5981 1C			59B4 1B		
5982 26			59B5 0A		
5983 03			59B6 16		
5984 0E			59B7 15		
5985 30			59B8 0D	1500	.BYTE 13,6,9,2,1,8,11,1
5986 34			59B9 06		
5987 31			59BA 09		
5988 04			59BB 02		
5989 11	1430	.BYTE 17,29,44,55,1,2,4,11	59BC 01		
598A 1D			59BD 08		
598B 2C			59BE 0B		
598C 37			59BF 01		
598D 01			59C0 07	1510	.BYTE 7,3,4,10,5,8,3,6
598E 02			59C1 03		
598F 04			59C2 04		
5990 0B			59C3 0A		
5991 1E	1440	.BYTE 30,54,2,4,6,40,27,1	59C4 05		
5992 36			59C5 08		
5993 02			59C6 03		
5994 04			59C7 06		
5995 06			59C8 05	1520	.BYTE 5,6,12,26,3,4,11,5
5996 28			59C9 06		
5997 1B			59CA 0C		
5998 01			59CB 1A		
5999 17	1450	.BYTE 23,5,34,35,4,51,50	59CC 03		
599A 05			59CD 04		
599B 22			59CE 0B		
599C 23			59CF 05		
599D 04			59D0 09	1530	.BYTE 9,12,4,2,7,2,14,4
599E 33			59D1 0C		
599F 32			59D2 04		
	1460 ;RUSSIAN		59D3 02		
59A0 07	1470	.BYTE 7,11,41,42,43,44,45,46	59D4 07		
59A1 0B			59D5 02		
59A2 29			59D6 0E		
59A3 2A			59D7 04		
59A4 2B			59D8 0F	1540	.BYTE 15,16,20,6,24,40,29,30
59A5 2C			59D9 10		
59A6 2D			59DA 14		
59A7 2E			59DB 06		

590C 18				5A0F 00		
590D 28				5A10 00	1620	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
590E 1D				5A11 00		
590F 1E				5A12 00		
59E0 1F				5A13 00		
59E1 20			.BYTE 31,32,33,37,43,49,50,52	5A14 00		
59E2 21				5A15 00		
59E3 25				5A16 00		
59E4 2B				5A17 00		
59E5 31				5A18 00	1630	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
59E6 32				5A19 00		
59E7 34				5A1A 00		
59E8 36			.BYTE 54,55,1,34,1,2,3,4	5A1B 00		
59E9 37				5A1C 00		
59EA 01				5A1D 00		
59EB 22				5A1E 00		
59EC 01				5A1F 00		
59ED 02				5A20 00	1640	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
59EE 03				5A21 00		
59EF 04				5A22 00		
59F0 27			.BYTE 39,59,60,61,2,1,1,5	5A23 00		
59F1 3B				5A24 00		
59F2 3C				5A25 00		
59F3 3D				5A26 00		
59F4 02				5A27 00		
59F5 01				5A28 00	1650	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
59F6 01				5A29 00		
59F7 05				5A2A 00		
59F8 02			.BYTE 2,6,3,4,38,36,35,28	5A2B 00		
59F9 06				5A2C 00		
59FA 03				5A2D 00		
59FB 04				5A2E 00		
59FC 26				5A2F 00		
59FD 24				5A30 00	1660	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
59FE 23				5A31 00		
59FF 1C				5A32 00		
5A00 19			.BYTE 25,23,17,8,10,3,5,6	5A33 00		
5A01 17				5A34 00		
5A02 11				5A35 00		
5A03 08				5A36 00		
5A04 0A				5A37 00		
5A05 03				5A38 00	1670	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
5A06 05				5A39 00		
5A07 06				5A3A 00		
				5A3B 00		
5A08 00				5A3C 00		
5A09 00				5A3D 00		
5A0A 00				5A3E 00		
5A0B 00				5A3F 00		
5A0C 00				5A40 00	1680	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
5A0D 00				5A41 00		
5A0E 00				5A42 00		

1600 ;HERE COME NUMBER CODES
1610 HDIGIT .BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0

5A43 00		5A77 01	
5A44 00		5A78 01	.BYTE 1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1
5A45 00		5A79 01	
5A46 00		5A7A 01	
5A47 00		5A7B 01	
5A48 00		5A7C 01	
5A49 00		5A7D 01	
5A4A 00		5A7E 01	
5A4B 00		5A7F 01	
5A4C 00		5A80 01	.BYTE 1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1
5A4D 00		5A81 01	
5A4E 00		5A82 01	
5A4F 00		5A83 01	
5A50 00		5A84 01	
5A51 00		5A85 01	
5A52 00		5A86 01	
5A53 00		5A87 01	
5A54 00		5A88 01	.BYTE 1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1
5A55 00		5A89 01	
5A56 00		5A8A 01	
5A57 00		5A8B 01	
5A58 00		5A8C 01	
5A59 00		5A8D 01	
5A5A 00		5A8E 01	
5A5B 00		5A8F 01	
5A5C 00		5A90 01	.BYTE 1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1
5A5D 00		5A91 01	
5A5E 00		5A92 01	
5A5F 00		5A93 01	
5A60 00		5A94 01	
5A61 00		5A95 01	
5A62 00		5A96 01	
5A63 00		5A97 01	
5A64 00		5A98 01	.BYTE 1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1
5A65 00		5A99 01	
5A66 00		5A9A 01	
5A67 00		5A9B 01	
5A68 00		5A9C 01	
5A69 00		5A9D 01	
5A6A 00		5A9E 01	
5A6B 00		5A9F 01	
5A6C 01		5AA0 01	.BYTE 1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1
5A6D 01		5AA1 01	
5A6E 01		5AA2 01	
5A6F 01		5AA3 01	
5A70 01		5AA4 01	
5A71 01		5AA5 01	
5A72 01		5AA6 01	
5A73 01		5AA7 01	
5A74 01		5AA8 01	.BYTE 1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1
5A75 01		5AA9 01	
5A76 01		5AAA 01	
1690	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	1750	
1700	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	1760	
1710	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	1770	
1720	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	1780	
1730	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,1,1,1,1,1	1790	
1740	.BYTE 1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1	1800	
		1810	

5AAB 01
5AAC 01
5AAD 01
5AAE 01
5AAF 01
5AB0 01
5AB1 01
5AB2 01
5AB3 01
5AB4 01
5AB5 01
5AB6 01
5AB7 01
5AB8 01
5AB9 01
5ABA 01
5ABB 01
5ABC 01
5ABD 01
5ABE 01
5ABF 01
5AC0 01
5AC1 01
5AC2 01
5AC3 01
5AC4 01
5AC5 01
5AC6 01
5AC7 01
5AC8 01
5AC9 01
5ACA 01
5ACB 01
5ACC 01
5ACD 01
5ACE 01
5ACF 01
5AD0 02
5AD1 02
5AD2 02
5AD3 02
5AD4 02
5AD5 02
5AD6 02
5AD7 02
5AD8 02
5AD9 02
5ADA 02
5ADB 02
5ADC 02
5ADD 02
5ADE 02

1820 .BYTE 1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1

1830 .BYTE 1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1

1840 .BYTE 1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1

1850 .BYTE 1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1

1860 .BYTE 2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2

1870 .BYTE 2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2

5ADF 02
5AE0 02
5AE1 02
5AE2 02
5AE3 02
5AE4 02
5AE5 02
5AE6 02
5AE7 02
5AE8 02
5AE9 02
5AEA 02
5AEB 02
5AEC 02
5AED 02
5AEE 02
5AEF 02
5AF0 02
5AF1 02
5AF2 02
5AF3 02
5AF4 02
5AF5 02
5AF6 02
5AF7 02
5AF8 02
5AF9 02
5AFA 02
5AFB 02
5AFC 02
5AFD 02
5AFE 02
5AFF 02
5B00 02
5B01 02
5B02 02
5B03 02
5B04 02
5B05 02
5B06 02
5B07 02
5B08 00
5B09 00
5B0A 00
5B0B 00
5B0C 00
5B0D 00
5B0E 00
5B0F 00
5B10 00
5B11 00
5B12 01

1880 .BYTE 2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2

1890 .BYTE 2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2

1900 .BYTE 2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2

1910 .BYTE 2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2

1920 .BYTE 2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2

1930 TDIGIT .BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0

1940 .BYTE 1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1

5B7B 01
5B7C 01
5B7D 01
5B7E 01
5B7F 01
5B80 02
5B81 02
5B82 02
5B83 02
5B84 02
5B85 02
5B86 02
5B87 02
5B88 02
5B89 02
5B8A 03
5B8B 03
5B8C 03
5B8D 03
5B8E 03
5B8F 03
5B90 03
5B91 03
5B92 03
5B93 03
5B94 04
5B95 04
5B96 04
5B97 04
5B98 04
5B99 04
5B9A 04
5B9B 04
5B9C 04
5B9D 04
5B9E 05
5B9F 05
5BA0 05
5BA1 05
5BA2 05
5BA3 05
5BA4 05
5BA5 05
5BA6 05
5BA7 05
5BA8 06
5BA9 06
5BAA 06
5BAB 06
5BAC 06
5BAD 06
5BAE 06

2050 .BYTE 2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2

2060 .BYTE 3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3

2070 .BYTE 4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4

2080 .BYTE 5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5,5

2090 .BYTE 6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6

5BAF 06
5BB0 06
5BB1 06
5BB2 07
5BB3 07
5BB4 07
5BB5 07
5BB6 07
5BB7 07
5BB8 07
5BB9 07
5BBA 07
5BBB 07
5BBC 08
5BBD 08
5BBE 08
5BBF 08
5BC0 08
5BC1 08
5BC2 08
5BC3 08
5BC4 08
5BC5 08
5BC6 09
5BC7 09
5BC8 09
5BC9 09
5BCA 09
5BCB 09
5BCC 09
5BCD 09
5BCE 09
5BCF 09
5BD0 00
5BD1 00
5BD2 00
5BD3 00
5BD4 00
5BD5 00
5BD6 00
5BD7 00
5BD8 00
5BD9 00
5BDA 01
5BDB 01
5BDC 01
5BD0 01
5BDE 01
5BDF 01
5BE0 01
5BE1 01
5BE2 01

2100 .BYTE 7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7,7

2110 .BYTE 8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8

2120 .BYTE 9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9,9

2130 .BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0

2140 .BYTE 1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1

58E3 01	2150	.BYTE 2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2	5C17 05	2210	.BYTE 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	5C17 05
58E4 02			5C18 06			5C18 06
58E5 02			5C19 07			5C19 07
58E6 02			5C1A 08			5C1A 08
58E7 02			5C1B 09			5C1B 09
58E8 02			5C1C 00			5C1C 00
58E9 02			5C1D 01			5C1D 01
58EA 02			5C1E 02			5C1E 02
58EB 02			5C1F 03			5C1F 03
58EC 02			5C20 04			5C20 04
58ED 02			5C21 05			5C21 05
58EE 03	2160	.BYTE 3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3	5C22 06			5C22 06
58EF 03			5C23 07			5C23 07
58F0 03			5C24 08			5C24 08
58F1 03			5C25 09			5C25 09
58F2 03			5C26 00	2220	.BYTE 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	5C26 00
58F3 03			5C27 01			5C27 01
58F4 03			5C28 02			5C28 02
58F5 03			5C29 03			5C29 03
58F6 03			5C2A 04			5C2A 04
58F7 03			5C2B 05			5C2B 05
58F8 04	2170	.BYTE 4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4	5C2C 06			5C2C 06
58F9 04			5C2D 07			5C2D 07
58FA 04			5C2E 08			5C2E 08
58FB 04			5C2F 09			5C2F 09
58FC 04			5C30 00	2230	.BYTE 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	5C30 00
58FD 04			5C31 01			5C31 01
58FE 04			5C32 02			5C32 02
58FF 04			5C33 03			5C33 03
5C00 04			5C34 04			5C34 04
5C01 04			5C35 05			5C35 05
5C02 05	2180	.BYTE 5,5,5,5,5,5,5	5C36 06			5C36 06
5C03 05			5C37 07			5C37 07
5C04 05			5C38 08			5C38 08
5C05 05			5C39 09			5C39 09
5C06 05			5C3A 00	2240	.BYTE 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	5C3A 00
5C07 05			5C3B 01			5C3B 01
5C08 00	2190 0D1G1T	.BYTE 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	5C3C 02			5C3C 02
5C09 01			5C3D 03			5C3D 03
5C0A 02			5C3E 04			5C3E 04
5C0B 03			5C3F 05			5C3F 05
5C0C 04			5C40 06			5C40 06
5C0D 05			5C41 07			5C41 07
5C0E 06			5C42 08			5C42 08
5C0F 07			5C43 09			5C43 09
5C10 08			5C44 00	2250	.BYTE 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	5C44 00
5C11 09			5C45 01			5C45 01
5C12 00	2200	.BYTE 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	5C46 02			5C46 02
5C13 01			5C47 03			5C47 03
5C14 02			5C48 04			5C48 04
5C15 03			5C49 05			5C49 05
5C16 04			5C4A 06			5C4A 06

5C4B 07			
5C4C 08			
5C4D 09			
5C4E 00	.BYTE 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9		
5C4F 01			
5C50 02			
5C52 04			
5C53 05			
5C54 06			
5C55 07			
5C56 08			
5C57 09			
5C58 00	.BYTE 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9		
5C59 01			
5C5A 02			
5C5B 03			
5C5C 04			
5C5D 05			
5C5E 06			
5C5F 07			
5C60 08			
5C61 09			
5C62 00	.BYTE 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9		
5C63 01			
5C64 02			
5C65 03			
5C66 04			
5C67 05			
5C68 06			
5C69 07			
5C6A 08			
5C6B 09			
5C6C 00	.BYTE 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9		
5C6D 01			
5C6E 02			
5C6F 03			
5C70 04			
5C71 05			
5C72 06			
5C73 07			
5C74 08			
5C75 09	.BYTE 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9		
5C76 00			
5C77 01			
5C78 02			
5C79 03			
5C7A 04			
5C7B 05			
5C7C 06			
5C7D 07			
5C7E 08			

5C7F 09			
5C80 00			
5C81 01			
5C82 02			
5C83 03			
5C84 04			
5C85 05			
5C86 06			
5C87 07			
5C88 08			
5C89 09			
5C8A 00	.BYTE 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9		
5C8B 01			
5C8C 02			
5C8D 03			
5C8E 04			
5C8F 05			
5C90 06			
5C91 07			
5C92 08			
5C93 09			
5C94 00	.BYTE 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9		
5C95 01			
5C96 02			
5C97 03			
5C98 04			
5C99 05			
5C9A 06			
5C9B 07			
5C9C 08			
5C9D 09			
5C9E 00	.BYTE 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9		
5C9F 01			
5CA0 02			
5CA1 03			
5CA2 04			
5CA3 05			
5CA4 06			
5CA5 07			
5CA6 08			
5CA7 09			
5CAB 00	.BYTE 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9		
5CA9 01			
5CAA 02			
5CAB 03			
5CAC 04			
5CAD 05			
5CAE 06			
5CAF 07			
5CB0 08			
5CB1 09			
5CB2 00	.BYTE 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9		

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50B3 01
50B4 02
50B5 03
50B6 04
50B7 05
50B8 06
50B9 07
50BA 08
50BB 09
50BC 00
50BD 01
50BE 02
50BF 03
50C0 04
50C1 05
50C2 06
50C3 07
50C4 08
50C5 09
50C6 00
50C7 01
50C8 02
50C9 03
50CA 04
50CB 05
50CC 06
50CD 07
50CE 08
50CF 09
50D0 00
50D1 01
50D2 02
50D3 03
50D4 04
50D5 05
50D6 06
50D7 07
50D8 08
50D9 09
50DA 00
50DB 01
50DC 02
50DD 03
50DE 04
50DF 05
50E0 06
50E1 07
50E2 08
50E3 09
50E4 00
50E5 01
50E6 02

2370 .BYTE 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9

2380 .BYTE 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9

2390 .BYTE 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9

2400 .BYTE 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9

2410 .BYTE 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9

50E7 03
50E8 04
50E9 05
50EA 06
50EB 07
50EC 08
50ED 09
50EE 00
50EF 01
50F0 02
50F1 03
50F2 04
50F3 05
50F4 06
50F5 07
50F6 08
50F7 09
50F8 00
50F9 01
50FA 02
50FB 03
50FC 04
50FD 05
50FE 06
50FF 07
5000 08
5001 09
5002 00
5003 01
5004 02
5005 03
5006 04
5007 05
5008 50
5009 4C
500A 45
500B 41
500C 53
500D 45
500E 20
500F 45
5010 4E
5011 54
5012 45
5013 52
5014 20
5015 59
5016 4F
5017 55
5018 52
5019 20
501A 4F

2420 .BYTE 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9

2430 .BYTE 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9

2440 .BYTE 0,1,2,3,4,5

2450 TXTBL .BYTE "PLEASE ENTER YOU"

2460 .BYTE "R ORDERS NOW "

501B 52
501C 44
501D 45
501E 52
501F 53
5020 20
5021 4E
5022 4F
5023 57
5024 20
5025 20
5026 20
5027 20
5028 20
5029 20
502A 20
502B 20
502C 20
502D 20
502E 20
502F 20
5030 20
5031 20
5032 47
5033 41
5034 40
5035 45
5036 20
5037 4F
5038 56
5039 45
503A 52
503B 20
503C 20
503D 20
503E 20
503F 20
5040 20
5041 20
5042 20
5043 20
5044 20
5045 20
5046 20
5047 20
5048 46
5049 49
504A 47
504B 55
504C 52
504D 49
504E 4E

2470 .BYTE " GAIE 0"

2480 .BYTE "VER "

2490 .BYTE "FIGURING MOVE; N"

504F 47
5050 20
5051 4D
5052 4F
5053 56
5054 45
5055 3B
5056 20
5057 4E
5058 4F
5059 20
505A 4F
505B 52
505C 44
505D 45
505E 52
505F 53
5060 20
5061 41
5062 4C
5063 4C
5064 4F
5065 57
5066 45
5067 44
5068 00
5069 1F
506A 1C
506B 1F
506C 1E
506D 1F
506E 1E
506F 1F
5070 1F
5071 1E
5072 1F
5073 1E
5074 1F
5075
5E14
5F52 1E
5F53 28
5F54 32
5F55 3C
5F56 20
5F57 20
5F58 20
5F59 20
5F5A 54
5F5B 48
5F5C 41
5F5D 54

2500 .BYTE "O ORDERS ALLOWED"

2510 MONLEN .BYTE 0,31,28,31,30,31

2520 .BYTE 30,31,31,30,31,30,31

2530 H4ORDS *= *+159
2540 WHORDS *= *+318
2550 BEEPTB .BYTE 30,40,50,60

2560 ERRHSG .BYTE " THAT IS A RU"

[illegible]

5FC6 4F	2630	.BYTE "MOVES ALLOWED!"	5FFA 00	2720	*= \$6000
5FC7 56			5FFB 00	2730	;First comes 1024 bytes of new character set
5FC8 45			5FFC E7	2740	*= *+1024
5FC9 53			5FFD 24	2750	;
5FCA 20			5FFE 24	2760	;The display list goes here; it is 49 bytes long.
5FCB 41			5FFF	2770	;
5FCC 4C			6000	2780	.BYTE \$70,\$70,\$70,\$06,\$E0,\$64,\$50,\$90,\$F7
5FCD 4C					
5FCE 4F					
5FCF 57					
5FD0 45					
5FD1 44					
5FD2 21					
5FD3 20					
5FD4 20					
5FD5 20					
5FD6 00					
5FD7 08	2640	XOFF .BYTE 0,8,0,\$F8			
5FD8 00					
5FD9 F8					
5FDA F8	2650	YOFF .BYTE \$F6,0,8,0			
5FDB 00					
5FDC 08					
5FDD 00					
5FDE 03	2660	MASKO .BYTE 3,\$0C,\$30,\$C0			
5FDF 0C					
5FE0 30					
5FE1 C0					
5FE2 00	2670	XADD .BYTE 0,1,0,\$FF		2800	.BYTE \$F7,\$8E,\$65,\$F7,\$2E,\$65,\$F7,\$5E,\$65
5FE3 01					
5FE4 00					
5FE5 FF					
5FE6 FF					
5FE7 00	2680	YADD .BYTE \$FF,0,1,0			
5FE8 01					
5FE9 00					
5FEA 00	2690	TRTAB .BYTE 0,\$12,\$12,\$12,\$02,\$08		2810	.BYTE \$65,\$F7,\$1E,\$66,\$F7,\$4E,\$66,\$F7
5FEB 12					
5FEC 12					
5FED 12					
5FEE D2					
5FEF D8					
5FF0 D6	2700	.BYTE \$D6,\$C4,\$D4,\$C2,\$12,\$12,\$12		2820	.BYTE \$7E,\$66,\$57,\$AE,\$66,\$90,\$C2,\$50
5FF1 C4					
5FF2 D4					
5FF3 C2					
5FF4 12					
5FF5 12					
5FF6 12					
5FF7 24	2710	HLTKRZ .BYTE \$24,\$24,\$E7,0,0,\$E7,\$24,\$24			
5FF8 24					
5FF9 E7					

6429 64	2830	.BYTE \$64,\$02,\$90,\$02,\$90,\$41,\$00,\$64	6504 7F
642A 02			6505 7F
642B 90			6506 7F
642C 02			6507 7F
642D 90			6508 7F
642E 41			6509 7F
642F 00			650A 7F
6430 64			650B 7F
6431 10	2840	APRTAB .BYTE \$10,\$38,\$54,\$92,\$10,\$10,\$10,\$10,\$10	650C 7F
6432 38			650D 7F
6433 54			650E 7F
6434 92			650F 7F
6435 10			6510 7F
6436 10			6511 7F
6437 10			6512 7F
6438 10			6513 7F
6439 08			6514 7F
643A 04			6515 7F
643B 02			6516 7F
643C FF			6517 7F
643D 02	2850	.BYTE 8,4,2,\$FF,2,4,8,0	6518 7F
643E 04			6519 7F
643F 08			651A 7F
6440 00			651B 7F
6441 10			651C 7F
6442 10	2860	.BYTE \$10,\$10,\$10,\$10,\$10,\$92,\$54,\$38,\$10	651D 7F
6443 10			651E 7F
6444 10			651F 7F
6445 92			6520 7F
6446 54			6521 7F
6447 38			6522 7F
6448 10			6523 7F
6449 10			6524 7F
644A 20	2870	.BYTE \$10,\$20,\$40,\$FF,\$40,\$20,\$10,0	6525 7F
644B 40			6526 7F
644C FF			6527 7F
644D 40			6528 7F
644E 20			6529 7F
644F 10			652A 7F
6450 00			652B 7F
			652C 7F
6451	2880 ;	*= \$6450	652D 7F
	2890		652E 7F
	2900 ;	This next area is reserved for the text window	652F 7F
6450	2910	TXWINDOW *= \$64FF	6530 7F
	2920 ;		6531 BF
	2930 ;	The map data goes here.	6532 BF
	2940 ;		6533 BF
	2950	.BYTE 127,127,127,127,127,127,127,127,127	6534 A9
64FF 7F			6535 00
6500 7F			6536 00
6501 7F			6537 00
6502 7F			
6503 7F			

6538 00	3020	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,180,191,191	656C D7	
6539 00			656D B6	
653A 00			656E B3	
653B 00			656F BB	
653C 00			6570 B0	.BYTE 176,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
653D B4			6571 00	
653E BF			6572 00	
653F BF			6573 00	
6540 AA	3030	.BYTE 170,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	6574 00	
6541 00			6575 00	
6542 00			6576 00	
6543 00			6577 00	
6544 00			6578 00	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
6545 00			6579 00	
6546 00			657A 00	
6547 00			657B 00	
6548 00			657C 00	
6549 00	3040	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	657D 00	
654A 00			657E 00	
654B 00			657F 00	
654C 00			6580 00	
654D 00			6581 00	
654E 00			6582 00	
654F 00			6583 00	
6550 00	3050	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	6584 00	
6551 00			6585 00	
6552 00			6586 00	
6553 00			6587 00	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,127
6554 00			6588 00	
6555 00			6589 00	
6556 00			658A 00	
6557 00			658B 00	
6558 00	3060	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,127	658C 00	
6559 00			658D 00	
655A 00			658E 00	
655B 00			658F 7F	
655C 00			6590 7F	.BYTE 127,191,191,191,191,175,184,183
655D 00			6591 BF	
655E 00			6592 BF	
655F 7F			6593 DF	
6560 7F	3070	.BYTE 127,191,191,191,175,178,0,0	6594 BF	
6561 BF			6595 AF	
6562 BF			6596 B8	
6563 BF			6597 B7	
6564 AF			6598 B9	.BYTE 185,191,191,177,176,71,157,155
6565 B2			6599 BF	
6566 00			659A BF	
6567 00			659B B1	
6568 00	3080	.BYTE 0,181,182,184,183,182,179,167	659C B0	
6569 D5			659D 47	
656A B6			659E 9D	
656B B8			659F 9B	

65A0 00	3150	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	65D4 00	3220	.BYTE 157,165,0,156,160,162,166,0
65A1 00			65D5 00		
65A2 00			65D6 00		
65A3 00			65D7 00		
65A4 00			65D8 90		
65A5 00			65D9 A5		
65A6 00			65DA 00		
65A7 00			65DB 9C		
65A8 00	3160	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	65DC A0		
65A9 00			65DD A2		
65AA 00			65DE A6		
65AB 00			65DF 00		
65AC 00			65E0 00	3230	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
65AD 00			65E1 00		
65AE 00			65E2 00		
65AF 00			65E3 00		
65B0 00	3170	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	65E4 00		
65B1 00			65E5 00		
65B2 00			65E6 00		
65B3 00			65E7 00		
65B4 00			65E8 00	3240	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,127
65B5 00			65E9 00		
65B6 00			65EA 00		
65B7 00			65EB 00		
65B8 00	3180	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,127	65EC 00		
65B9 00			65ED 00		
65BA 00			65EE 00		
65BB 00			65EF 7F		
65BC 00			65F0 7F	3250	.BYTE 127,191,191,191,191,191,191,171,0
65BD 00			65F1 BF		
65BE 00			65F2 BF		
65BF 7F			65F3 BF		
65C0 7F	3190	.BYTE 127,191,191,191,191,191,177,172	65F4 BF		
65C1 BF			65F5 BF		
65C2 BF			65F6 AB		
65C3 BF			65F7 00		
65C4 BF			65F8 00	3260	.BYTE 0,0,186,178,152,142,149,1
65C5 BF			65F9 00		
65C6 B1			65FA BA		
65C7 AC			65FB B2		
65C8 AD	3200	.BYTE 173,174,187,188,164,141,148,140	65FC 98		
65C9 AE			65FD 8E		
65CA BD			65FE 95		
65CB BC			65FF 01		
65CC A4			6600 05	3270	.BYTE 5,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
65CD 8D			6601 00		
65CE 94			6602 00		
65CF 3C			6603 00		
65D0 00	3210	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	6604 00		
65D1 00			6605 00		
65D2 00			6606 00		
65D3 00			6607 00		

6608 94				663C 00		
6609 91				663D 00		
660A A1				663E 00		
660B 9A				663F 9C		
660C 00				6640 A8	.BYTE 168,72,0,157,161,153,145,160	3350
660D 00				6641 48		
660E 92				6642 00		
660F 9F				6643 9D		
6610 A5				6644 A1		
6611 00				6645 99		
6612 00				6646 91		
6613 00				6647 A0		
6614 00				6648 A5	.BYTE 165,0,0,0,0,0,0,127	3360
6615 9C				6649 00		
6616 A4				664A 00		
6617 00				664B 00		
6618 00				664C 00		
6619 00				664D 00		
661A 00				664E 00		
661B 00				664F 7F		
661C 00				6650 7F	.BYTE 127,191,191,191,191,191,191,175,178	3370
661D 00				6651 BF		
661E 00				6652 BF		
661F 7F				6653 BF		
6620 7F				6654 BF		
6621 BF				6655 BF		
6622 BF				6656 AF		
6623 BF				6657 B2		
6624 BF				6658 00	.BYTE 0,0,0,176,149,139,151,3	3380
6625 BF				6659 00		
6626 AA				665A 00		
6627 00				665B B0		
6628 00				665C 95		
6629 00				665D 8B		
662A B4				665E 97		
662B AA				665F 03		
662C 93				6660 01	.BYTE 1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	3390
662D 8C				6661 00		
662E 96				6662 00		
662F 02				6663 00		
6630 06				6664 00		
6631 00				6665 00		
6632 00				6666 00		
6633 00				6667 00		
6634 00				6668 00	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,149	3400
6635 00				6669 00		
6636 00				666A 00		
6637 00				666B 00		
6638 97				666C 00		
6639 00				666D 00		
663A 00				666E 00		
663B 00				666F 95		

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6670 91	3410	.BYTE 145,160,159,155,0,0,0,73	66A4 00	
6671 A0			66A5 00	
6672 9F			66A6 00	
6673 98			66A7 00	
6674 00			66A8 00	.BYTE 0,149,0,0,0,0,0,127
6675 00			66A9 95	3480
6676 00			66AA 00	
6677 49			66AB 00	
6678 92	3420	.BYTE 146,166,0,0,0,0,0,127	66AC 00	
6679 A6			66AD 00	
667A 00			66AE 00	
667B 00			66AF 7F	3490
667C 00			66B0 7F	.BYTE 127,191,191,177,172,191,191,170
667D 00			66D1 BF	
667E 00			66D2 BF	
667F 7F			66B3 81	
6680 7F	3430	.BYTE 127,191,191,191,191,191,169	66B4 AC	
6681 BF			66B5 BF	
6682 BF			66B6 BF	
6683 BF			66D7 AA	
6684 BF			66B8 48	3500
6685 BF			66B9 00	.BYTE 72,0,0,0,0,0,148,0
6686 BF			66BA 00	
6687 A9			66BB 00	
6688 00	3440	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,152,4	66BC 00	
6689 00			66BD 00	
668A 00			66BE 94	
668B 00			66BF 00	
668C 00			66C0 02	3510
668D 00			66C1 00	.BYTE 2,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
668E 98			66C2 00	
668F 04			66C3 00	
6690 03	3450	.BYTE 3,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	66C4 00	
6691 00			66C5 00	
6692 00			66C6 00	
6693 00			66C7 00	
6694 00			66C8 02	3520
6695 00			66C9 00	.BYTE 2,0,0,0,0,0,150,0
6696 00			66CA 00	
6697 00			66CB 00	
6698 00	3460	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,157,154	66CC 00	
6699 00			66CD 00	
669A 00			66CE 96	
669B 00			66CF 00	3530
669C 00			66D0 00	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
669D 00			66D1 00	
669E 9D			66D2 00	
669F 9A			66D3 00	
66A0 00	3470	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	66D4 00	
66A1 00			66D5 00	
66A2 00			66D6 00	
66A3 00			66D7 00	

660B 00			670C 99
6609 90			6700 00
66DA A2			670E 00
660B 9F			670F 7F
66DC A7			6710 7F
660D 00			6711 BF
660E 00			6712 BF
66DF 7F			6713 A9
66E0 7F			6714 00
66E1 BF			6715 00
66E2 BF			6716 00
66E3 AA			6717 00
66E4 00			6718 00
66E5 B3			6719 00
66E6 AD			671A 8F
66E7 BC			671B A4
66E8 9F			671C 00
66E9 A0			671D 00
66EA A5			671E 00
66EB 00			671F 00
66EC 00			6720 00
66ED 00			6721 9D
66EE 00			6722 9B
66EF 00			6723 00
66F0 00			6724 00
66F1 00			6725 00
66F2 00			6726 49
66F3 00			6727 00
66F4 00			6728 00
66F5 00			6729 00
66F6 00			672A 4A
66F7 00			672B 00
66F8 01			672C 00
66F9 00			672D 9C
66FA 00			672E 99
66FB 00			672F 00
66FC 00			6730 00
66FD 00			6731 00
66FE 97			6732 00
66FF 00			6733 00
6700 00			6734 00
6701 00			6735 00
6702 00			6736 00
6703 00			6737 00
6704 00			6738 00
6705 00			6739 00
6706 00			673A 00
6707 00			673B 95
6708 00			673C 00
6709 00			673D 00
670A 00			673E 00
670B 9C			673F 7F
3540	.BYTE 0,144,162,159,167,0,0,127		
3550	.BYTE 127,191,191,170,0,179,173,168		
3560	.BYTE 159,160,165,0,0,0,0,0		
3570	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0		
3580	.BYTE 1,0,0,0,0,0,151,0		
3590	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0		
3600	.BYTE 0,0,0,156,153,0,0,127		

3610	.BYTE 127,191,191,169,0,0,0,0	670C 99
3620	.BYTE 0,0,143,164,0,0,0,0	6700 00
3630	.BYTE 0,157,155,0,0,0,73,0	670E 00
3640	.BYTE 0,0,74,0,0,156,153,0	670F 7F
3650	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	6710 7F
3660	.BYTE 0,0,0,149,0,0,0,127	6711 BF

6740 7F	3670	.BYTE 127,191,191,171,0,0,0,0	6774 02	3740	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,145,162,163	6775 00
6741 BF			6776 00			6777 00
6742 BF			6778 00			6779 00
6743 AB			677A 00			677B 00
6744 00			677C 00			677D 91
6745 00			677E A2			677F A3
6746 00			6780 99	3750	.BYTE 153,0,0,0,2,151,4,1	6781 00
6747 00	3680	.BYTE 0,0,0,144,161,166,0,0	6782 00			6783 00
6748 00			6784 02			6785 97
6749 00			6786 04			6787 01
674A 00			6788 02	3760	.BYTE 2,158,163,161,159,155,0,0	6789 9E
674B 90			678A A3			678B A1
674C A1			678C 9F			678D 9B
674D A6			678E 00			678F 00
674E 00			6790 00	3770	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	6791 00
674F 00			6792 00			6793 00
6750 9C	3690	.BYTE 156,154,0,0,0,0,0,3	6794 00			6795 00
6751 9A			6796 00			6797 00
6752 00			6798 00	3780	.BYTE 0,0,0,150,0,0,0,127	6799 00
6753 00			679A 00			679B 96
6754 00			679C 00			679D 00
6755 00			679E 00			679F 7F
6756 00			67A0 7F	3790	.BYTE 127,191,191,170,0,0,0	67A1 BF
6757 03			67A2 BF			67A3 BF
6758 06	3700	.BYTE 6,0,0,0,0,152,0,0	67A4 AA			67A5 00
6759 00			67A6 00			67A7 00
675A 00						
675B 00						
675C 00						
675D 98						
675E 00						
675F 00	3710	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0				
6760 00						
6761 00						
6762 00						
6763 00						
6764 00						
6765 00						
6766 00						
6767 00	3720	.BYTE 0,0,0,147,0,0,0,127				
6768 00						
6769 00						
676A 00						
676B 93						
676C 00						
676D 00						
676E 00						
676F 7F	3730	.BYTE 127,191,191,175,178,0,0,0				
6770 7F						
6771 BF						
6772 BF						
6773 AF						

67A6 00	3800	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	67DC 02	3870	.BYTE 0,157,163,154,71,0,1,6	6800 7F
67A9 00			67DD 06			6801 BF
67AA 00			67DE 05			6802 B1
67AB 00			67DF 00			6803 B0
67AC 00			67E0 00			6804 00
67AD 00			67E1 9D			6805 00
67AE 00			67E2 A3			6806 00
67AF 00			67E3 9A			6807 00
67B0 00	3810	.BYTE 0,0,0,156,162,153,0,3	67E4 47			6808 91
67B1 00			67E5 00			6809 A2
67B2 00			67E6 01			680A 00
67B3 9C			67E7 06			680B 01
67B4 A2			67E8 00	3880	.BYTE 0,147,0,0,152,0,0,0	680C 04
67B5 99			67E9 93			680D 03
67B6 00			67EA 00			680E 01
67B7 03			67EB 00			680F 00
67B8 04	3820	.BYTE 4,148,0,0,0,0,0,0	67EC 98			
67B9 94			67ED 00			
67BA 00			67EE 00			
67BB 00			67EF 00			
67BC 00			67F0 00	3890	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	
67BD 00			67F1 00			
67BE 00			67F2 00			
67BF 00			67F3 00			
67C0 00	3830	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	67F4 00			
67C1 00			67F5 00			
67C2 00			67F6 00			
67C3 00			67F7 00	3900	.BYTE 0,0,151,74,0,0,0,127	
67C4 00			67F8 00			
67C5 00			67F9 00			
67C6 00			67FA 97			
67C7 00			67FB 4A			
67C8 00	3840	.BYTE 0,0,156,154,0,0,0,127	67FC 00			
67C9 00			67FD 00			
67CA 9C			67FE 00			
67CB 9A			67FF 7F	3910	.BYTE 127,191,177,176,0,0,0,0	
67CC 00			6800 7F			
67CD 00			6801 BF			
67CE 00			6802 B1			
67CF 7F			6803 B0			
67D0 7F	3850	.BYTE 127,191,191,177,188,160,159,161	6804 00			
67D1 BF			6805 00			
67D2 BF			6806 00			
67D3 B1			6807 00	3920	.BYTE 145,162,0,1,4,3,1,0	
67D4 BC			6808 91			
67D5 A0			6809 A2			
67D6 9F			680A 00			
67D7 A1			680B 01			
67D8 A4	3860	.BYTE 164,0,0,0,2,6,5,0	680C 04			
67D9 00			680D 03			
67DA 00			680E 01			
67DB 00			680F 00			

6810 9E	3930	.BYTE 158,155,0,0,0,0,0,0	6844 00
6811 9B			6845 00
6812 00			6846 00
6813 00			6847 00
6814 00			6848 00
6815 00			6849 00
6816 00			684A 00
6817 00			684B 00
6818 00			684C 8F
6819 00			684D A2
681A 00			684E A7
681B 00			684F 00
681C 97	3940	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,151,0,0,0	6850 00
681D 00			6851 00
681E 00			6852 00
681F 00			6853 00
6820 00			6854 00
6821 00			6855 00
6822 00			6856 00
6823 00			6857 00
6824 00			6858 00
6825 00			6859 9E
6826 00			685A 9B
6827 00			685B 00
6828 00			685C 00
6829 00			685D 00
682A 94	3960	.BYTE 0,0,148,0,0,0,0,127	685E 00
682B 00			685F 7F
682C 00			6860 7F
682D 00			6861 00
682E 00			6862 00
682F 7F			6863 00
6830 7F			6864 00
6831 AD	3970	.BYTE 127,173,176,0,0,0,0,0	6865 00
6832 B0			6866 00
6833 00			6867 00
6834 00			6868 00
6835 00			6869 01
6836 00			686A 03
6837 00			686B 05
6838 00			686C 00
6839 00			686D 00
683A 00			686E 00
683D 02	3980	.BYTE 0,0,0,2,6,74,0,140	686F 8E
683C 06			6870 90
683D 4A			6871 A5
683E 00			6872 80
683F 8C			6873 00
6840 96			6874 00
6841 8B	3990	.BYTE 150,139,0,0,0,0,0,0	6875 00
6842 00			6876 00
6843 00			6877 00

4000	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,143,162,167,0	6844 00
4010	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	6845 00
4020	.BYTE 0,158,155,0,0,0,0,127	6846 00
4030	.BYTE 127,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	6847 00
4040	.BYTE 0,1,3,5,0,0,0,142	6848 00
4050	.BYTE 144,165,141,0,0,0,0,0	6849 00

[illegible]

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68E0 00	4190	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	6914 00	
68E1 00			6915 00	
68E2 00			6916 00	
68E3 00			6917 00	
68E4 00			6918 00	.BYTE 0,151,0,0,0,0,0,127
68E5 00			6919 97	4260
68E6 00			691A 00	
68E7 00			691B 00	
68E8 00			691C 00	
68E9 95	4200	.BYTE 0,149,0,0,0,0,0,127	691D 00	
68EA 00			691E 00	
68EB 00			691F 7F	
68EC 00			6920 7F	.BYTE 127,0,143,167,0,0,0,3
68ED 00			6921 00	4270
68EE 00			6922 8F	
68EF 7F			6923 A7	
68F0 7F	4210	.BYTE 127,146,165,0,0,0,0,0	6924 00	
68F1 92			6925 00	
68F2 A5			6926 00	
68F3 00			6927 03	
68F4 00			6928 04	.BYTE 4,6,0,139,140,142,141,145
68F5 00			6929 06	4280
68F6 00			692A 00	
68F7 00			692B 8B	
68F8 03	4220	.BYTE 3,1,0,0,141,159,163,165	692C 8C	
68F9 01			692D 8E	
68FA 00			692E 8D	
68FB 00			692F 91	
68FC 8D			6930 A0	
68FD 9F			6931 A6	.BYTE 160,166,151,0,0,0,0,0
68FE A3			6932 97	4290
68FF A5			6933 00	
6900 8E	4230	.BYTE 142,139,148,0,0,0,0,0	6934 00	
6901 8B			6935 00	
6902 94			6936 a37 00	
6903 00			6938 00	.BYTE 0,0,145,166,0,0,0,0
6904 00			6939 00	4300
6905 00			693A 91	
6906 00			693B A6	
6907 00			693C 00	
6908 00	4240	.BYTE 0,0,150,0,0,0,0,144	693D 00	
6909 00			693E 00	
690A 96			693F 00	
690B 00			6940 00	.BYTE 0,146,166,0,0,0,0,0
690C 00			6941 92	4310
690D 00			6942 A6	
690E 00			6943 00	
690F 90			6944 00	
6910 A1	4250	.BYTE 161,164,0,0,0,0,0,0	6945 00	
6911 A4			6946 00	
6912 00			6947 00	

6948 00	4320	.BYTE 0,148,0,0,0,0,0,127	697C 00	4390	.BYTE 127,0,156,154,0,0,0,0	697C 00
6949 94			697D 00			697D 00
694A 00			697E 00			697E 00
694B 00			697F 7F			697F 7F
694C 00			6980 7F			6980 7F
694D 00			6981 00			6981 00
694E 00			6982 9C			6982 9C
694F 7F			6983 9A			6983 9A
6950 7F	4330	.BYTE 127,0,0,149,0,0,0,2	6984 00			6984 00
6951 00			6985 00			6985 00
6953 95			6986 00			6986 00
6954 00			6987 00	4400	.BYTE 0,140,139,141,142,140,0,0	6987 00
6955 00			6988 00			6988 00
6956 00			6989 8C			6989 8C
6957 02			698A 8B			698A 8B
6958 05	4340	.BYTE 5,139,142,141,139,140,139,142	698B 8D			698B 8D
6959 8B			698C 8E			698C 8E
695A 8E			698D 8C			698D 8C
695B 8D			698E 00			698E 00
695C 8B			698F 00	4410	.BYTE 0,139,148,0,0,0,0,0	698F 00
695D 8C			6990 00			6990 00
695E 8B			6991 8B			6991 8B
695F 8E			6992 94			6992 94
6960 8C	4350	.BYTE 140,146,168,0,0,0,0,0	6993 00			6993 00
6961 92			6994 00			6994 00
6962 A8			6995 00			6995 00
6963 00			6996 00			6996 00
6964 00			6997 00	4420	.BYTE 0,0,74,148,0,0,0,0	6997 00
6965 00			6998 00			6998 00
6966 00			6999 00			6999 00
6967 00	4360	.BYTE 0,0,0,151,0,0,0,0	699A 4A			699A 4A
6968 00			699B 94			699B 94
6969 00			699C 00			699C 00
696A 00			699D 00			699D 00
696B 97			699E 00			699E 00
696C 00			699F 00	4430	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,147	699F 00
696D 00			69A0 00			69A0 00
696E 00			69A1 00			69A1 00
696F 00			69A2 00			69A2 00
6970 00	4370	.BYTE 0,0,143,163,159,161,160,166	69A3 00			69A3 00
6971 00			69A4 00			69A4 00
6973 A3			69A5 00			69A5 00
6974 9F			69A6 00			69A6 00
6975 A1			69A7 93	4440	.BYTE 71,143,159,160,162,165,0,127	69A7 93
6976 A0			69A8 47			69A8 47
6977 A6			69A9 8F			69A9 8F
6978 00	4380	.BYTE 0,152,0,0,0,0,0,127	69AA 9F			69AA 9F
6979 98			69AB A0			69AB A0
697A 00			69AC A2			69AC A2
697E 00			69AD A5			69AD A5
			69AE 00			69AE 00
			69AF 7F			69AF 7F

69B0 7F	4450	.BYTE 127,153,151,0,0,0,0,0	69E4 00	4520	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	69E5 00
69B1 99			69E5 00			69E6 00
69B2 97			69E6 00			69E7 00
69B3 00			69E7 00			69E8 00
69B4 00			69E8 00			69E9 00
69B5 00			69E9 00			69EA 00
69B6 00			69EA 00			69EB 00
69B7 00			69EB 00			69EC 00
69B8 00	4460	.BYTE 0,0,142,0,0,0,0,0	69EC 00			69ED 00
69B9 00			69ED 00			69EE 00
69BA 8E			69EE 00			69EF 00
69BB 00			69EF 00	4530	.BYTE 0,0,143,156,161,0,0,0	69F0 00
69BC 00			69F0 00			69F1 00
69BD 00			69F1 00			69F2 8F
69BE 00			69F2 8F			69F3 9C
69BF 00			69F3 9C			69F4 A1
69C0 00	4470	.BYTE 0,71,149,0,0,0,0,0	69F4 A1			69F5 00
69C1 47			69F5 00			69F6 00
69C2 95			69F6 00			69F7 00
69C3 00			69F7 00	4540	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,146,156,155,157	69F8 00
69C4 00			69F8 00			69F9 00
69C5 00			69F9 00			69FA 00
69C6 00			69FA 00			69FB 00
69C7 00			69FB 00			69FC 92
69C8 00	4480	.BYTE 0,0,0,144,165,0,0,0	69FC 92			69FD 9C
69C9 00			69FD 9C			69FE 9B
69CA 00			69FE 9B			69FF 9D
69CB 90			69FF 9D	4550	.BYTE 154,156,160,0,0,0,0,148	6A00 9A
69CC A5			6A00 9A			6A01 9C
69CD 00			6A01 9C			6A02 A0
69CE 00			6A02 A0			6A03 00
69CF 00			6A03 00			6A04 00
69D0 00	4490	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,149	6A04 00			6A05 00
69D1 00			6A05 00			6A06 00
69D2 00			6A06 00			6A07 94
69D3 00			6A07 94	4560	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,146,127	6A08 00
69D4 00			6A08 00			6A09 00
69D5 00			6A09 00			6A0A 00
69D6 00			6A0A 00			6A0B 00
69D7 95			6A0B 00			6A0C 00
69D8 00	4500	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,144,166,127	6A0C 00			6A0D 00
69D9 00			6A0D 00			6A0E 92
69DA 00			6A0E 92			6A0F 7F
69DB 00			6A0F 7F	4570	.BYTE 127,2,5,3,4,0,0,0	6A10 7F
69DC 00			6A10 7F			6A11 02
69DD 90			6A11 02			6A12 05
69DE A6			6A12 05			6A13 03
69DF 7F			6A13 03			6A14 04
69E0 7F	4510	.BYTE 127,1,6,0,0,0,0,0	6A14 04			6A15 00
69E1 01			6A15 00			6A16 00
69E2 06			6A16 00			6A17 00
69E3 00			6A17 00			

6A18 00 .BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
4560
6A19 00
6A1A 00
6A1B 00
6A1C 00
6A1D 00
6A1E 00
6A1F 00
6A20 00
6A21 00
4590 .BYTE 0,0,0,0,145,155,158,0
6A22 00
6A23 00
6A24 91
6A25 9B
6A26 9E
6A27 00
6A28 00
6A29 00
4600 .BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
6A2A 00
6A2B 00
6A2C 00
6A2D 00
6A2E 00
6A2F 00
4610 .BYTE 0,0,145,157,158,0,152,150
6A30 00
6A31 00
6A32 91
6A33 9D
6A34 9E
6A35 00
6A36 98
6A37 96
4620 .BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,127
6A38 00
6A39 00
6A3A 00
6A3B 00
6A3C 00
6A3D 00
6A3E 00
6A3F 7F
4630 .BYTE 127,0,0,1,5,6,3,0
6A40 7F
6A41 00
6A42 00
6A43 01
6A44 05
6A45 06
6A46 03
6A47 00
4640 .BYTE 0,156,161,0,0,0,156,159
6A48 00
6A49 9C
6A4A A1
6A4B 00

6A4C 00
6A4D 00
6A4E 9C
6A4F 9F
4650 .BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,144,154
6A50 00
6A51 00
6A52 00
6A53 00
6A54 00
6A55 00
6A56 90
6A57 9A
4660 .BYTE 160,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
6A58 A0
6A59 00
6A5A 00
6A5B 00
6A5C 00
6A5D 00
6A5E 00
6A5F 00
4670 .BYTE 0,0,0,153,162,155,151,0
6A60 00
6A61 00
6A62 00
6A63 99
6A64 A2
6A65 9B
6A66 97
6A67 00
4680 .BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,127
6A68 00
6A69 00
6A6A 00
6A6B 00
6A6C 00
6A6D 00
6A6E 00
6A6F 7F
4690 .BYTE 127,0,0,0,0,4,3,1
6A70 7F
6A71 00
6A72 00
6A73 00
6A74 00
6A75 04
6A76 03
6A77 01
4700 .BYTE 5,0,145,159,0,0,0,146
6A78 05
6A79 00
6A7A 91
6A7B 9F
6A7C 00
6A7D 00
6A7E 00
6A7F 92

6AB0 9D	4710	.BYTE 157,158,0,0,0,0,0,0	6AB4 00	4780	.BYTE 0,0,143,158,0,0,0,0	6AB5 00
6AB1 9E			6AB5 00			6AB6 00
6AB2 00			6AB6 00			6AB7 00
6AB3 00			6AB7 00			6AB8 00
6AB4 00			6AB8 00			6AB9 00
6AB5 00			6AB9 00			6ABA 8F
6AB6 00			6ABA 8F			6ABB 9E
6AB7 00			6ABB 9E			6ABC 00
6AB8 92	4720	.BYTE 146,157,159,0,0,0,0,0	6ABC 00			6ABD 00
6AB9 9D			6ABD 00			6ABE 00
6ABA 9F			6ABE 00			6ABF 00
6AB8 00			6AC0 00	4790	.BYTE 0,153,150,0,0,0,0,0	6AC0 00
6ABC 00			6AC1 99			6AC1 99
6ABD 00			6AC2 96			6AC2 96
6ABE 00			6AC3 00			6AC3 00
6AB8 00			6AC4 00			6AC4 00
6ABC 00			6AC5 00			6AC5 00
6ABD 00			6AC6 00			6AC6 00
6ABE 00			6AC7 00			6AC7 00
6AB8 00			6AC8 00	4800	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,127	6AC8 00
6ABC 00			6AC9 00			6AC9 00
6ABD 00			6ACA 00			6ACA 00
6ABE 00			6ACB 00			6ACB 00
6AB8 00			6ACC 00			6ACC 00
6ABC 00			6ACD 00			6ACD 00
6ABD 00			6ACE 00			6ACE 00
6ABE 00			6ACF 7F			6ACF 7F
6AB8 00			6AD0 7F	4810	.BYTE 127,0,0,0,0,0,0,1	6AD0 7F
6ABC 00			6AD1 00			6AD1 00
6ABD 00			6AD2 00			6AD2 00
6ABE 00			6AD3 00			6AD3 00
6AB8 00			6AD4 00			6AD4 00
6ABC 00			6AD5 00			6AD5 00
6ABD 00			6AD6 00			6AD6 00
6ABE 00			6AD7 01			6AD7 01
6AB8 00			6AD8 03	4820	.BYTE 3,5,0,0,0,0,0,144	6AD8 03
6ABC 00			6AD9 05			6AD9 05
6ABD 00			6ADA 00			6ADA 00
6ABE 00			6ADB 00			6ADB 00
6AB8 00			6ADC 00			6ADC 00
6ABC 00			6ADD 00			6ADD 00
6ABD 00			6ADE 00			6ADE 00
6ABE 00			6ADF 90			6ADF 90
6AB8 00			6AE0 9E	4830	.BYTE 158,0,0,145,160,0,0,0	6AE0 9E
6ABC 00			6AE1 00			6AE1 00
6ABD 00			6AE2 00			6AE2 00
6ABE 00			6AE3 91			6AE3 91
6AB8 00			6AE4 A0			6AE4 A0
6ABC 00			6AE5 00			6AE5 00
6ABD 00			6AE6 00			6AE6 00
6ABE 00			6AE7 00			6AE7 00
6AB8 00						
6ABC 00						
6ABD 00						
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6ABD 00						
6ABE 00						
6AB8 00		</				

6AE3 00	4840	.BYTE 0,0,72,147,0,0,0,176	6B1C 00	4910	.BYTE 178,174,0,0,0,0,0,0	6B1C 00
6AE9 00			6B1D B1			6B1D B1
6AEA 48			6B1E A6			6B1E A6
6AEB 93			6B1F AA			6B1F AA
6AEC 00			6B20 B2			6B20 B2
6AED 00			6B21 AE			6B21 AE
6AEE 00			6B22 00			6B22 00
6AEF B0			6B23 00			6B23 00
6AF0 A5	4850	.BYTE 165,188,73,0,0,0,0,0	6B24 00			6B24 00
6AF1 BC			6B25 00			6B25 00
6AF2 49			6B26 00			6B26 00
6AF3 00			6B27 00	4920	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,127	6B27 00
6AF4 00			6B28 00			6B28 00
6AF5 00			6B29 00			6B29 00
6AF6 00			6B2A 00			6B2A 00
6AF7 00	4860	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,127	6B2B 00			6B2B 00
6AF8 00			6B2C 00			6B2C 00
6AF9 00			6B2D 00			6B2D 00
6AFA 00			6B2E 00			6B2E 00
6AFB 00			6B2F 7F	4930	.BYTE 127,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	6B2F 7F
6AFC 00			6B30 7F			6B30 7F
6AFD 00			6B31 00			6B31 00
6AFE 00			6B32 00			6B32 00
6AFF 7F			6B33 00			6B33 00
6000 7F	4870	.BYTE 127,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	6B34 00			6B34 00
6B01 00			6B35 00			6B35 00
6B02 00			6B36 00			6B36 00
6B03 00			6B37 00	4940	.BYTE 0,5,1,6,0,160,0,0	6B37 00
6B04 00			6B38 00			6B38 00
6B05 00			6B39 05			6B39 05
6B06 00			6B3A 01			6B3A 01
6B07 00			6B3B 06			6B3B 06
6B08 02	4880	.BYTE 2,6,4,0,0,0,0,0	6B3C 00			6B3C 00
6B09 06			6B3D A0			6B3D A0
6B0A 04			6B3E 00			6B3E 00
6B0B 00			6B3F 00			6B3F 00
6B0C 00			6B40 00	4950	.BYTE 0,143,159,0,0,146,158,0	6B40 00
6B0D 00			6B41 8F			6B41 8F
6B0E 00			6B42 9F			6B42 9F
6B0F 00			6B43 00			6B43 00
6B10 92	4890	.BYTE 146,161,0,0,144,159,0,0	6B44 00			6B44 00
6B11 A1			6B45 92			6B45 92
6B12 00			6B46 9E			6B46 9E
6B13 00			6B47 00	4960	.BYTE 0,0,149,0,175,171,191,179	6B47 00
6B14 90			6B48 00			6B48 00
6B15 9F			6B49 00			6B49 00
6B16 00			6B4A 95			6B4A 95
6B17 00			6B4B 00			6B4B 00
6B18 00	4900	.BYTE 0,0,153,150,0,177,166,170	6B4C AF			6B4C AF
6B19 00			6B4D AB			6B4D AB
6B1A 99			6B4E BF			6B4E BF
6B1B 96			6B4F B3			6B4F B3

6B50 A0	4970	.BYTE 173,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	6B84 00	5040	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,127	6B85 00
6D51 00			6B85 00			6B86 00
6D52 00			6B86 00			6B87 00
6E53 00			6B88 00			6B88 00
6E54 00			6B89 00			6B89 00
6E55 00			6B8A 00			6B8A 00
6E56 00			6B8B 00			6B8B 00
6E57 00			6B8C 00			6B8C 00
6E58 00	4980	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,127	6B8D 00			6B8D 00
6D59 00			6B8E 00			6B8E 00
6E5A 00			6B8F 7F	5050	.BYTE 127,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	6B8F 7F
6E5B 00			6B90 7F			6B90 7F
6E5C 00			6B91 00			6B91 00
6E5D 00			6B92 00			6B92 00
6E5E 00			6B93 00			6B93 00
6E5F 7F			6B94 00			6B94 00
6B60 7F	4990	.BYTE 127,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	6B95 00			6B95 00
6B61 00			6B96 00			6B96 00
6B62 00			6B97 00	5060	.BYTE 0,5,3,6,2,1,143,159	6B97 00
6B63 00			6B98 00			6B98 00
6B64 00			6B99 05			6B99 05
6B65 00			6B9A 03			6B9A 03
6B66 00			6B9B 06			6B9B 06
6B67 00			6B9C 02			6B9C 02
6B68 00	5000	.BYTE 0,1,2,4,3,144,161,0	6B9D 01			6B9D 01
6D69 01			6B9E 8F			6B9E 8F
6B6A 02			6B9F 9F			6B9F 9F
6D6B 04			6BA0 00	5070	.BYTE 0,0,0,146,186,165,187,166	6BA0 00
6D6C 03			6BA1 00			6BA1 00
6D6D 90			6BA2 00			6BA2 00
6B6E A1			6BA3 92			6BA3 92
6B6F 00	5010	.BYTE 0,0,145,160,73,0,147,0	6BA4 BA			6BA4 BA
6B70 00			6BA5 A5			6BA5 A5
6B71 00			6BA6 BB			6BA6 BB
6B72 91			6BA7 A6			6BA7 A6
6B73 A0			6BA8 A7	5080	.BYTE 167,188,182,172,191,191,191,178	6BA8 A7
6B74 49			6BA9 BC			6BA9 BC
6B75 00			6BAA B6			6BAA B6
6B76 93			6BAB AC			6BAB AC
6B77 00	5020	.BYTE 0,152,151,0,164,191,191,168	6BAC BF			6BAC BF
6B78 00			6BAD BF			6BAD BF
6B79 98			6BAE BF			6BAE BF
6B7A 97			6BAF B2			6BAF B2
6B7B 00			6BB0 AE	5090	.BYTE 174,0,74,152,154,157,156,159	6BB0 AE
6B7C A4			6BB1 00			6BB1 00
6B7D BF			6BB2 4A			6BB2 4A
6B7E BF			6BB3 98			6BB3 98
6B7F A8			6BB4 9A			6BB4 9A
6B80 B4	5030	.BYTE 180,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	6BB5 9D			6BB5 9D
6D81 00			6BB6 9C			6BB6 9C
6B62 00			6BB7 9F			6BB7 9F
6B83 00						

6BEB 00	5100	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,127	6BEC 00	5170	.BYTE 127,0,0,5,3,6,4,1	6BED 00
6BE9 00			6BEE 00			6BEF 7F
6BEA 00			6BF0 7F			6BF1 00
6BB3 00			6BF2 00			6BF3 05
6B9C 00			6BF4 03			6BF5 06
6BED 00			6BF6 04			6BF7 01
6B9E 00			6BF8 04	5180	.BYTE 4,2,0,3,4,1,6,0	6BF9 02
6BBF 7F			6BFA 00			6BFB 03
6BC0 7F	5110	.BYTE 127,0,0,4,5,1,5,2	6BFC 04			6BFD 01
6BC1 00			6BFE 06			6BFF 00
6BC2 00			6C00 92	5190	.BYTE 146,186,167,171,191,191,191,191	6C01 BA
6BC3 04			6C02 A7			6C03 AB
6BC4 05	5120	.BYTE 3,6,1,4,5,6,2,145	6C04 BF			6C05 BF
6BC5 01			6C06 BF			6C07 BF
6BC6 05			6C08 A8	5200	.BYTE 168,180,0,0,176,170,191,169	6C09 B4
6BC7 02			6C0A 00			6C0B 00
6BC8 03			6C0C B0			6C0D AA
6BC9 06			6C0E BF	5210	.BYTE 187,166,167,180,0,0,0,0	6C0F A9
6BCA 01			6C10 BB			6C11 A6
6BCB 04			6C12 A7			6C13 B4
6BCC 05			6C14 00			6C15 00
6BCD 06			6C16 00			6C17 00
6BCE 02			6C18 00	5220	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,127	6C19 00
6BCF 91			6C1A 00			6C1B 00
6BD0 9E	5130	.BYTE 158,0,0,176,170,191,191,191	6C1C 00			6C1D 00
6BD1 00			6C1E 00			6C1F 7F
6BD2 00						
6BD3 B0						
6BD4 AA						
6BD5 BF						
6BD6 BF						
6BD7 BF						
6BD8 B2	5140	.BYTE 178,173,183,184,184,185,163,181				
6BD9 AD						
6BDA B7						
6BDB B8						
6BDC B8						
6BDD B9						
6BDE A3						
6BDF B5						
6BE0 99	5150	.BYTE 153,157,155,150,0,0,0,148				
6BE1 9D						
6BE2 98						
6BE3 96						
6BE4 00						
6BE5 00						
6BE6 00						
6BE7 94	5160	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,127				
6BE8 00						
6BE9 00						
6BEA 00						
6BEB 00						

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6C20 7F	5230	.BYTE 127,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	6C54 00	5300	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	6C55 00
6C21 00			6C56 00			6C57 00
6C22 00			6C58 00			6C59 00
6C23 00			6C5A 00			6C5B 00
6C24 00			6C5C 00			6C5D 00
6C25 00			6C5E 00			6C5F 00
6C26 00			6C60 A4	5310	.BYTE 164,191,191,191,191,191,191,191	6C61 BF
6C27 00	5240	.BYTE 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	6C62 BF			6C63 BF
6C28 00			6C64 BF			6C65 BF
6C29 00			6C66 BF			6C67 BF
6C2A 00			6C68 BF	5320	.BYTE 191,191,168,172,191,191,191,191	6C69 BF
6C2C 00			6C6A A8			6C6B AC
6C2D 00			6C6C BF			6C6D BF
6C2E 00			6C6E DF			6C6F BF
6C2F 00			6C70 BF	5330	.BYTE 191,191,191,191,191,168,166,167	6C71 BF
6C30 B1			6C72 BF			6C73 BF
6C31 AC	5250	.BYTE 177,172,191,191,191,191,191,191	6C74 BF			6C75 A8
6C32 BF			6C76 A6			6C77 A7
6C33 BF			6C78 B5	5340	.BYTE 181,1,2,3,4,3,3,127	6C79 01
6C34 BF			6C7A 02			6C7B 03
6C35 BF			6C7C 04			6C7D 03
6C36 BF			6C7E 03			6C7F 7F
6C37 BF			6C80 7F	5350	.BYTE 127,127,127,127,127,127,127,127	6C81 7F
6C38 BF	5260	.BYTE 191,169,181,175,171,191,191,191	6C82 7F			6C83 7F
6C39 A9			6C84 7F			6C85 7F
6C3A B5			6C86 7F			6C87 7F
6C3B AF						
6C3C AB						
6C3D BF						
6C3E BF						
6C3F BF						
6C40 DF	5270	.BYTE 191,191,191,169,165,181,5,4				
6C41 BF						
6C42 BF						
6C43 A9						
6C44 A5						
6C45 B5						
6C46 05						
6C47 04						
6C48 02	5280	.BYTE 2,3,6,1,6,2,1,127				
6C49 03						
6C4A 06						
6C4B 01						
6C4C 06						
6C4D 02						
6C4E 01						
6C4F 7F						
6C50 7F	5290	.BYTE 127,0,0,0,0,0,0,0				
6C51 00						
6C52 00						
6C53 00						

6C8B 7F	5360	.BYTE 127,127,127,127,127,127,127,127,127,127	6CEC 03	5430	SSICOD .BYTE 40,40,40,20,0,0,0,0,0,0,20,40,40
6C89 7F			6CE0 FF		
6C8A 7F			6CDE 02		
6C8B 7F			6CBF 00		
6C8C 7F			6CC0 FF		
6C8D 7F			6CC1 28		
6C8E 7F			6CC2 28		
6C8F 7F			6CC3 28		
6C90 7F	5370	.BYTE 127,127,127,127,127,127,127,127,127,127	6CC4 14		
6C91 7F			6CC5 00		
6C92 7F			6CC6 00		
6C93 7F			6CC7 00		
6C94 7F			6CC8 00		
6C95 7F			6CC9 00		
6C96 7F			6CCA 14		
6C97 7F			6CCB 28		
6C98 7F	5380	.BYTE 127,127,127,127,127,127,127,127,127,127	6CC3 28		
6C99 7F			6CCD 06	5440	TRNTAB .BYTE 6,12,8,0,0,18,14,8,20,128
6C9A 7F			6CEE 0C		
6C9B 7F			6CCF 08		
6C9C 7F			6CD0 00		
6C9D 7F			6CD1 00		
6C9E 7F			6CD2 12		
6C9F 7F	5390	.BYTE 127,127,127,127,127,127,127,127,127,127	6CD3 0E		
6CA0 7F			6CD4 08		
6CA1 7F			6CD5 14		
6CA2 7F			6CD6 80	5450	.BYTE 4,8,6,0,0,18,13,6,16,128
6CA3 7F			6CD7 04		
6CA4 7F			6CD8 08		
6CA5 7F			6CD9 06		
6CA6 7F			6CDA 00		
6CA7 7F			6CDB 00		
6CA8 7F	5400	.BYTE 127,127,127,127,127,127,127,127,127,127	6CDC 12		
6CA9 7F			6CD0 00		
6CAA 7F			6CDE 06		
6CAB 7F			6CDF 10		
6CAC 7F			6CE0 80	5460	.BYTE 24,30,24,0,0,30,30,26,28,128
6CAD 7F			6CE1 18		
6CAE 7F			6CE2 1E		
6CAF 7F			6CE3 18		
6CB0 7F			6CE4 00		
6CB1 FF	5410	STKTAB .BYTE \$FF,\$FF,\$FF,\$FF,\$FF,\$FF,\$FF,\$FF,\$FF,\$FF,1	6CE5 00		
6CB2 FF			6CE6 1E		
6CB3 FF			6CE7 1E		
6CB4 FF			6CE8 1A		
6CB5 FF			6CE9 1C		
6CB6 FF			6CEA 80		
6CB7 FF			6CEB 1E	5470	.BYTE 30,30,30,0,0,30,30,30,30,128
6CB8 01			6CEC 1E		
6CB9 FF	5420	.BYTE \$FF,\$FF,\$FF,\$FF,\$FF,\$FF,\$FF,\$FF,\$FF,\$FF,3,\$FF,2,0,\$FF	6CED 1E		
6CBA FF			6CEE 00		
6CBB FF			6CEF 00		

6CF0 1E		6024 24	
6CF1 1E		6025 04	
6CF2 1E		6026 07	
6CF3 1E		6027 07	
6CF4 80		6028 08	
6CF5 0A		6029 24	
6CF6 10		602A 24	
6CF7 0A		602B 24	
6CF8 0C		602C 21	
6CF9 0C		602D 25	
6CFA 18		602E 25	
6CFB 1C		602F 03	
6CFC 0C		6030 06	
6CFD 18		6031 07	
6CFE 80		6032 07	
6CFF 06		6033 04	
6000 0A		6034 03	
6001 08		6035 28	
6002 08		6036 27	
6003 08		6037 26	
6004 18		6038 23	
6005 1C		6039 23	
6006 08		603A 22	
6007 14		603B 16	
6008 80		603C 0F	
6009 28		603D 0E	
600A 27		603E 0E	
600B 26		603F 28	
600C 24		6040 27	
600D 23		6041 26	
600E 22		6042 24	
600F 16		6043 23	
6010 0F		6044 22	
6011 0F		6045 16	
6012 0E		6046 0F	
6013 28		6047 0F	
6014 27		6048 0E	
6015 26		6049 13	
6016 23		604A 13	
6017 23		604B 24	
6018 22		604C 24	
6019 16		604D 24	
601A 0F		604E 21	
601B 0E		604F 25	
601C 0E		6050 25	
601D 13		6051 03	
601E 13		6052 06	
601F 23		6053 07	
6020 23		6054 07	
6021 23		6055 23	
6022 21		6056 23	
6023 24		6057 23	
5480	.BYTE 10,16,10,12,12,24,28,12,24,128	5530	.BYTE 36,36,36,33,37,37,3,6,7,7,4,3
5490	.BYTE 6,10,8,8,8,24,28,8,20,128	5540 BHX2	.BYTE 40,39,38,35,35,34,22,15,14,14
5500 BHX1	.BYTE 40,39,38,36,35,34,22,15,15,14	5550	.BYTE 40,39,38,36,35,34,22,15,15,14,19,19
5510	.BYTE 40,39,38,35,35,34,22,15,14,14,19,19	5560 BHW2	.BYTE 36,36,36,33,37,37,3,6,7,7
5520 DHY1	.BYTE 35,35,35,33,36,36,4,7,7,8	5570	.BYTE 35,35,35,33,36,36,4,7,7,8,3,4

6058 21
6059 24
605A 24
605B 04
605C 07
605D 07
605E 08
605F 03
6060 04
6061
6E00

5580 EXEC *= *+159
5590 .END

10 ;EFT VERSION 1.81 (INTERRUPT) 11/30/81 COPYRIGHT CHRIS CRAWFORD 1

20 ;
30 ;Page zero RAM

0014 50 RTCLKL = \$14
0040 60 ATTRACT = \$4D
004E 70 DRKMSK = \$4E
004F 80 COLRSH = \$4F
0000 90 = \$B0

0100 ;
0110 ;These locations are used by the Interrupt service routine

0120 ; Zero page pointer to display list

0130 DLSTPT ** +2
0140 MAPLO ** +1
0150 MAPHI ** +1
0160 CORPS ** +1
0170 CURSXL ** +1
0180 CURSXH ** +1
0190 CURSYL ** +1
0200 CURSYH ** +1
0210 OFFLO ** +1
0220 OFFHI ** +1
0230 TEMPI ** +1
0240 CNT1 ** +1
0250 CNT2 ** +1
0260 CHUNXX ** +1
0270 CHUNKY ** +1

0280 ; cursor coordinates on screen (map frame)
0290 ; How far to offset new LMS value

0300 ; An all-purpose temporary register
0310 TURN = \$C9
0320 ; DLI counter for movable map DLI
0330 ; cursor coordinates (pixel frame)

0340 ; THIS VALUE IS USED BY MAINLINE ROUTINE AND INTERRUPT

0350 ; OS locations (see OS manual)
0360 PCOLR0 = \$02C0
0370 STICK = \$0278
0380 CH = \$2FC

0390 ; HARDWARE LOCATIONS
0400 ;
0410 HPOSF0 = \$D000
0420 HPOSF1 = \$D001
0430 HPOSF2 = \$D002
0440 HPOSF3 = \$D003
0450 TRIG0 = \$D010
0460 TRIG1 = \$D011
0470 TRIG2 = \$D012
0480 COLPF0 = \$D016
0490 COLPF1 = \$D017
0500 COLPF2 = \$D018
0510 COLBAK = \$D01A

0000 0410 HPOSF0 = \$D000
0001 0420 HPOSF1 = \$D001
0002 0430 HPOSF2 = \$D002
0003 0440 HPOSF3 = \$D003
0010 0450 TRIG0 = \$D010
0011 0460 TRIG1 = \$D011
0012 0470 TRIG2 = \$D012
0016 0480 COLPF0 = \$D016
0017 0490 COLPF1 = \$D017
0018 0500 COLPF2 = \$D018
001A 0510 COLBAK = \$D01A

D01F 0520 CONSOL = \$D01F
D200 0530 AUDF1 = \$D200
D201 0540 AUDC1 = \$D201
D404 0550 HSCROLL = \$D404
D405 0560 VSCROLL = \$D405
D40A 0570 WSYNC = \$D40A
D409 0580 CHBASE = \$D409
E45C 0590 SETVBV = \$E45C
E462 0600 XITVBV = \$E462
0610 ;

0620 ;Page 6 usage

0630 ; ** \$0600

0640 ;first come locations used by the Interrupt service routine
0650 XPOS1 ** +1 Horizontal position of
0660 YPOS1 ** +1 Vertical position of
0670 YPOS2 ** +1 upper left corner of screen window
0680 SCY ** +1 vert position of cursor (player frame)
0690 SHPOS0 ** +1 shadows player 0 position
0700 TRCOLR ** +1
0710 EARTH ** +1
0720 ICELAT ** +1
0730 SEASN1 ** +1
0740 SEASN2 ** +1
0750 SEASN3 ** +1
0760 DAY ** +1
0770 MONTH ** +1
0780 YEAR ** +1
0790 BUTFLG ** +1
0800 BUTMSK ** +1
0810 TYL ** +1
0820 TYH ** +1
0830 DELAY ** +1
0840 TIMSCL ** +1
0850 TEMPLO ** +1
0860 TEMPHI ** +1
0870 BASEX ** +1
0880 BASEY ** +1
0890 STEPX ** +1
0900 STEPY ** +1
0910 STPCNT ** +1
0920 ORDCNT ** +1
0930 ORD1 ** +1
0940 ORD2 ** +1
0950 ARRNDX ** +1
0960 HOWMNY ** +1
0970 KRZX ** +1
0980 KRZY ** +1
0990 DBTIMR ** +1
1000 STICK1 ** +1
1010 ERRFLG ** +1
1020 KRZFLG ** +1
1030

00C0 0640 XPOS1 ** +1
0600 0660 YPOS1 ** +1
0601 0670 YPOS2 ** +1
0602 0680 SCY ** +1
0603 0690 SHPOS0 ** +1
0604 0700 TRCOLR ** +1
0605 0710 EARTH ** +1
0606 0720 ICELAT ** +1
0607 0730 SEASN1 ** +1
0608 0740 SEASN2 ** +1
0609 0750 SEASN3 ** +1
060A 0760 DAY ** +1
060B 0770 MONTH ** +1
060C 0780 YEAR ** +1
060D 0790 BUTFLG ** +1
060E 0800 BUTMSK ** +1
060F 0810 TYL ** +1
0610 0820 TYH ** +1
0611 0830 DELAY ** +1
0612 0840 TIMSCL ** +1
0613 0850 TEMPLO ** +1
0614 0860 TEMPHI ** +1
0615 0870 BASEX ** +1
0616 0880 BASEY ** +1
0617 0890 STEPX ** +1
0618 0900 STEPY ** +1
0619 0910 STPCNT ** +1
061A 0920 ORDCNT ** +1
061B 0930 ORD1 ** +1
061C 0940 ORD2 ** +1
061D 0950 ARRNDX ** +1
061E 0960 HOWMNY ** +1
061F 0970 KRZX ** +1
0620 0980 KRZY ** +1
0621 0990 DBTIMR ** +1
0622 1000 STICK1 ** +1
0623 1010 ERRFLG ** +1
0624 1020 KRZFLG ** +1
0625 1030

acceleration delay on scrolling
frame to scroll in
temporary

start position for arrow (player frame)

intermediate position of arrow

which intermediate steps arrow is on
which order arrow is showing
orders record

arrow Index
how many orders for unit under cursor
maltakreuz coords (player frame)

joystick debounce timer
coded value of stick direction (0-3)

745B A900 2080	LDA #000	74DF AD1706 2600	LDA BASEY	
745D 800E06 2090	STA BUTFLG	74E2 8D1906 2610	STA STEPY	
7460 802506 2100	STA KRZFLG	74E5 A514 2620 X80	LDA RTCLKL	
7463 8001D2 2110	STA AUDC1	74E7 2903 2630	AND #003	
7466 A252 2120	LDX #052	74E9 F003 2640	BEQ X54	time to move arrow?
7468 9D5864 2130	STA TX2WDH+8,X clear text window	74EB 4C6F79 2650	JMP ENDISR	no
746B CA 2140	DEX	74EE AC1F06 2660 X54	LDY HOMHNY	yes
746C 10FA 2150	BPL LOOP8	74F1 D003 2670	BNE X65	any orders to show?
746E A908 2160	LDA #008	74F3 4C6F75 2680	JMP PCURSE	no, go ahead to maltakreuze
7470 801206 2170	STA DELAY	74F6 20357A 2690 X65	JSR CLRP1	yes, clear old arrow
7473 18 2180	CLC	74F9 AD1B06 2700	LDA ORDCNT	
7474 6514 2190	ADC RTCLKL	74FC A200 2710	LDX #000	assume first byte
7476 801306 2200	STA TIMSQL	74FE C905 2720	CMP #005	
7479 20EF79 2210	JSR SWITCH	7500 9001 2730	BCC X52	second byte or first?
747C A900 2220	LDA #000	7502 E8 2740	INX	second byte
747E 85B4 2230	STA CORPS	7503 2903 2750 X52	AND #003	isolate bit pair Index
7480 20357A 2240	JSR CLRP1	7505 A8 2760	TAY	
7483 204A7A 2250	JSR CLRP2	7506 B9747A 2770	LDA BITTAB,Y	get mask
7486 4C6F79 2260	JMP ENDISR	7509 3D1C06 2780 X50	AND ORD1,X	get orders
7489 854D 2270 X17	STA ATRACT	2790 ;		
748B AD7802 2280	LDA STICK	2800 ;right justify orders		
748E 290F 2290	AND #00F	2810 ;		
7490 490F 2300	EOR #00F	750C 88 2820	DEY	
7492 F003 2310	BEQ X20	750D 1002 2830	BPL X51	
7494 4CDA76 2320	JMP ORDERS	750F A003 2840	LDY #003	
7497 8D2206 2330 X20	STA DBTIMR	7511 F005 2850 X51	BEQ X53	
749A 8001D2 2340	STA AUDC1	7513 4A 2860 LOOP21	LSR A	
749D 8D2606 2350	STA STKFLG	7514 4A 2870	LSR A	
74A0 AD0E06 2360	LDA BUTFLG	7515 88 2880	DEY	
74A3 D003 2370	BNE BUTHLD	7516 D0FB 2890	BNE LOOP21	
74A5 4CAA75 2380	JMP FBUTPS	7518 8D1E06 2900 X53	STA ARRNDX	
74A8 205E7A 2390	JSR ERRCLR	751B 0A 2910	ASL A	
74AB AD2706 2400 X61	LDA HITFLG	751C 0A 2920	ASL A	
74AE F003 2410	BEQ X63	751D 0A 2930	ASL A	
74B0 4C6F79 2420	JMP ENDISR	2940 ;get arrow image and store it to player RAM		
74B3 ADFC02 2430 X63	LDA CH	751E AA 2950	TAX	
74B6 C921 2440	CMP #021	751F AC1906 2960	LDY STEPY	
74B8 D02B 2450	BNE X80	7522 BD3164 2970 X55	LDA ARRTAB,X	
74BA A6B4 2460	LDX CORPS	7525 C080 2980	CPY #080	
74BC E037 2470	CPX #037	7527 B003 2990	BCS X43	
74BE B025 2480	BCS X80	7529 998052 3000	STA PLYR1,Y	
74C0 A900 2490	LDA #000	752C E8 3010 X43	INX	
74C2 8DFC02 2500	STA CH	752D C8 3020	INX	
74C5 9D755D 2510	STA HMORDS,X	752E 8A 3030	TXA	
74C8 8D1F06 2520	STA HOMHNY	752F 2907 3040	AND #007	
74CB 8D1A06 2530	STA STPCNT	7531 D0EF 3050	BNE X55	
74CE A901 2540	LDA #001	3060 ;		
74D0 8D1B06 2550	STA ORDCNT	7533 AD1806 3070	LDA STEPX	position arrow
74D3 20357A 2560	JSR CLRP2	7536 8D01D0 3080	STA HPOSP1	
74D6 204A7A 2570	LDA BASEX	3090 ;		
74D9 AD1606 2580	STA STEPX	3100 ;now step arrow		
74DC 8D1806 2590		3110 ;		


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7539 AE1E06 3120 LDX ARRINDX
753C AD1806 3130 LDA STEPX
753F 18 3140 CLC
7540 7DE25F 3150 ADC XADD,X
7543 8D1806 3160 STA STEPX
7546 AD1906 3170 LDA STEPX
7549 18 3180 CLC
754A 7DE65F 3190 ADC YADD,X
754D 8D1906 3200 STA STEPX
7550 EE1A06 3220 ;
7553 AD1A06 3230 INC STPCNT
7556 2907 3240 LDA #07
7558 D04D 3250 BNE X59
755A 8D1A06 3260 STA STPCNT
755D EE1B06 3270 INC ORDCNT
7560 AD1B06 3280 LDA ORDCNT
7563 CD1F06 3290 CMP HOMINY
7566 903F 3300 BCC X59
7568 F03D 3310 BEQ X59
756A A901 3320 LDA #01
756C 8D1B06 3330 STA ORDCNT
756D 8D1B06 3340 ;
756E 8D1B06 3350 ;display maltese cross ('maltakreuz' or KRZ)
756F AC1906 3370 PCURSE LDY STEPX
7572 8C2106 3380 STY KRZY
7575 A9FF 3390 LDA #0FF
7577 8D2506 3400 STA KRZFLG
757A A200 3410 LDX #00
757C BDF75F 3420 LOOP24 LDA MLTKRZ,X
757F C080 3430 CPY #080
7581 B003 3440 BCS X44
7583 990053 3450 STA PLYR2,Y
7586 C8 3460 X44
7587 E8 3470 INX
7588 E008 3480 CPX #08
758A D0F0 3490 BNE LOOP24
758C AD1806 3500 LDA STEPX
758F 38 3510 SEC
7590 E901 3520 SBC #01
7592 8D2006 3530 STA KRZX
7595 8D02D0 3540 STA HPOS2
7598 2057A 3550 JSR CLRPI
759B AD1606 3560 LDA BASEX
759E 8D1806 3570 STA STEPX
75A1 AD1706 3580 LDA BASEY
75A4 8D1906 3590 STA STEPX
75A5 8D1906 3600 ;
75A6 F79 3610 X59 JMP ENDISR
75A7 3620 ;
75A8 3630 ;FIRST BUTTON PASS

3640 ;looks for a unit inside cursor
3650 ;if there is one, puts unit into text window
3660 ;
75AA A9FF 3670 FBUTPS LDA #0FF
75AC 8D0E06 3680 STA BUTFLG
3690 ;
3700 ;first get coords of center of cursor (map frame)
3710 ;
75AF A5B5 3720 X24 LDA CURSXL
75B1 18 3730 CLC
75B2 6906 3740 ADC #06
75B4 8D2806 3750 STA TXL
75B7 A5B6 3760 LDA CURSXH
75B9 6900 3770 ADC #00
75BB 8D2906 3780 STA TXH
75BE A5B7 3790 LDA CURSYL
75C0 18 3800 CLC
75C1 6909 3810 ADC #09
75C3 8D1006 3820 STA TYL
75C6 A5B8 3830 LDA CURSYH
75C8 6900 3840 ADC #00
75CA 8D1106 3850 STA TYH
75CD AD2906 3860 LDA TXH
75D0 4A 3870 LSR A
75D1 AD2806 3880 LDA TXL
75D4 6A 3890 ROR A
75D5 4A 3900 LSR A
75D6 4A 3910 LSR A
3920 ;
3930 ;coords of cursor (pixel frame)
3940 ;
75D7 85BE 3950 STA CHUNKX
75D9 AD1106 3960 LDA TYH
75DC 4A 3970 LSR A
75DD AA 3980 TAX
75DE AD1006 3990 LDA TYL
75E1 6A 4000 ROR A
75E2 A8 4010 TAY
75E3 8A 4020 TXA
75E4 4A 4030 LSR A
75E5 98 4040 TYA
75E6 6A 4050 ROR A
75E7 4A 4060 LSR A
75E8 4A 4070 LSR A
75E9 85BF 4080 STA CHUNKY
4090 ;
4100 ;now look for a match with unit coordinates
4110 ;
75EB A29E 4120 LDX #09E
75ED DD9F54 4130 LOOP6 CMP CORPSY,X
75F0 F00C 4140 BEQ MAYBE
75F2 CA 4150 X16 DEX

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75F3 D0F8	4160	BNE LOOP6	no match obtained	7658 88	4680	DEV	"."
75F5 86B4	4170	STX CORPS		7659 A91A	4690	LDA	#\$1A
75F7 CA	4180	DEX		765B 995064	4700	STA	TXTMDW,Y
75F8 8E2706	4190	STX HITFLG		765E C8	4710	INY	
75FB 4C6F79	4200	JMP ENDSR		765F C8	4720	INY	
	4210 ;			7660 A6B4	4730	LDX	CORPS
75FE A5BE	4220	MAYBE		7662 B03E55	4740	LDA	MSTRNG,X
7600 D00054	4230	OMP CORPSX,X		7665 20B27B	4750	JSR	DNUMBER
7603 D00B	4240	BNE X35		7668 C8	4760	INY	
7605 B01B57	4250	LDA ARRIVE,X		7669 C8	4770	INY	
7608 3006	4260	BMI X35		766A A920	4780	LDA	#\$20
760A C5C9	4270	OMP TURN		766C 20C079	4790	JSR	DWORDS
760C 9007	4280	BCC MATCH		766F A921	4800	LDA	#\$21
760E F005	4290	BEQ MATCH		7671 20C079	4810	JSR	DWORDS
7610 A5BF	4300	X35		7674 88	4820	DEV	
7612 4CF275	4310	JMP X16		7675 A91A	4830	LDA	#\$1A
	4320 ;			7677 995064	4840	STA	TXTMDW,Y
	4330 ;	match obtained		767A C8	4850	INY	
	4340 ;			767B C8	4860	INY	
7615 A900	4350	MATCH		767C A6B4	4870	LDX	CORPS
7617 B02706	4360	STA HITFLG	note match	767E B0D055	4880	LDA	CSTRNG,X
761A 8DFC02	4370	STA CH		7681 20B27B	4890	JSR	DNUMBER
761D A95C	4380	LDA #\$5C		7684 20EF79	4900	JSR	SWITCH
761F BDC002	4390	STA PCOLR0	light up cursor	7687 A5B4	4910	LDA	CORPS
	4400 ;			7689 C957	4920	OMP	#\$37
	4410 ;	display unit specs		768B 9007	4930	BCC	X79
	4420 ;			768D A9FF	4940	LDA	#\$FF
7622 86B4	4430	STX CORPS		768F 8D2706	4950	STA	HITFLG
7624 A00D	4440	LDY #\$0D		7692 3043	4960	BMI	X75
7626 B06959	4450	LDA CORPNO,X	ID number		4970 ;		
7629 20B27B	4460	JSR DNUMBER			4980 ;	German unit	
762C C8	4470	INY			4990 ;	set up orders display	
762D A6B4	4480	LDX CORPS			5000 ;	first calculate starting coords (BASEX, BASEY)	
762F B0CA58	4490	LDA CORPT,X			5010 ;		
7632 85BB	4500	STA TEMP1	first name	7694 A901	5020	LDA	#\$01
7634 29F0	4510	AND #\$F0		7696 8D1B06	5030	STA	ORDCNT
7636 4A	4520	LSR A		7699 A900	5040	LDA	#\$00
7637 20DA79	4530	JSR ENTRY2		769B 8D1A06	5050	STA	STPCNT
763A A5BB	4540	LDA TEMP1			5060 ;		
763C 290F	4550	AND #\$0F	second name	769E AD2806	5070	LDA	TXL
763E 18	4560	CLC		76A1 2907	5080	AND	#\$07
763F 6908	4570	ADC		76A3 18	5090	CLC	
7641 20C079	4580	JSR DWORDS		76A4 6901	5100	ADC	#\$01
7644 A91E	4590	LDA #\$1E		76A6 18	5110	CLC	
7646 A6B4	4600	LDX CORPS		76A7 6D0406	5120	ADC	SHPOS0
7648 E037	4610	CPX		76AA 8D1606	5130	STA	BASEX
764A B002	4620	BCS X26		76AD 8D1806	5140	STA	STEPX
764C A91D	4630	LDA #\$1D			5150 ;		
764E 20C079	4640	X26	display unit size (corps or army)	76B0 AD1006	5160	LDA	TYL
7651 A038	4650	LDY		76B3 290F	5170	AND	#\$0F
7653 A91F	4660	LDA	"MUSTER"	76B5 4A	5180	LSR	A
7655 20C079	4670	JSR DWORDS		76B6 38	5190	SEC	

76B7 E901	5200	SBC #301	7722 B9525F	5720	LDA BEEPTB,Y	
76B9 18	5210	CLC	7725 8000D2	5730	STA AUDF1	"BEEP!"
76BA 600306	5220	ADC SCY	7728 A9A8	5740	LDA #3A8	
76BD 801706	5230	STA BASEY	772A 8001D2	5750	STA AUDC1	
76C0 801906	5240	STA STEPY	772D A9FF	5760	LDA #3FF	
	5250 ;		772F 802606	5770	STA STKFLG	
	5260 ; now set up page 6 values			5780 ;		
	5270 ;		7732 A6B4	5790	LDX CORPS	
76C3 A6B4	5280	LDX CORPS	7734 FE755D	5800	INC HMORDS,X	
76C5 8D755D	5290	LDA HMORDS,X	7737 8D755D	5810	LDA HMORDS,X	
76C8 8D1F06	5300	STA HOWMNY	773A 8D1F06	5820	STA HOWMNY	
76CB 8D145E	5310	LDA WHORDS,X	773D 38	5830	SEC	
76CE 8D1C06	5320	STA ORD1	773E E901	5840	SBC #301	
76D1 8D835E	5330	LDA WHORDH,X	7740 2903	5850	AND #303	
76D4 8D1D06	5340	STA ORD2	7742 A8	5860	TAY	
76D7 4C6F79	5350 X75	JMP ENDISR	7743 84BB	5870	STY TEMPI	
	5360 ;		7745 8D755D	5880	LDA HMORDS,X	
	5370 ; ORDERS INPUT ROUTINE		7748 38	5890	SEC	
	5380 ;		7749 E901	5900	SBC #301	
76DA AD2606	5390	ORDERS LDA STKFLG	774B 4A	5910	LSR A	
76DD D0F8	5400	BNE X75	774C 4A	5920	LSR A	
76DF A6B4	5410	LDX CORPS	774D AA	5930	TAX	
76E1 E037	5420	CPX #337	774E AD2306	5940	LDA STICK1	
76E3 9005	5430	BCC X64		5950 ; isolate order		
76E5 A200	5440	LDX #300	7751 88	5960 X71	DEY	
76E7 4CAC77	5450	JMP SQUAWK	7752 3005	5970	BMI X70	
76EA 8D755D	5460 X64	LDA HMORDS,X	7754 0A	5980	ASL A	
76ED C908	5470	CMP #308	7755 0A	5990	ASL A	
76EF 9005	5480	BCC X66	7756 4C5177	6000	JMP X71	
76F1 A220	5490	LDX #320	7759 A4BB	6010 X70	LDY TEMPI	
76F3 4CAC77	5500	JMP SQUAWK	775B 5D1C06	6020	EOR ORD1,X	
76F6 AD2506	5510 X66	LDA KRZFLG	775E 390E5F	6030	AND MASKO,Y	
76F9 D005	5520	BNE X67	7761 5D1C06	6040	EOR ORD1,X	
76FB A240	5530	LDX #340	7764 9D1C06	6050	STA ORD1,X	
76FD 4CAC77	5540	JMP SQUAWK	7767 AD1C06	6060	LDA ORD1	
7700 EE2206	5550 X67	INC DBTIMR	776A A6B4	6070	LDX CORPS	
7703 AD2206	5560	LDA DBTIMR	776C 9D145E	6080	STA WHORDS,X	
7706 C910	5570	CMP #310	776F AD1D06	6090	LDA ORD2	
7708 B002	5580	BCC X68	7772 9DB35E	6100	STA WHORDH,X	
770A 90C8	5590	BCC X75		6110 ;		
770C A900	5600 X68	LDA #300		6120 ; move maltakreuze		
770E 8D2206	5610	STA DBTIMR		6130 ;		
7711 AE7802	5620	LDX STICK	7775 20A47A	6140	JSR CLRP2	
7714 BDB16C	5630	LDA STKTAB,X	7778 AE2306	6150	LDX STICK1	
7717 1005	5640	BPL X69	777B AD2006	6160	LDA KRZX	
7719 A260	5650	LDX #360	777E 18	6170	CLC	
771B 4CAC77	5660	JMP SQUAWK	777F 7D065F	6180	ADC XOFF,X	
	5670 ;		7782 8D2006	6190	STA KRZX	
	5680 ; OK, this is a good order		7785 AD2106	6200	LDA KRZY	
	5690 ;		7788 18	6210	CLC	
771E A8	5700 X69	TAY	7789 7DDA5F	6220	ADC YOFF,X	
771F 8D2306	5710	STA STICK1	778C 8D2106	6230	STA KRZY	

fold in new order (sneaky code)

778F AD2006	6240 DSPKRZ	LDA	KRZX	display it	77F4 854D	6760	STA	ATTRACT
7792 8002D0	6250 STA	HPOSP2			6770 ;			
7795 AC2106	6260 LDY	KRZY			6780 ;acceleration feature of cursor			
7798 A200	6270 LDX	#300			6790 ;			
779A B0F75F	6280 LOOP26	LDA	MLTKRZ,X		77F6 AD1306	6800	LDA	TIMSCL
779D C080	6290 BCS	X45			77F9 C514	6810	CMP	RTCLKL
779F B003	6300 CPY	#380			77FB D0F2	6820	BNE	EXITI
77A1 990053	6310 STA	PLYR2,Y			77FD AD1206	6830	LDA	DELAY
77A4 C8	6320 X45	INY			7800 C901	6840	CMP	#301
77A5 E8	6330 INX				7802 F006	6850	BEQ	X21
77A6 E008	6340 CPX	#308			7804 38	6860	SEC	
77A8 D0F0	6350 BNE	LOOP26			7805 E901	6870	SBC	#301
77AA F043	6360 BEQ	EXITI			7807 8D1206	6880	STA	DELAY
	6370 ;				780A 18	6890	CLC	
	6380 ;ERROR on inputs routine				780B 6514	6900	ADC	RTCLKL
	6390 ;squawks speaker and puts out error message				780D 8D1306	6910	STA	TIMSCL
	6400 ;					6920 ;		
77AC A069	6410 SQUAWK	LDY	#369		7810 A900	6930	LDA	#300
77AE B0565F	6420 LOOP28	LDA	ERRMSG,X		7812 85B9	6940	STA	OFFLO
77B1 38	6430 SEC				7814 85BA	6950	STA	OFFHI
77B2 E920	6440 SBC	#320				6960 ;		zero the offset
77B4 995064	6450 STA	TXTMDW,Y			7816 AD7802	6970	LDA	STICK
77B7 C8	6460 INY				7819 48	6980	PHA	
77B8 E8	6470 INX				781A 2908	6990	AND	#308
77B9 8A	6480 TXA				781C D03A	7000	BNE	CHKRT
77BA 291F	6490 AND	#31F			781E A585	7010	LDA	CURSXL
77BC D0F0	6500 BNE	LOOP28			7820 D004	7020	BNE	X13
77BE A968	6510 LDA	#368			7822 A686	7030	LDX	CURSXH
77C0 8001D2	6520 STA	AUDC1			7824 F071	7040	BEQ	CHKUP
77C3 A950	6530 LDA	#350			7826 38	7050	SEC	X13
77C5 8000D2	6540 STA	AUDF1		"HONK!"	7827 E901	7060	SBC	#301
77C8 A9FF	6550 LDA	#3FF			7829 85B5	7070	STA	CURSXL
77CA 8D2406	6560 STA	ERRFLG			782B B002	7080	BCS	X14
77CD 3020	6570 BMI	EXITI			782D C686	7090	DEC	CURSXH
	6580 ;				782F AD0406	7100	LDA	SHPOS0
	6590 ;NO BUTTON PRESSED ROUTINE				7832 C9BA	7110	CMP	#3BA
	6600 ;				7834 F00B	7120	BEQ	X1
77CF 8D2206	6610 NOBUT	STA	DBTIMR		7836 18	7130	CLC	
77D2 AD7802	6620 LDA	STIQX			7837 6901	7140	ADC	#301
77D5 290F	6630 AND	#30F			7839 8D0406	7150	STA	SHPOS0
77D7 490F	6640 EOR	#30F			783C 8D00D0	7160	STA	HPOSP0
77D9 D017	6650 BNE	SCROLL			783F D056	7170	BNE	CHKUP
77DB 8001D2	6660 STA	AUDC1			7841 AD0006	7180	LDA	XPOS1
77DE 8D2606	6670 STA	STKFLG				7190	SEC	
77E1 A908	6680 LDA	#308			7844 38	7200	SBC	#301
77E3 8D1206	6690 STA	DELAY			7845 E901	7210	STA	XPOS1
77E6 18	6700 CLC				7847 8D0006	7220	AND	#307
77E7 6514	6710 ADC	RTCLKL			784A 2907	7230	STA	HSCROLL
77E9 8D1306	6720 STA	TIMSCL			784C 8D04D4	7240	CMP	#307
77EC 2D5E7A	6730 JSR	ERRCLR			784F C907	7250	BNE	CHKUP
77EF 406F79	6740 EXITI				7851 D044	7260	INC	OFFLO
77F2 A900	6750 SCROLL	LDA	#300		7853 E6B9	7260		
					7855 B8	7270	CLV	

get joystick reading
save it on stack for other bit checks
joystick left?
no, move on

decrement x-coordinate

fine scroll
scroll overflow?
no, move on
yes, mark it for offset

7856 503F	7280	BVC	CHKUP	no point in checking for joystick right	78BC 8E0306	7800	STX	SCY
7858 68	7290	PLA	CHKRT	get back joystick byte	78BF 8A	7810	TXA	
7859 48	7300	PHA		save it again	78C0 18	7820	CLC	
785A 2904	7310	AND	#304	joystick right?	78C1 6912	7830	ADC	#312
785C D039	7320	BNE	CHKUP	no, move on	78C3 85B8	7840	STA	TEMP1
785E A5B5	7330	LDA	CURSYL		78C5 800052	7850	LDA	PLYR0,X
7860 C964	7340	CMP	#364		78C8 9DFF51	7860	STA	PLYR0-1,X
7862 D004	7350	BNE	X12		78C8 E8	7870	INX	
7864 A686	7360	LDX	CURSYH		78CC E4B8	7880	CPX	TEMP1
7866 D02F	7370	BNE	CHKUP		78CE D0F5	7890	BNE	LOOP4
7868 18	7380	CLC	X12		78D0 F024	7900	BEQ	CHKDN
7869 6901	7390	ADC	#301		78D2 AD0106	7910	LDA	YPOS1
786B 85B5	7400	STA	CURSYL		78D5 38	7920	SEC	
786D 9002	7410	BCC	X15		78D6 E901	7930	SBC	#301
786F E686	7420	INC	CURSYH		78D8 8003	7940	BCS	X7
7871 AD0406	7430	LDA	SHPOS0		78DA CE0206	7950	DEC	YPOSH
7874 C936	7440	CMP	#336		78DD 800106	7960	STA	YPOS1
7876 F00B	7450	BEQ	X2		78E0 290F	7970	AND	#30F
7878 38	7460	SEC			78E2 800504	7980	STA	VSCROLL
7879 E901	7470	SBC	#301		78E5 C90F	7990	CMP	#30F
787B 800406	7480	STA	SHPOS0		78E7 D000	8000	BNE	CHKDN
787E 8D00D0	7490	STA	HPOS0		78E9 A5B9	8010	LDA	OFFLO
7881 D014	7500	BNE	CHKUP		78EB 38	8020	SEC	
7883 AD0006	7510	LDA	XPOS1		78EC E930	8030	SBC	#330
7886 18	7520	CLC		no, increment x-coordinate	78EE 85B9	8040	STA	OFFLO
7887 6901	7530	ADC	#301		78F0 A5BA	8050	LDA	OFFHI
7889 800006	7540	STA	XPOS1		78F2 E900	8060	SBC	#300
788C 2907	7550	AND	#307		78F4 85BA	8070	STA	OFFHI
788E 8004D4	7560	STA	HSCROLL	fine scroll	78F6 68	8080	PLA	
7891 D004	7570	PNBNE	CHKUP	scroll overflow? if not, move on	78F7 4A	8090	LSR	A
7893 C6B9	7580	DEC	OFFLO	yes, set up offset for character scroll	78F8 B05F	8100	BCS	CHGDL
7895 C6BA	7590	DEC	OFFHI		78FA A5B7	8110	LDA	CURSYL
7897 68	7600	PLA		joystick up?	78FC C902	8120	CMP	#302
7898 4A	7610	LSR	A		78FE D004	8130	BNE	X5
7899 48	7620	PHA			7900 A6B8	8140	LDX	CURSYH
789A B05A	7630	BCS	CHKDN		7902 F055	8150	BEQ	CHGDL
789C A5B7	7640	LDA	CURSYL		7904 38	8160	SEC	
789E C95E	7650	CMP	#35E		7905 E901	8170	SBC	#301
78A0 D006	7660	BNE	X3		7907 85B7	8180	STA	CURSYL
78A2 A6B8	7670	LDX	CURSYH		7909 B002	8190	BCS	X10
78A4 E002	7680	CPX	#302		790B C6B8	8200	DEC	CURSYH
78A6 F04E	7690	BEQ	CHKDN		790D AE0306	8210	LDX	SCY
78A8 E6B7	7700	INC	CURSYL		7910 E04E	8220	CPX	#34E
78AA D002	7710	BNE	X11		7912 F023	8230	BEQ	X8
78AC E6B8	7720	INC	CURSYH		7914 38	8240	SEC	
78AE AE0306	7730	LDX	SCY		7915 E901	8250	SBC	#301
78B1 E01B	7740	CPX	#31B		7917 85B7	8260	STA	CURSYL
78B3 F01D	7750	BEQ	X6		7919 B002	8270	BCS	X19
78B5 E6B7	7760	INC	CURSYL		791B C6B8	8280	DEC	CURSYH
78B7 D002	7770	BNE	X18		791D E8	8290	INX	
78B9 E6B8	7780	INC	CURSYH		791E 8E0306	8300	STX	SCY
78BB CA	7790	DEX	X18		7921 8A	8310	TXA	

fine scroll

scroll overflow? if not, amble on
yes, set up offset for character scroll

joystick down?

no, trudge on

79BB 01
79BC 02
79BD 00
79BE

9090 *# \$79C0
9100 ;
9110 ;SUBROUTINE DWORDS
9120 ;displays a single word from a long table of words
9130 ;

79C0 0A 9140 DWORDS ASL A
79C1 0A 9150 ASL A
79C2 0A 9160 ASL A
79C3 9015 9170 BCC ENTRY2
79C5 AA 9180 TAX
79C6 BDBA58 9190 BLOOP20 LDA WORDS+256,X
79C9 38 9200 SEC
79CA E920 9210 SBC #\$20
79CC F00A 9220 BEQ BNDW
79CE 995064 9230 STA TXTNDW,Y
79D1 C8 9240 INX
79D2 E8 9250 INX
79D3 8A 9260 TXA
79D4 2907 9270 AND
79D6 D0EE 9280 BNE BLOOP20
79D8 C8 9290 BNDW INX
79D9 60 9300 RTS

this is another entry point

79DA AA 9310 ENTRY2 TAX WORDS,X
79DB BDBA57 9320 LOOP20 LDA WORDS,X
79DE 38 9330 SEC #\$20
79DF E920 9340 SBC NDW
79E1 F00A 9350 BEQ NDW
79E3 995064 9360 STA TXTNDW,Y
79E6 C8 9370 INX
79E7 E8 9380 INX
79E8 8A 9390 TXA
79E9 2907 9400 AND
79EB D0EE 9410 BNE LOOP20
79ED C8 9420 NDW INX
79EE 60 9430 RTS

9440 ;
9450 ;
9460 ;SUBROUTINE SWITCH FOR SWAPPING CORPS WITH TERRAIN
9470 ;

79EF A900 9480 SWITCH LDA #\$00
79F1 89B3 9490 STA MAPHI
79F3 A927 9500 LDA #\$27
79F5 38 9510 SEC
79F6 E5BF 9520 SBC CHUNKY
79F8 0A 9530 ASL A
79F9 26B3 9540 ROL MAPHI
79FB 0A 9550 ASL A
79FC 26B3 9560 ROL MAPHI
79FE 0A 9570 ASL A

79FF 26B3 9580 ROL MAPHI
7A01 0A 9590 ASL A
7A02 26B3 9600 ROL MAPHI
7A04 8D1406 9610 STA TEMPLO
7A07 A6B3 9620 LDX MAPHI
7A09 8E1506 9630 STX TEMPHI
7A0C 0A 9640 ASL A
7A0D 26B3 9650 ROL MAPHI
7A0F 18 9660 CLC
7A10 6D1406 9670 ADC TEMPLO
7A13 85B2 9680 STA MAPLO
7A15 A5B3 9690 LDA MAPHI
7A17 6D1506 9700 ADC TEMPHI
7A1A 6965 9710 ADC #\$65
7A1C 85B3 9720 STA MAPHI
7A1E A92E 9730 LDA #46
7A20 38 9740 SEC
7A21 E5BE 9750 SBC CHUNKX
7A23 A8 9760 TAY
7A24 B1B2 9770 LDA (MAPLO),Y
7A26 A6B4 9780 LDX CORPS
7A28 F00A 9790 BEQ X34
7A2A 48 9800 PHA
7A2B BD7C56 9810 LDA SWAP,X
7A2E 91B2 9820 STA (MAPLO),Y
7A30 68 9830 PLA
7A31 9D7C56 9840 STA SWAP,X
7A34 60 9850 X34 RTS
 9860 ;
 9870 ;SUBROUTINE CLRPI
 9880 ;clears the arrow player
 9890 ;
7A35 A900 9900 CLRPI LDA #\$00
7A37 AC1906 9910 LDY STEPY
7A3A 88 9920 DEY
7A3B AA 9930 TAX
7A3C C080 9940 LOOP23 CPY #\$80
7A3E B003 9950 BCS X22
7A40 998052 9960 STA PLYR1,Y
7A43 C8 9970 X22 INX
7A44 E8 9980 INX
7A45 E00B 9990 CPX #\$0B
7A47 D0F3 010000 BNE LOOP23
7A49 60 010010 RTS
 010020 ;
 010030 ;SUBROUTINE CLRPI2
 010040 ;clears the maltakreuzer
 010050 ;
7A4A A900 010060 CLRPI2 LDA #\$00
7A4C AC2106 010070 LDY KRZY
7A4F AA 010080 TAX
7A50 C080 010090 LOOP25 CPY #\$80

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7A52 B003 010100 BCS X42
7A54 990053 010110 STA PLYR2,Y
7A57 C8 010120 X42 INY
7A58 E8 010130 INX
7A59 E00A 010140 CPX #30A
7A5B D0F3 010150 BNE LOOP25
7A5D 60 010160 RTS
010170 ;
010180 ;SUBROUTINE ERRCLR
010190 ;clears sound and the text window
010200 ;
7A5E AD2406 010210 ERRCLR LDA ERRFLG
7A61 1010 010220 BPL ENDERR
7A63 A900 010230 LDA #300
7A65 8D2406 010240 STA ERRFLG
7A68 A086 010250 LDY #386
7A6A A21F 010260 LDX #31F
7A6C 995064 010270 LOOP29 STA TXTNDW,Y
7A6F 88 010280 DEY
7A70 CA 010290 DEX
7A71 10F9 010300 BPL LOOP29
7A73 60 010310 ENDERR RTS
010320 ;
7A74 C0 010330 BITTAB .BYTE $C0,$3,$C,$30
7A75 03
7A76 0C
7A77 30
7A78 04
7A79 09
7A7A 0E
7A7B 13
7A7C 18
7A7D 03
7A7E 08
7A7F 0D
7A80 12
7A81 17
7A82 02
7A83 07
7A84 0C
7A85 11
7A86 16
7A87 01
7A88 06
7A89 08
7A8A 10
7A8B 15
7A8C 00
7A8D 05
7A8E 0A
7A8F 0F
7A90 14
010340 ROTARR .BYTE 4,9,14,19,24

010350 .BYTE 3,8,13,18,23

010360 .BYTE 2,7,12,17,22

010370 .BYTE 1,6,11,16,21

010380 .BYTE 0,5,10,15,20

```

```

7A91 010390 OBJX ** *+104
010400 ;
010410 ;From here to $7B00 is expansion RAM
010420 ;
010430 ;This is the DLI routine
010440 ;
010450 ** $7B00
7A99 010460 DLI SRV PHA
7B00 48 010470 TXA
7B01 8A 010480 PHA
7B02 48 010490 INC CNT2
7B03 E6BD 010500 LDA CNT2
7B05 A5B0 010510 CMP CNT1
7B07 C5BC 010520 BNE OVER1
7B09 D014 010530 LDX #562
7B0B A262 010540 LDA #528
7B0D A928 010550 EOR COLRSH
7B0F 454F 010560 AND DRKMSK
7B11 254E 010570 STA WSYNC
7B13 8D0AD4 010580 STX CHBASE
7B16 8E09D4 010590 STA COLPF0
7B19 8D16D0 010600 JMP DLIOUT
7B1C 4CAE7B 010610 ;
7B1F C90F 010620 OVER1 CMP #50F
7B21 D019 010630 BNE OVER6
7B23 A93A 010640 LDA #33A
7B25 454F 010650 EOR COLRSH
7B27 254E 010660 AND DRKMSK
7B29 AA 010670 TAX
7B2A A900 010680 LDA #500
7B2C 454F 010690 EOR COLRSH
7B2E 254E 010700 AND DRKMSK
7B30 8D0AD4 010710 STA WSYNC
7B33 8E18D0 010720 STX COLPF2
7B36 8D17D0 010730 STA COLPF1
7B39 4CAE7B 010740 JMP DLIOUT
010750 ;
7B3C C901 010760 OVER6 CMP #501
7B3E D01F 010770 BNE OVER2
7B40 AD0506 010780 LDA TRCOLR
7B43 454F 010790 EOR COLRSH
7B45 254E 010800 AND DRKMSK
7B47 AA 010810 TAX
7B48 A91A 010820 LDA #51A
7B4A 454F 010830 EOR COLRSH
7B4C 254E 010840 AND DRKMSK
7B4E 8D0AD4 010850 STA WSYNC
7B51 8D1AD0 010860 STX COLBAK
7B54 8E16D0 010870 STX COLPF0
7B57 A960 010880 LDA #560
7B59 8D09D4 010890 STA CHBASE
7B5C 4CAE7B 010900 JMP DLIOUT

```

green tree color

yellow band at top of map


```

7B5F C903 010910 ;
7B61 D010 010920 OVER2 CMP #503
7B63 AD0606 010930 BNE OVER3
7B66 454F 010940 LDA EARTH
7B68 254E 010950 EOR COLRSH
7B6A 8D0AD4 010960 AND DRKMSK
7B6D 8D1AD0 010970 STA WSYNC
7B70 4CAE7B 010980 STA COLBAK
7B73 C90D 010990 JMP DL IOUT
7B75 D014 011000 ;
7B77 A2E0 011010 OVER3 CMP #500
7B79 A922 011020 BNE OVER4
7B7B 454F 011030 LDX #5E0
7B7D 254E 011040 LDA #522
7B7F 8D0AD4 011050 EOR COLRSH
7B81 D014 011060 AND DRKMSK
7B83 AD0606 011070 STA WSYNC
7B85 8E0904 011080 STA COLPF2
7B87 F007 011090 STX CHBASE
7B89 4CAE7B 011100 JMP DL IOUT
7B8B C90E 011110 ;
7B8D D00F 011120 OVER4 CMP #50E
7B8F A98A 011130 BNE OVER5
7B91 454F 011140 LDA #58A
7B93 254E 011150 EOR COLRSH
7B95 8D0AD4 011160 AND DRKMSK
7B97 F007 011170 STA WSYNC
7B99 4CAE7B 011180 STA COLBAK
7B9B C90F 011190 JMP DL IOUT
7B9D D00C 011200 ;
7B9F A98A 011210 OVER5 CMP #510
7BA1 454F 011220 BNE DL IOUT
7BA3 254E 011230 LDA #5D4
7BA5 8D0AD4 011240 EOR COLRSH
7BA7 F007 011250 AND DRKMSK
7BA9 454F 011260 PHA
7BAB 8D1AD0 011270 PLA
7BAC 8D1AD0 011280 NOP
7BAD 8D1AD0 011290 STA COLBAK
7BAF AA 011300 ;
7BB1 40 011310 DL IOUT PLA
7BB3 18 011320 TAX
7BB5 8D085A 011330 PLA
7BB7 F007 011340 RTI
7BB9 40 011350 ;
7BBB 8D085A 011360 ; SUBROUTINE DNUMBER
7BBD 40 011370 ; displays a number with leading zero suppress
7BBF 8D085A 011380 ;
7BC1 40 011390 DNUMBER TAX
7BC3 18 011400 CLC
7BC5 8D085A 011410 LDA HDIGIT,X
7BC7 F007 011420 BEQ X3E

```

top of map

bottom of map

bright blue strip

green bottom

some extra delay

with leading zero suppress

```

7BB9 6910 011430 ADC #510
7A95064 011440 STA TXTMDW,Y
7BBE C8 011450 INY
7BBF 38 011460 SEC
7BC0 BD085B 011470 X36 LDA TDIGIT,X
7BC3 B002 011480 BCS X38
7BC5 F007 011490 BEQ X37
7BC7 18 011500 X38 CLC
7BC8 6910 011510 ADC #510
7BCA 995064 011520 STA TXTMDW,Y
7BCD C8 011530 INY
7BCE BD085C 011540 X37 LDA ODIGIT,X
7BD1 18 011550 CLC
7BD2 6910 011560 ADC #510
7BD4 995064 011570 STA TXTMDW,Y
7BD7 C8 011580 INY
7BD8 60 011590 RTS
7BD9 00 011600 ;
7BDA 01 011610 NDx .BYTE 0,1,2,3,4,9,14,19
7BDB 02
7BDC 03
7BDD 04
7BDE 09
7BDF 0E
7BE0 13
7BE1 18
7BE2 17
7BE3 16
7BE4 15
7BE5 14
7BE6 0F
7BE7 0A
7BE8 05
7BE9 06
7BEA 07
7BEB 08
7BEC 0D
7BED 12
7BEE 11
7BEF 10
7BF0 0B
7BF1 01
7BF2 00
7BF3 FF
7BF4 00
7BF5 01
7BF6 01
7BF7 01
7BF8 01
7BF9 01
7BFA 01

```

011640 YINC .BYTE 1
011650 XINC .BYTE 0,\$FF,0,1

011660 OFFNC .BYTE 1,1,1,1,1,1,2,2,1,0

011630 .BYTE 6,7,8,13,18,17,16,11

011620 .BYTE 24,23,22,21,20,15,10,5

7BFB 01
7BFC 02
7BFD 02
7BFE 01
7BFF 00
7C00

011670 .END

00B0	10 ;EFT VERSION 1.8M (MAINLINE) 11/30/81 COPYRIGHT CHRIS CRAWFORD 1981	0600	0520 XPOS	==	**+5	Horizontal position of screen window
00B4	20 ;	0605	0530 TRCOLR	==	**+1	
0000	30 ;Page zero RAM	0606	0540 EARTH	==	**+1	
00BE	40 DLSTPT = \$B0	0607	0550 ICELAT	==	**+1	
00BF	50 CORPS = \$B4	0608	0560 SEASN1	==	**+1	
	60 == \$BE	0609	0570 SEASN2	==	**+1	
	70 CHUNX == **	060A	0580 SEASN3	==	**+1	
	80 CHUNX == **	060B	0590 DAY	==	**+1	
	90 CHUNX == **	060C	0600 MONTH	==	**+1	
	100 ;These locations are for the mainline routines	060D	0610 YEAR	==	**+1	
	0110 ;	060E	0620 BUTFLG	==	**+1	
	0120 MAPPTR == **2	060F	0630 BUTMSK	==	**+1	
00C0	0130 ARMY == **1		0640 ;			
00C2	0140 UNITNO == **1		0650 ;THESE VALUES ARE USED BY MAINLINE ROUTINE ONLY			
00C3	0150 DEFNDR == **1		0660 ;			
00C4	0160 TEMPR == **1	0610	0670	==	\$62A	
00C5	0170 TEMPZ == **1	062A	0680 OLDLAT	==	**+1	
00C6	0180 ACCLO == **1	062B	0690 TRNCOD	==	**+1	
00C7	0190 ACCHI == **1	062C	0700 TLO	==	**+1	
00C8	0200 TURN == **1	062D	0710 THI	==	**+1	
00C9	0210 LAT == **1	062E	0720 TICK	==	**+1	
00CA	0220 LONG == **1	062F	0730 UNTCOD	==	**+1	
00CB	0230 RFR == **1	0630	0740 UNTCOD1	==	**+1	
00CC	0240 TRNTYP == **1		0750 ;			
00CD	0250 SQUAL == **1	068F	0760 HANDCP	=	\$68F	
00CE	0260 ;	0694	0770 ZOC	=	\$694	
	0270 ;OS locations (see OS manual)	0697	0780 VICTRY	=	\$697	
	0280 ;		0790 ;			
022F	0290 SDMC TL = \$022F		0800 ;declarations of routines in other modules			
0230	0300 DLSTLO = \$0230		0810 ;			
0231	0310 DLSTHI = \$0231	5140	0820 CHZOC	=	\$5140	
026F	0320 GPRIOR = \$026F	5091	0830 LOGSTC	=	\$5091	
02C0	0330 PCOLRO = \$02C0	7BB2	0840 DNUMBER	=	\$7BB2	
	0340 ;	79C0	0850 DWORDS	=	\$79C0	
	0350 ;HARDWARE LOCATIONS	79EF	0860 SWITCH	=	\$79EF	
	0360 ;	7BF1	0870 YINC	=	\$7BF1	
	0370 HPOSPO = \$D000	7BF2	0880 XINC	=	\$7BF2	
D000	0380 SIZEPO = \$D008		0890 ;			
D008	0390 COLBAK = \$D01A	0631	0900	==	\$5200	
D01A	0400 GRAC TL = \$D01D	5200	0910 PLYRO	==	**+512	
D01D	0410 RANDOM = \$D20A	5400	0920 CORPSX	==	**+159	
D20A	0420 HSCROL = \$D404	549F	0930 CORPSY	==	**+159	
D404	0430 VSCROL = \$D405	553E	0940 MSTRNG	==	**+159	
D405	0440 PMBASE = \$D407	55DD	0950 CSTRNG	==	**+159	
D407	0450 MWIEN = \$D40E	567C	0960 SWAP	==	**+159	
D40E	0460 SETVBV = \$E45C	571B	0970 ARRIVE	==	**+159	
E45C	0470 ;	57BA	0980	==	\$5C08	
	0480 ;Page 6 usage	5C08	0990 ODIGIT	==	**+256	
	0490 ;	5D08	1000 TXTTBL	==	**+96	
00CF	0500 == \$0600	5D68	1010 MONLEN	==	**+13	
	0510 ;first come locations used by the Interrupt service routine	5D75	1020 HMORDS	==	**+159	
		5E14	1030 WHORDS	==	**+159	

x-coords of all units (pixel frame)
y-coords of all units (pixel frame)
muster strengths
combat strengths
terrain code underneath unit
turn of arrival
more text
table of month lengths
how many orders each unit has in queue
what the orders are

```

5E83      1040 WHORDH *= *+159
5F52      1050 *= $5FE2
5FE2      1060 XADD *= *+4
5FE6      1070 YADD *= *+4
5FEA      1080 TRTAB *= *+13
5FF7      1090 MLTKRZ *= *+8
1100 ;
5FFF      1110 *= $6450
6450      1120 TXTWDW *= $6CB1
6CB1      1130 STKTAB *= *+16
6CC1      1140 SSNCOD *= *+12
6CCD      1150 TRNTAB *= *+C0
6D09      1160 BIX1 *= *+22
6D1F      1170 BHY1 *= *+22
6D35      1180 BHX2 *= *+22
6D4B      1190 BHY2 *= *+22
6D61      1200 EXEC *= *+159
1210 ;
1220 ;This is the initialization program
1230 ;The program begins here
1240 ;
6E00      1250 *= $6E00
1260 ;
6E00 A208 1270 LDX #08
6E02 BDB673 1280 BOOP99 LDA ZPVAL,X
6E05 9580 1290 STA DLSTPT,X
6E07 BDC673 1300 LDA COLTAB,X
6E0A 9DC002 1310 STA PCOLR0,X
6E0D CA 1320 DEX
6E0E 10F2 1330 BPL BOOP99
1340 ;
6E10 A20F 1350 LDX #0F
6E12 BDB673 1360 BOOP98 LDA PSXVAL,X
6E15 9D0006 1370 STA XPOS1,X
6E18 CA 1380 DEX
6E19 10F7 1390 BPL BOOP98
1400 ;
6E1B A900 1410 LDA #00
6E1D 8D3002 1420 STA DLSTLO
6E20 8D0404 1430 STA HSCROL
6E23 8D05D4 1440 STA VSCROL
6E26 A5B1 1450 LDA DLSTPT+1
6E28 8D3102 1460 STA DLSTHI
1470 ;
6E2B A200 1480 LDX #00
6E2D B03E55 1490 LOOP22 LDA MSTRNG,X
6E30 9D0055 1500 STA CSTRNG,X
6E33 A900 1510 LDA #00
6E35 9D755D 1520 STA HMORDS,X
6E38 A9FF 1530 LDA #0FF
6E3A 9D616D 1540 STA EXEC,X
6E3D E8 1550 INX

```

offsets for moving arrow

maltese cross shape

a joystick decoding table

Initialize page zero values

Initialize page six values

```

6E3E E0A0 1560 CPX #0A0
6E40 D0EB 1570 BNE LOOP22
1580 ;
1590 ;
1600 ;Now set up player window
1610 ;
6E42 A950 1620 LDA #050
6E44 8D07D4 1630 STA PMBASE
1640 ;
1650 ;here follow various initializations
1660 ;
6E47 A92F 1670 LDA #02F
6E49 8D2F02 1680 STA SDMCCTL
6E4C A903 1690 LDA #03
6E4E 8D1DD0 1700 STA GRACCTL
6E51 A978 1710 LDA #078
6E53 8D0000 1720 STA HPOSP0
6E56 A901 1730 LDA #01
6E58 8D8F06 1740 STA HANDCP
6E5B 8D6F02 1750 STA GPRIOR
6E5E 8D0800 1760 STA SIZEP0
6E61 A233 1770 LDX #033
1780 ;
6E63 A9FF 1790 LDA #0FF
6E65 9D0052 1800 STA PLYR0,X
6E68 E8 1810 INX
6E69 9D0052 1820 STA PLYR0,X
6E6C E8 1830 INX
6E6D A981 1840 LDA #081
6E6F 9D0052 1850 LOOP2 STA PLYR0,X
6E72 E8 1860 INX
6E73 E03F 1870 CPX #03F
6E75 D0F8 1880 BNE LOOP2
6E77 A9FF 1890 LDA #0FF
6E79 9D0052 1900 STA PLYR0,X
6E7C 85C9 1910 STA TURN
6E7E E8 1920 INX
6E7F 9D0052 1930 STA PLYR0,X
1940 ;
1950 ;Now enable deferred vertical blank interrupt
1960 ;
6E82 A000 1970 LDY #00
6E84 A274 1980 LDX #074
6E86 A907 1990 LDA #07
6E88 205CE4 2000 JSR SETVBV
6E8B A900 2010 LDA #00
6E8D 8D0002 2020 STA $0200
6E90 A97B 2030 LDA #07B
6E92 8D0102 2040 STA $0201
6E95 A9C0 2050 LDA #0C0
6E97 8D0ED4 2060 STA NMIIEN
2070 ;

```

This is DLI vector (low byte)

Turn Interrupts on

[illegible]

```

3120 ;
6F71 A00A02 3130 X91 LDA RANDOM
6F74 2907 3140 AND #307
6F76 18 3150 CLC
6F77 6907 3160 ADC #307
6F79 400906 3170 EOR SEASN2
6F7C 85C5 3180 STA TEMPR
6F7E AD0706 3190 LDA ICELAT
6F81 802A06 3200 STA OLDLAT
6F84 38 3210 SEC
6F85 E5C5 3220 SBC TEMPR
6F87 F002 3230 BEQ X95
6F89 1002 3240 BPL X94
6F8B A901 3250 X95 LDA #301
6F8D C927 3260 X94 CMP #327
6F8F 9002 3270 BCC X93
6F91 A927 3280 LDA #327
6F93 8D0706 3290 X93 STA ICELAT
6F96 A901 3300 LDA #301
6F98 85BE 3310 STA CHUNKX
6F9A 85CB 3320 STA LONG
6F9C AD2A06 3330 LDA OLDLAT
6F9F 85BF 3340 STA CHUNKY
6FA1 85CA 3350 STA LAT
3360 ;
6FA3 204072 3370 LOOP40 JSR TERR
3380 ;
6FA6 293F 3390 AND #33F
6FA8 C90B 3400 CMP #30B
6FAA 901D 3410 BCC NOTCH
6FAC C929 3420 CMP #329
6FAE B019 3430 BCS NOTCH
6FB0 A6BF 3440 LDX CHUNKY
6FB2 E00E 3450 CPX #30E
6FB4 B004 3460 BCS DOTCH
6FB6 C923 3470 CMP #323
6FB8 B00F 3480 BCS NOTCH
6FBA 0D0806 3490 DOTCH ORA SEASN1
6FBD A6C3 3500 LDX UNITNO
6FBF F006 3510 BEQ X86
6FC1 9D7C56 3520 STA SWAP_X
6FC4 4CC96F 3530 JMP NOTCH
6FC7 91C0 3540 X86 STA (MAPPTR),Y
6FC9 E6BE 3550 NOTCH INC CHUNKX
6FCB A5BE 3560 LDA CHUNKX
6FCD 85CB 3570 STA LONG
6FCF C92E 3580 CMP #46
6FD1 D0D0 3590 BNE LOOP40
6FD3 A900 3600 LDA #300
6FD5 85BE 3610 STA CHUNKX
6FD7 85CB 3620 STA LONG
6FD9 A5BF 3630 LDA CHUNKY

```

```

6FDB C00706 3640 CMP ICELAT
6FDE F00B 3650 BEQ ENDSN
6FE0 38 3660 SEC
6FE1 EDDA06 3670 SBC SEASN3
6FE4 85BF 3680 STA CHUNKY
6FE6 85CA 3690 STA LAT
6FE8 4CA36F 3700 JMP LOOP40
3710 ;
6FEB A29E 3720 ENDSN LDX #39E any reinforcements?
6FED BD1B57 3730 LOOP14 LDA ARRIVE,X
6FF0 C5C9 3740 CMP TURN
6FF2 D02C 3750 BNE X33
6FF4 BD0054 3760 LDA CORPSX,X
6FF7 85BE 3770 STA CHUNKX
6FF9 85CB 3780 STA LONG
6FFB BD9F54 3790 LDA CORPSY,X
6FFE 85BF 3800 STA CHUNKY
7000 85CA 3810 STA LAT
7002 86B4 3820 STX CORPS
7004 204672 3830 JSR TERRB
7007 F00F 3840 BEQ SORRY
7009 E037 3850 CPX #337
700B B005 3860 BCS A51
700D A90A 3870 LDA #30A
700F 8D7464 3880 STA TXTWDW+36
7012 20EF79 3890 A51 JSR SWITCH
7015 4C2070 3900 JMP X33
7018 A5C9 3910 SORRY LDA TURN
701A 18 3920 CLC
701B 6901 3930 ADC #301
701D 9D1B57 3940 STA ARRIVE,X
7020 CA 3950 X33 DEX
7021 D0CA 3960 BNE LOOP14
3970 ;
7023 A29E 3980 X31 LDX #39E
7025 86C2 3990 LOOPF STX ARMY
7027 209150 4000 JSR LOGSTC
702A A6C2 4010 LDX ARMY
702C CA 4020 DEX
702D D0F6 4030 BNE LOOPF K> 4040 ;
4050 ; calculate some points
4060 ;
702F A900 4070 LDA #300
7031 85C7 4080 STA ACCL0
7033 85C8 4090 STA ACCHI
7035 A201 4100 LDX #301
7037 A930 4110 LOOPB LDA #330
7039 38 4120 SEC
703A FD0054 4130 SBC CORPSX,X
703D 85C5 4140 STA TEMPR
703F BD3E55 4150 LDA MSTRNG,X

```

logistics subroutine

7042 4A	4160	LSR A
7043 F012	4170	BEQ A01
7045 A8	4180	TAY
7046 A900	4190	LDA #500
7048 18	4200	CLC
7049 65C5	4210	ADC TEMPR
704B 9007	4220	BCC A0
704D E6C8	4230	INC ACCHI
704F 18	4240	CLC
7050 D002	4250	BNE A0
7052 C6C8	4260	DEC ACCHI
7054 88	4270	DEY A0
7055 D0F2	4280	BNE LOOPA
7057 E8	4290	INX A01
7058 E037	4300	CPX #537
705A D0DB	4310	BNE LOOPB
	4320	;
705C BD0054	4330	LOOPC
705F 85C5	4340	LDA CORPSX,X
7061 BD0055	4350	STA TEMPR
7064 4A	4360	LDA CSTRNG,X
7065 4A	4370	LSR A
7066 4A	4380	LSR A
7067 F012	4390	BEQ A02
7069 A8	4400	TAY
706A A900	4410	LDA #500
706C 18	4420	CLC
706D 65C5	4430	ADC TEMPR
706F 9007	4440	BCC A03
7071 E6C7	4450	INC ACCL0
7073 18	4460	CLC
7074 D002	4470	BNE A03
7076 C6C7	4480	DEC ACCL0
7078 88	4490	DEY A03
7079 D0F2	4500	BNE LOOPD
707B E8	4510	INX A02
707C E09E	4520	CPX #59E
707E D0DC	4530	BNE LOOPC
	4540	;
7080 A5C8	4550	LDA ACCHI
7082 38	4560	SEC
7083 E5C7	4570	SBC ACCL0
7085 B002	4580	BCS A04
7087 A900	4590	LDA #500
7089 A203	4600	LDX #503
708B BCEA71	4610	LOOPG
708E F008	4620	BEQ A15
7090 18	4630	CLC
7091 7D873	4640	ADC MPTS,X
7094 9002	4650	BCC A15
7096 A9FF	4660	LDA #5FF
7098 CA	4670	DEX A15

7099 10F0	4680	BPL LOOPG
	4690	;
709B AE8F06	4700	LDX HANDCP
709E D001	4710	BNE A23
70A0 4A	4720	LSR A
70A1 A005	4730	LDY #505
70A3 20B27B	4740	JSR DNUNBR
70A6 A900	4750	LDA #500
70A8 995064	4760	STA TXTHDW,Y
70AB A5C9	4770	LDA TURN
70AD C928	4780	CMP #528
70AF D008	4790	BNE Z00
70B1 A901	4800	LDA #501
70B3 20E473	4810	JSR TXMSG
70B6 4CB670	4820	JMP FINI
	4830	;
	4840	;
70B9 A900	4850	LDA #500
70BB 8D0F06	4860	STA BUTMSK
70BE 89B4	4870	STA CORPS
70C0 20E473	4880	JSR TXMSG
70C3 200047	4890	JSR \$4700
70C6 A901	4900	LDA #501
70C8 8D0F06	4910	STA BUTMSK
70CB A902	4920	LDA #502
70CD 20E473	4930	JSR TXMSG
	4940	;
	4950	;
	4960	;
70D0 A900	4970	LDA #500
70D2 8D2E06	4980	STA TICK
70D5 A29E	4990	LDX #59E
70D7 86C2	5000	LOOP31
70D9 20D172	5010	JSR DINGO
70DC CA	5020	DEX
70DD D0F8	5030	BNE LOOP31
	5040	;
70DF A29E	5050	LOOP33
70E1 86C2	5060	LOOP32
70E3 BD3E55	5070	LDA MSTRNG,X
70E6 38	5080	SEC
70E7 FD0D55	5090	SBC CSTRNG,X
70EA C902	5100	CMP #502
70EC 9008	5110	BCC Y30
70EE FEDD55	5120	INC CSTRNG,X
70F1 C0A0A2	5130	CMP RANDOM
70F4 9003	5140	BCC Y30
70F6 FEDD55	5150	INC CSTRNG,X
70F9 BD616D	5160	LDA EXEC,X
70FC 3045	5170	BMI A60
70FE CD2E06	5180	CMP TICK
7101 D040	5190	BNE A60

artificial intelligence routine

determine first execution time

movement execution phase

7103	BD145E	5200	LDA	WHORDS,X
7106	2903	5210	AND	#303
7108	A8	5220	TAY	
7109	BD0054	5230	LDA	CORPSX,X
710C	18	5240	CLC	
710D	79F27B	5250	ADC	X1INC,Y
7110	85CB	5260	STA	LONG
7112	85C7	5270	STA	ACQLO
7114	BD9F54	5280	LDA	CORPSY,X
7117	18	5290	CLC	
7118	79F17B	5300	ACC	Y1INC,Y
711B	85CA	5310	STA	LAT
711D	85CB	5320	STA	ACCHI
711F	204072	5330	JSR	TERR
7122	A5C3	5340	LDA	UNITNO
7124	F02A	5350	BEQ	DOMOVE
7126	C937	5360	CMP	#337
7128	9008	5370	BCC	GERMAN
712A	A5C2	5380	LDA	ARMY
712C	C937	5390	CMP	#337
712E	B008	5400	BCC	TRJAM
7130	9014	5410	BCC	COMBAT
7132	A5C2	5420	GERMAN	LDA ARMY
7134	C937	5430	CMP	#337
7136	B00E	5440	BCC	COMBAT
7138	A6C2	5450	TRJAM	LDA ARMY
713A	AD2E06	5460	LDA	TICK
713D	18	5470	CLC	
713E	6902	5480	ADC	#302
7140	9D616D	5490	STA	EXEC,X
7143	4CD271	5500	JMP	Y06
7146	20D84E	5510	COMBAT	JSR \$4ED8
7149	AD9706	5520	LDA	VICTRY
714C	F0F5	5530	BEQ	A60
714E	D02E	5540	BNE	Z94
7150	A6C2	5550	DOMOVE	LDA ARMY
7152	86B4	5560	STX	CORPS
7154	BD9F54	5570	LDA	CORPSY,X
7157	85BF	5580	STA	CHUNKY
7159	85CA	5590	STA	LAT
715B	BD0054	5600	LDA	CORPSX,X
715E	85BE	5610	STA	CHUNKX
7160	85CB	5620	STA	LONG
7162	204051	5630	JSR	CHKZOC
7165	A5C8	5640	LDA	ACCHI
7167	85CA	5650	STA	LAT
7169	A5C7	5660	LDA	ACQLO
716B	85CB	5670	STA	LONG
716D	AD9406	5680	LDA	ZOC
7170	C902	5690	CMP	#302
7172	900A	5700	BCC	Z94
7174	204051	5710	JSR	CHKZOC

7177	AD9406	5720	LDA	ZOC
717A	C902	5730	CMP	#302
717C	B0BA	5740	BCS	TRJAM
717E	20EF79	5750	JSR	SWITCH
7181	A6B4	5760	LDX	CORPS
7183	A5CA	5770	LDA	LAT
7185	85BF	5780	STA	CHUNKY
7187	90F54	5790	STA	CORPSY,X
718A	A5CB	5800	LDA	LONG
718C	85BE	5810	STA	CHUNKX
718E	900054	5820	STA	CORPSX,X
7191	20EF79	5830	JSR	SWITCH
7194	A6C2	5840	LDX	ARMY
7196	A9FF	5850	LDA	#3FF
7198	90616D	5860	STA	EXEC,X
719B	DE755D	5870	DEC	HMORDS,X
719E	F032	5880	BEQ	Y06
71A0	5EB35E	5890	LSR	WHORDH,X
71A3	7E145E	5900	ROR	WHORDS,X
71A6	5EB35E	5910	LSR	WHORDH,X
71A9	7E145E	5920	ROR	WHORDS,X
71AC	A003	5930	LDY	#303
71AE	B00054	5940	LDA	CORPSX,X
71B1	D9DC73	5950	CMP	MOSCX,Y
71B4	D013	5960	BNE	A18
71B6	BD9F54	5970	LDA	CORPSY,X
71B9	D9E073	5980	CMP	MOSCY,Y
71BC	D00B	5990	BNE	A18
71BE	A9FF	6000	LDA	#3FF
71C0	E037	6010	CPX	#337
71C2	9002	6020	BCC	A19
71C4	A900	6030	LDA	#300
71C6	99EA71	6040	STA	MOSCOM,Y
71C9	88	6050	DEY	A18
71CA	10E2	6060	BPL	LOOPH
		6070		
71CC	20D172	6080	JSR	DINGO
71CF	200072	6090	JSR	STALL
71D2	A6C2	6100	LDX	ARMY
71D4	CA	6110	DEX	
71D5	F003	6120	BEQ	Y07
71D7	4CE170	6130	JMP	LOOP32
71DA	EE206	6140	INC	TICK
71DD	AD2E06	6150	LDA	TICK
71E0	C920	6160	CMP	#320
71E2	F003	6170	BEQ	Y08
71E4	4CDF70	6180	JMP	LOOP33
		6190		
		6200		end of movement phase
		6210		
71E7	4C9A6E	6220	JMP	NEWTRN
		6230		

71EA 00	6240 MOSCOW .BYTE 0,0,0,0,0	7248 85C1	6730	STA	MAPPTR+1
71EB 00		724A 85C3	6740	STA	UNITNO
71EC 00		724C A927	6750	LDA	#\$27
71ED 00		724E 38	6760	SEC	
		724F E5CA	6770	SBC	LAT
71EE	6260 ;	7251 0A	6780	ASL	A
7200 A900	*= \$7200	7252 26C1	6790	ROL	MAPPTR+1
7202 48	6270 STALL LDA #\$00	7254 0A	6800	ASL	A
7203 68	6280 LOOP79 PHA	7255 26C1	6810	ROL	MAPPTR+1
7204 48	6290 PLA	7257 0A	6820	ASL	A
7205 68	6300 PHA	7258 26C1	6830	ROL	MAPPTR+1
7206 48	6310 PHA	725A 0A	6840	ASL	A
7207 68	6320 PHA	725B 26C1	6850	ROL	MAPPTR+1
7208 6901	6330 PLA	725D 8D2C06	6860	STA	TLO
720A D0F6	6340 ADC #\$01	7260 A4C1	6870	LDY	MAPPTR+1
720C 60	6350 BNE LOOP79	7262 8C2D06	6880	STY	THI
	6360 RTS	7265 0A	6890	ASL	A
	6370 ;	7266 26C1	6900	ROL	MAPPTR+1
	6380 ;this is the debugging routine	7268 18	6910	CLC	
	6390 ;it can't be reached by any route any longer	7269 6D2C06	6920	ADC	TLO
	6400 ;	726C 85C0	6930	STA	MAPPTR
	6410 ;	726E A5C1	6940	LDA	MAPPTR+1
7200	6420	7270 6D2D06	6950	ADC	THI
7210 A900	*= \$7210	7273 6965	6960	ADC	#\$65
7212 8D1DD0	LDA #\$00	7275 85C1	6970	STA	MAPPTR+1
7215 8D0DD0	STA \$001D	7277 A92E	6980	LDA	#46
7218 8D0ED0	STA \$000D	7279 38	6990	SEC	
721B 8D0FD0	STA \$000E	727A E5C8	7000	SBC	LONG
721E A922	6480	727C A8	7010	TAY	
7220 8D2F02	LDA #\$22	727D B1C0	7020	LDA	(MAPPTR),Y
7223 A920	6490	727F 8D2B06	7030	STA	TRNCOD
7225 8D3002	STA \$22F	7282 293F	7040	AND	#\$3F
7228 A9BC	6510	7284 C93D	7050	OMP	#\$3D
722A 8D3102	LDA #\$3C	7286 F002	7060	BEQ	A80
722D A940	6520	7288 C93E	7070	OMP	#\$3E
722F 8D0ED4	STA \$231	728A 60	7080 A80	RTS	
7232 A90A	LDA #\$40		7090 ;		
7234 8DC502	STA NM1EN	728B AD2B06	7100	LOOKUP	LDA
7237 A900	LDA #\$0A	728E 8D2F06	7110	STA	TRNCOD
7239 8DFF5F	6570	7291 29C0	7120	AND	#\$C0
723C 8DC802	LDA #\$00	7293 A29E	7130	LDX	#\$9E
723F 00	STA \$9FFF	7295 C940	7140	OMP	#\$40
	6600	7297 D002	7150	BNE	X98
	6610	7299 A237	7160	LDX	#\$37
	6620 ;	729B A5CA	7170 X98	LDA	LAT
	6630 ;	729D D09F54	7180	OMP	CORPSY,X
	6640 ;	72A0 F00A	7190	BEQ	MIGHTB
	6650 ;Subroutine TERR determines what terrain is in a square	72A2 CA	7200 X97	DEX	
	6660 ;	72A3 D0F8	7210	BNE	LOOP30
7240	6670	72A5 A9FF	7220	LDA	#\$FF
	6680 ;	72A7 8D0D64	7230	STA	TXTDWN+128
7240 204672	*= \$7240	72AA 301C	7240	BMI	MATCH
7243 F046	6680 ;				
7245 60	6690				
7246 A900	6700				
	6710				
	6720				
	TERRB				
	LDA				
	#\$00				

[illegible]

7382 C8	8290	INY	#4F		
7383 C94F	8300	QXP	DONE	frozen swamp?	
7385 902C	8310	BCC			
7387 C8	8320	INY			
7388 C969	8330	QXP	#69	frozen river?	
738A 9027	8340	BCC	DONE		
738C C8	8350	INY			
738D C98F	8360	QXP	#8F	swamp?	
738F 9022	8370	BCC	DONE		
7391 C8	8380	INY			
7392 C9A4	8390	QXP	#A4	river?	
7394 901D	8400	BCC	DONE		
7396 A6CA	8410	LDX	LAT		
7398 E00E	8420	CPX	#0E		
739A 9004	8430	BCC	NEXT		
739C C9A9	8440	QXP	#A9		
739E 9013	8450	BCC	DONE		
73A0 C8	8460	NEXT			
73A1 C9BA	8470	QXP	#BA	coastline?	
73A3 900E	8480	BCC	DONE		
73A5 E00E	8490	CPX	#0E		
73A7 9004	8500	BCC	NEXT2		
73A9 C98B	8510	QXP	#8B		
73AB 9006	8520	BCC	DONE		
73AD C8	8530	INY			
73AE C98D	8540	QXP	#BD	estuary?	
7380 9001	8550	BCC	DONE		
73B2 C8	8560	INY			
73B3 84CD	8570	STY	TRNTYP		
73B5 60	8580	RTS			
73B6 00	8590	ZPVAL	.BYTE 0,\$64,0,0,\$22,1,\$30,2		
73B7 64					
73B8 00					
73B9 00					
73BA 00					
73BB 22					
73BC 01					
73BD 30					
73BE 02					
73BF E0					
73C0 00					
73C1 00					
73C2 33					
73C3 78					
73C4 D6					
73C5 10					
73C6 27					
73C7 40					
73C8 00					
73C9 01					
73CA 0F					
73CB 06					
8600 PSXVAL			.BYTE \$E0,0,0,\$33,\$78,\$D6,\$10,\$27		
8610			.BYTE \$40,0,1,15,6,41,0,1		
73CC 29					
73CD 00					
73CE 01					
73CF 58					
73D0 DC					
73D1 2F					
73D2 00					
73D3 6A					
73D4 0C					
73D5 94					
73D6 46					
73D7 B0					
73D8 14					
73D9 0A					
73DA 0A					
73DB 0A					
73DC 14					
73DD 21					
73DE 14					
73DF 06					
73E0 1C					
73E1 24					
73E2 00					
73E3 0F					
73E4 0A					
73E5 0A					
73E6 0A					
73E7 0A					
73E8 0A					
73E9 AA					
73EA A069					
73EC B0085D					
73EF 38					
73F0 E920					
73F2 995064					
73F5 C8					
73F6 E8					
73F7 8A					
73F8 291F					
73FA D0F0					
73FC 60					
73FD					
8620 COLTAB			.BYTE \$58,\$DC,\$2F,0,\$6A,\$C,\$94,\$46,\$B0		
8630 MPTS			.BYTE 20,10,10,10,10		
8640 MOSCX			.BYTE 20,33,20,6		
8650 MOSCY			.BYTE 28,36,0,15		
8660 TXTHSG			ASL A		
8670			ASL A		
8680			ASL A		
8690			ASL A		
8700			ASL A		
8710			TAX		
8720			LDY #569		
8730			LOOP19 LDA TXTTBL,X		
8740			SEC		
8750			SBC #320		
8760			STA TXTWDW,Y		
8770			INY		
8780			INX		
8790			TXA		
8800			AND #31F		
8810			BNE LOOP19		
8820			RTS		
8830			.END		

20 ;
30 ;Page zero RAM
40 ;

50 ;These locations are for the mainline routines
60 ;

00BE

70 CHUNX = \$BE

00BF

80 CHUNY = \$BF

00B4

90 CORPS = \$B4

0000

0100 = \$C0

00C0

0110 MAPPTR = +2

00C2

0120 ARMY = +1

00C3

0130 UNITMO = +1

00C4

0140 DEFNDR = +1

00C5

0150 TEMPR = +1

00C6

0160 TEMPZ = +1

00C7

0170 ACCLO = +1

00C8

0180 ACCHI = +1

00C9

0190 TURN = +1

00CA

0200 LAT = +1

00CB

0210 LONG = +1

00CC

0220 RFR = +1

00CD

0230 TRNTYP = +1

00CE

0240 SQVAL = +1

0250 ;

0260 ;

0270 CONSOL = \$D01F

0280 AUDF1 = \$D200

0290 AUDC1 = \$D201

0300 RANDOM = \$D20A

0310 NM1EN = \$D40E

0320 ;

0330 ; THESE VALUES ARE USED BY MAINLINE ROUTINE ONLY

0340 ;

0350 EARTH = \$606

0360 TRNCOD = \$62B

0370 = \$636

0380 SQX = +1

0390 SQY = +1

0400 = \$68E

0410 DELAY = +1

0420 HANDCP = +1

0430 TOTGS = +1

0440 TOTRS = +1

0450 OFR = +1

0460 HOMEDR = +1

0470 ZOC = +1

0480 TEMPQ = +1

0490 LLIIM = +1

0500 VICTRY = +1

0510 ;

adjacent square

0606

062B

00CF

0636

0637

0638

068E

068F

0690

0691

0692

0693

0694

0695

0696

0697

0520 ;declarations of routines in other modules

0530 ;

0540 INVERT = \$4D26

0550 STALL = \$7200

0560 TERR = \$7240

0570 TERRB = \$7246

0580 Y00 = \$72DE

0590 TERRTY = \$7369

0600 DNUMBR = \$7BB2

0610 JSTP = \$799C

0620 DWORDS = \$79C0

0630 SWITCH = \$79EF

0640 DEFNC = \$79B4

0650 OFFNC = \$7BF6

0660 XINC = \$7BF2

0670 YINC = \$7BF1

0680 ;

0690 = \$5400

0700 CORPSX = +159

0710 CORPSY = +159

0720 MSTRNG = +159

0730 CSTRNG = +159

0740 SWAP = +159

0750 ARRIVE = +159

0760 WORDS = +272

0770 CORPT = +159

0780 CORPNO = +159

0790 HDIGIT = +256

0800 TDIGIT = +256

0810 ODIGIT = +256

0820 TTTBL = +96

0830 MONLEN = +13

0840 HMORDS = +159

0850 WHORDS = +159

0860 WHORDH = +159

0870 BEEPTB = +4

0880 ERRMSG = +128

0890 XOFF = +4

0900 YOFF = +4

0910 MASKO = +4

0920 XADD = +4

0930 YADD = +4

0940 TRTAB = +13

0950 MLTKRZ = +8

0960 ;

0970 ;RAM from \$6000 to \$6430 is taken up by

0980 ;character sets and the display list

0990 ;

1000 = \$6431

1010 ARRTAB = +32

1020 = \$6450

1030 TXTMDW = \$6CB1

5FFF

6431

6451

6450

x-coords of all units (pixel frame)
y-coords of all units (pixel frame)

muster strengths

combat strengths

terrain code underneath unit

turn of arrival

various words for messages

codes for unit types

ID numbers of units

tables for displaying numbers (hundreds)

tens tables

ones tables

more text

table of month lengths

how many orders each unit has in queue

what the orders are

table of beep tones

table of error messages

offsets for moving maltakreuze

mask values for decoding orders

offsets for moving arrow

tree color table

maltese cross shape

arrow shapes

```

60B1      1040 STKTAB *= **16
60C1      1050 SSNCOD *= **12
60C0      1060 TRNTAB *= **60
6009      1070 BH1 *= **22
601F      1080 BH1 *= **22
6035      1090 BH2 *= **22
604B      1100 BH2 *= **22
6061      1110 EXEC *= **159
6E00      1120 ;
          1130 ;
          1140 ;
          1150 ;combat routine
          1160 ;
          1170 LDA #500
          1180 STA VICTRY
          1190 LDX ARMY
          1200 CPX #52A
          1210 BEQ A10
          1220 CPX #52B
          1230 BNE A11
          1240 A10
          1250 A11
          1260 LDY UNITNO
          1270 STY DEFNDR
          1280 LDX DEFNDR
          1290 LDA SWAP,X
          1300 PHA
          1310 LDA #5FF
          1320 CPX #537
          1330 BCS B1
          1340 LDA #57F
          1350 STA SWAP,X
          1360 STX CORPS
          1370 LDA CORPS,X
          1380 STA CHUNX
          1390 LDA CORPSY,X
          1400 STA CHUNY
          1410 JSR SWITCH
          1420 LDY #508
          1430 LDX #58F
          1440 LOOP78
          1450 STX AUDC1
          1460 STY AUDF1
          1470 JSR STALL
          1480 TYA
          1490 CLC
          1500 ADC #508
          1510 TAY
          1520 DEX
          1530 CPX #57F
          1540 BNE LOOP78
          1550 ;
          1560 ;now replace original unit character

a joystick decoding table
season codes
terrain cost tables
Intraversable square pair coordinates

execution times

clear victory flag
Finns can't attack

make combat graphics

solid red square
Russian unit?

make it white for Germans

4F23 20EF79 1560 JSR SWITCH
4F26 A6C4 1570 LDX DEFNDR
4F28 68 1580 PLA
4F29 907C56 1590 STA SWAP,X
      1600 ;
      1610 ;
4F2C 206973 1620 JSR TERRT
4F2F BEB479 1630 LDX DEFNC,Y
4F32 B9DD55 1640 LDA CSTRNG,Y
4F35 4A 1650 LSR A
4F36 CA 1660 Y15 DEX
4F37 F005 1670 BEQ Y16
4F39 2A 1680 ROL A
4F3A 90FA 1690 BCC Y15
4F3C A9FF 1700 LDA #5FF
      1710 ;
      1720 ;now adjust for defender's motion
      1730 ;
4F3E BE755D 1740 Y16 LDX HMORDS,Y
4F41 F001 1750 BEQ DOBATL
4F43 4A 1760 LSR A
      1770 ;
      1780 ;evaluate defender's strike
      1790 ;
4F44 C0AD2 1800 DOBATL CMP RANDOM
4F47 9017 1810 BCC ATAKR
4F49 A6C2 1820 LDX ARMY
4F4B DE3E55 1830 DEC MSTRNG,X
4F4E BDD055 1840 LDA CSTRNG,X
4F51 E905 1850 SBC #505
4F53 9DD055 1860 STA CSTRNG,X
4F56 F002 1870 BEQ Z28
4F58 B003 1880 BCS Y24
4F5A 4CAB51 1890 Z28 JMP DEAD
4F5D 20CE51 1900 Y24 JSR BRKCHK
      1910 ;
      1920 ;evaluate attacker's strike
      1930 ;
4F60 A6C2 1940 ATAKR LDX ARMY
4F62 B00054 1950 LDA CORPSX,X
4F65 85C8 1960 STA LONG
4F67 B09F54 1970 LDA CORPSY,X
4F6A 85CA 1980 STA LAT
4F6C 204072 1990 JSR TERR
4F6F 206973 2000 JSR TERRTY
4F72 B9F67B 2010 LDA OFFNC,Y
4F75 A8 2020 TAY
4F76 A6C2 2030 LDX ARMY
4F78 BDD055 2040 LDA CSTRNG,X
4F7B 88 2050 DEY
4F7C F001 2060 BEQ Y19
4F7E 4A 2070 LSR A
      river attack penalty

```

[illegible]


```

512E D00B 4160 BNE Z85
5130 C9FF 4170 CMP #FFF
5132 D0A3 4180 BNE LOOP91
5134 FE3E55 4190 INC MSTRNG,X Russian replacements
5137 FE3E55 4200 INC MSTRNG,X
513A 60 4210 RTS
513B C92E 4220 Z85
513D D098 4230 BNE LOOP91
513F 60 4240 RTS
4250 ;
4260 ;routine to check for zone of control
4270 ;
5140 A900 4280 CHKZOC LDA #000
5142 8D9406 4290 STA ZOC
5145 A940 4300 LDA #040
5147 E037 4310 CPX #037
5149 B002 4320 BCS A70
514B A9C0 4330 LDA #0C0
514D 85C5 4340 STA TEMPR
514F 204672 4350 JSR TERRB
5152 D01E 4360 BNE A74
5154 AD2B06 4370 LDA TRNCOD
5157 29C0 4380 AND #0C0
5159 C5C5 4390 CMP TEMPR
515B F00F 4400 BEQ A71
515D B00054 4410 LDA CORPSX,X
5160 C5CB 4420 CMP LONG
5162 D007 4430 BNE A79
5164 B09F54 4440 LDA CORPSY,X
5167 C5CA 4450 CMP LAT
5169 F007 4460 BEQ A74
516B 60 4470 A79
516C A902 4480 A71
516E 8D9406 4490 STA ZOC
5171 60 4500 RTS
5172 A207 4510 A74
5174 BCAC79 4520 LOOPQ
5177 A5CB 4530 LDA LONG
5179 18 4540 CLC
517A 79F27B 4550 ADC XINC,Y
517D 85CB 4560 STA LONG
517F A5CA 4570 LDA LAT
5181 18 4580 CLC
5182 79F17B 4590 ADC YINC,Y
5185 85CA 4600 STA LAT
5187 204672 4610 JSR TERRB
518A D015 4620 BNE A75
518C AD2B06 4630 LDA TRNCOD
518F 29C0 4640 AND #0C0
5191 C5C5 4650 CMP TEMPR
5193 D00C 4660 BNE A75
5195 8A 4670 TXA

```

```

5196 2901 4680 AND #001
5198 18 4690 CLC
5199 6901 4700 ADC #001
519B 6D9406 4710 ADC ZOC
519E 8D9406 4720 STA ZOC
51A1 CA 4730 A75
51A2 10D0 4740 BPL LOOPQ
51A4 C6CA 4750 DEC LAT
51A6 C6CB 4760 DEC LONG
51A8 A6C2 4770 LDX ARMY
51AA 60 4780 RTS
4790 ;
4800 ;
51AB A900 4810 DEAD LDA #000
51AD 9D3E55 4820 STA MSTRNG,X
51B0 9DD055 4830 STA CSTRNG,X
51B3 9D755D 4840 STA HMORDS,X
51B6 A9FF 4850 LDA #0FF
51B8 9D616D 4860 STA EXEC,X
51BB 9D1B57 4870 STA ARRIVE,X
51BE 86B4 4880 STX CORPS
51C0 B00054 4890 LDA CORPSX,X
51C3 85BE 4900 STA CHUNKX
51C5 B09F54 4910 LDA CORPSY,X
51C8 85BF 4920 STA CHUNKY
51CA 20EF79 4930 JSR SWITCH
51CD 60 4940 RTS
4950 ;
4960 ;Subroutine BRKCHK evaluates whether a unit under attack breaks
4970 ;
51CE E037 4980 BRKCHK CPX #037
51D0 B00E 4990 BCS WEAKLG
51D2 B0CA58 5000 LDA CORPT,X
51D5 29F0 5010 AND #0F0
51D7 D007 5020 BNE WEAKLG
51D9 B03E55 5030 LDA MSTRNG,X
51DC 4A 5040 LSR A
51DD 4CEE51 5050 JMP Y40
51E0 B03E55 5060 WEAKLG LDA MSTRNG,X
51E3 4A 5070 LSR A
51E4 4A 5080 LSR A
51E5 4A 5090 LSR A
51E6 85C5 5100 STA TEMPR
51E8 B03E55 5110 LDA MSTRNG,X
51EB 38 5120 SEC
51EC E5C5 5130 SBC TEMPR
51EE DDD055 5140 Y40 CMP CSTRNG,X
51F1 900A 5150 BCC A30
51F3 A9FF 5160 LDA #0FF
51F5 9D616D 5170 STA EXEC,X
51F8 A900 5180 LDA #000
51FA 9D755D 5190 STA HMORDS,X

```

51FD 60 5200 A30 RTS
51FE 5210 ;
5220 .END

10 ;EFT VERSION 1.8T (THINKING) 11/30/81 COPYRIGHT CHRIS CRAWFORD 1981

20 ;

30 ;Page zero RAM

40 ;

50 ;These locations are for the mainline routines

60 ;

70 CHUNX = \$BE

80 CHUNY = \$BF

90 CORPS = \$B4

0100 = \$C0

0110 MAPPTR = +2

0120 ARMY = +1

0130 UNITNO = +1

0140 DEFNDR = +1

0150 TEMPR = +1

0160 TEMPZ = +1

0170 ACCL0 = +1

0180 ACCHI = +1

0190 TURN = +1

0200 LAT = +1

0210 LONG = +1

0220 RFR = +1

0230 TRNTYP = +1

0240 SQVAL = +1

0250 ;

0260 ;

0270 TR160 = \$D010

0280 CONSOL = \$D01F

0290 AUD1 = \$D200

0300 AUDC1 = \$D201

0310 RANDOM = \$D20A

0320 NM1EN = \$D40E

0330 SETVBV = \$E45C

0340 ;

0350 ;THESE VALUES ARE USED BY MAINLINE ROUTINE ONLY

0360 ;

0370 = \$605

0380 TRCOLR = +1

0390 EARTH = +1

0400 ICELAT = +1

0410 SEASN1 = +1

0420 SEASN2 = +1

0430 SEASN3 = +1

0440 DAY = +1

0450 MONTH = +1

0460 YEAR = +1

0470 = \$62A

0480 OLDLAT = +1

0490 TRNCOD = +1

0500 TLO = +1

0510 THI = +1

062E

062F

0630

0631

0632

0633

0634

0635

0636

0637

0638

0639

063A

063B

063C

063D

063E

063F

0640

0641

0642

0643

0644

0645

0646

0647

0648

0649

064A

0663

067C

067D

067E

067F

0680

0681

0682

0683

0684

0689

068A

068B

068C

068D

068E

068F

0690

0691

0692

1010 ;

1020 ;declarations of routines in other modules

1030 DEFNC = \$79B4

79B4

0520 TIQK

0530 UNTCOD

0540 UNTCOD1

0550 BVAL

0560 BONE

0570 DIR

0580 TARGX

0590 TARGY

0600 SQX

0610 SQY

0620 JCNT

0630 LINCOD

0640 NBVAL

0650 RORD1

0660 RORD2

0670 RDIR

0680 VDIR

0690 LDIR

0700 SDIR

0710 HRNGE

0720 VRNGE

0730 LRNGE

0740 SRNGE

0750 CHRIS

0760 RANGE

0770 RCNT

0780 SEC DIR

0790 POTATO

0800 BAKARR

0810 LINARR

0820 IFR0

0830 IFR1

0840 IFR2

0850 IFR3

0860 XLOC

0870 YLOC

0880 TEMPX

0890 TEMPY

0900 LV

0910 LPTS

0920 COLUM

0930 OCOLUM

0940 IFRH1

0950 PASSCT

0960 DELAY

0970 HANDCP

0980 TOTGS

0990 TOTRS

1000 OFR

1010 ;

1020 ;declarations of routines in other modules

1030 DEFNC = \$79B4

79B4

++1

++1

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```

7A78      1040 ROTARR = $7A78
7A91      1050 OBJX = $7A91
799C      1060 JSTP = $799C
0693      1070     = $78D9
78D9      1080 NDY  = $78D9
78F1      1090 YINC = $78F1
78F2      1100 XINC = $78F2
78F6      1110 OFFC = $78F6
5398      1120 OBJY = $5398
0698      1130 IFR  = $698
7240      1140 TERR = $7240
72DE      1150 Y00  = $72DE
1160 ;
7C00      1170     = $5400
5400      1180 CORPSX = $5400
549F      1190 CORPSY = $549F
533E      1200 MSTRNG = $533E
5500      1210 CSTRNG = $5500
567C      1220 SWAP  = $567C
5718      1230 ARRIVE = $5718
57BA      1240 WORDS  = $57BA
58CA      1250 CORPT  = $58CA
5969      1260 CORPNO = $5969
5A08      1270 HDIGIT = $5A08
5808      1280 TDIGIT = $5808
5C08      1290 ODIGIT = $5C08
5008      1300 TTTBL  = $5008
5068      1310 MONLEN = $5068
5075      1320 HMORDS = $5075
5E14      1330 WHORDS = $5E14
5EB3      1340 WHORDH = $5EB3
5F52      1350 BEEPTB = $5F52
5F56      1360 ERMMSG = $5F56
5FD6      1370 XOFF  = $5FD6
5FDA      1380 YOFF  = $5FDA
5FDE      1390 MASKO  = $5FDE
5FE2      1400 XADD  = $5FE2
5FE6      1410 YADD  = $5FE6
5FEA      1420 TRTAB  = $5FEA
5FF7      1430 MLTKRZ = $5FF7
1440 ;
1450 ;RAM from $6000 to $6430 is taken up by
1460 ;character sets and the display list
1470 ;
1480     = $6431
1490 ARTTAB = $1490
1500     = $6450
1510 TXTMDW = $6451
1520 STKTAB = $6452
1530 SSNCOD = $6453
1540 TRNTAB = $6454
1550 BHX1   = $6455
1560 BHY1   = $6456
1570 BHX2   = $6457
1580 BHY2   = $6458
1590 EXEC   = $6459
1600 ;
1610 ;
1620 ;Russian artificial intelligence routine
1630 ;
1640     = $4700
1650 ;
1660 ;initialization loop
1670 ;
4700 A201   LDX $01
4702 85C5   STA TEMPR
4704 8D9106 STA TOTRS
4707 8D9006 STA TOTGS
470A A09E   LDY $9E
470C B91B57 LDA LOOP80
470F C5C9   CMP TURN
4711 B00D   BCS Z50
4713 A5C5   LDA TEMPR
4715 18     CLC
4716 79DD55 ADC CSTRNG,Y
4719 85C5   STA TEMPR
471B 9003   BCC Z50
471D FE9006 INC TOTGS,X
4720 88     DEY
4721 C037   CPY $37
4723 B0E7   BCS LOOP80
4725 A200   LDX $00
4727 C000   CPY $00
4729 D0E1   BNE LOOP80
1880 ;
1890 ;now shift values 4 places right
1900 ;
472B AD9106 LDA TOTRS
472E 85C5   STA TEMPR
4730 AD9006 LDA TOTGS
4733 A204   LDX $04
4735 0A     LDA LOOP81
4736 9008   BCC Z51
4738 6A     ROR A
4739 46C5   LDA LOOP82
473C D0FB   DEX
473E F003   BEQ Z52
4740 CA     LDA Z51
4741 D0F2   BNE LOOP81
2040 ;
2050 ;now calculate overall force ratio
2060 ;
4743 A0FF   LDY $FF

```

execution times

Intelligence routine

force ratio

pair coordinates

```

4745 A6C5 2080 LDX TEMPR
4747 F006 2090 BEQ Z53
4749 38 2100 SEC
474A C8 2110 LOOP83 INY
474B E5C5 2120 SBC TEMPR
474D B0FB 2130 BCS LOOP83
474F 8C9206 2140 Z53 STY OFR
2150 ;
2160 ;now calculate individual force ratios
2170 ;
4752 A29E 2180 LDX #59E
4754 86C2 2190 LOOP50 STX ARMY
4756 B01B57 2200 LDA ARRIVE,X
4759 C5C9 2210 CMP TURN
475B B00F 2220 BCS Y44
475D 20234C 2230 JSR CALIFR
475E B00054 2240 LDA CORPSX,X
4763 9D5A7A 2250 STA OBJX-55,X
4766 BD9F54 2260 LDA CORPSY,X
4769 9D6153 2270 STA OBJY-55,X
476C CA 2280 Y44 DEX
476D E037 2290 CPX #537
476F B0E3 2300 BCS LOOP50
2310 ;
2320 ;here begins the main loop
2330 ;
4771 A29E 2340 MLOOP LDX #59E outer loop for entire Russian army
4773 86C2 2350 LOOP51 STX ARMY inner loop for individual armies
4775 B01B57 2360 LDA ARRIVE,X
4778 C5C9 2370 CMP TURN
477A 9003 2380 BCC Z26
477C 4C114B 2390 Z54 JMP TOGSCN
477F BDC458 2400 Z26 LDA CORPT,X
4782 C904 2410 CMP #504
4784 F0F6 2420 BEQ Z54
4786 AD9206 2430 LDA OFR
4789 4A 2440 LSR A
478A D06106 2450 CMP IFR-55,X
478D D056 2460 BNE Y51
478F 8D3106 2470 STA BVAL
2480 ;
2490 ;find nearby beleaguered army
2500 ;
4792 A09E 2510 LDY #59E
4794 B91B57 2520 LOOP52 LDA ARRIVE,Y
4797 C5C9 2530 CMP TURN
4799 B033 2540 BCS Y54
479B B90054 2550 LDA CORPSX,Y
479E 38 2560 SEC
479F FD0054 2570 SBC CORPSX,X
47A2 20304D 2580 JSR INVERT
47A5 85C5 2590 STA TEMPR

```

```

47A7 B99F54 2600 LDA CORPSY,Y
47AA 38 2610 SEC
47AB FD9F54 2620 SBC CORPSY,X
47AE 20304D 2630 JSR INVERT
47B1 18 2640 CLC
47B2 65C5 2650 ADC TEMPR
47B4 4A 2660 LSR A
47B5 4A 2670 LSR A
47B6 4A 2680 LSR A
47B7 B015 2690 BCS Y54
47B9 85C5 2700 STA TEMPR
47BB B96106 2710 LDA IFR-55,Y
47BE 38 2720 SEC
47BF E5C5 2730 SBC TEMPR
47C1 900B 2740 BCC Y54
47C3 C03106 2750 CMP BVAL
47C6 9006 2760 BCC Y54
47C8 8D3106 2770 STA BVAL
47CB 8C3206 2780 STY BONE
47CE 88 2790 Y54 DEY
47CF C037 2800 CPY #537
47D1 B0C1 2810 BCS LOOP52
47D3 AC3206 2820 LDY BONE
47D6 B90054 2830 LDA CORPSX,Y
47D9 9D5A7A 2840 STA OBJX-55,X
47DC B99F54 2850 LDA CORPSY,Y
47DF 9D6153 2860 STA OBJY-55,X
47E2 4C114B 2870 JMP TOGSCN
2880 ;
2890 ;front line armies
2900 ;
47E5 A9FF 2910 Y51 LDA #5FF
47E7 8D3306 2920 STA DIR
47EA 8D3206 2930 STA BONE
47ED A900 2940 LDA #500
47EF 8D3106 2950 STA BVAL
2960 ;
2970 ;ad hoc logic for surrounded people
2980 ;
47F2 BD694D 2990 LDA IFR-55,X
47F5 C910 3000 CMP #510
47F7 B009 3010 BCS Z55
47F9 BD3E55 3020 LDA MSTRNG,X
47FC 4A 3030 LSR A
47FD DDD055 3040 CMP CSTRNG,X out of supply?
4800 9010 3050 BCC DRLOOP
4802 BD0054 3060 Z55 LDA CORPSX,X head due east?
4805 38 3070 SEC
4806 E905 3080 SBC #505
4808 B002 3090 BCS Z96
480A A900 3100 LDA #500
480C 9D5A7A 3110 Z96 STA OBJX-55,X

```

```

no good using nearby armies

beleaguered army

a direction of $FF means 'stay put'

```

```

480F 4C114B 3120 JMP TOGSCN
4812 BD5A7A 3130 DRL00P LDA OBJX-55,X
4815 AC3306 3140 LDY DIR
4818 3004 3150 BMI Y55
481A 18 3160 CLC
481B 79F27B 3170 ADC XINC,Y
481E 8D3406 3180 Y55 STA TARGX
4821 BD6153 3190 LDA OBJX-55,X
4824 AC3306 3200 LDY DIR
4827 3004 3210 BMI Y56
4829 18 3220 CLC
482A 79F17B 3230 ADC YINC,Y
482D 8D3506 3240 Y56 STA TARGY
4830 A900 3250 LDA #300
4832 85CE 3260 STA SQUAL
4834 AD3506 3270 LDA DIR
4837 3010 3280 BMI Y57
4839 9D145E 3290 STA WHORDS,X
483C 20DE72 3300 JSR Y00
483F AC42 3310 LDY ARMY
4841 B9616D 3320 LDA EXEC,Y
4844 1003 3330 BPL Y57
4846 4CD64A 3340 JMP EVALSQ
4847 3350 ;
4848 3360 ;now fill in the direct line array
4849 A900 3370 ;
484B 8D3906 3380 Y57 LDA #300
484E AD3406 3390 STA LINC00
4851 8D3606 3400 LDA TARGX
4854 AD3506 3410 STA SQX
4857 8D3706 3420 LDA TARGY
485A A017 3430 STA SQY
485C 8C3806 3440 LDY #317
485F B99C79 3450 L00P56 STY JCNT
4862 A8 3460 LDA JSTP,Y
4863 AD3606 3470 TAY
4866 18 3480 LDA SQX
4867 79F27B 3490 CLC
486A 8D3606 3500 ADC XINC,Y
486D AD3706 3510 STA SQX
4870 18 3520 LDA SQY
4871 79F17B 3530 CLC
4874 8D3706 3540 ADC YINC,Y
4877 A29E 3550 STA SQY
4879 BD1B57 3560 ;
487C C3C9 3570 L00P55 LDA #39E
487E F002 3580 LDA ARRIVE,X
4880 B019 3590 CMP TURN
4882 BD5A7A 3600 BEQ Z25
4885 CD3606 3610 BCS Y58
4888 3620 Z25 LDA OBJX-55,X
4889 3630 Z25 CMP SQX

4888 D011 3640 BNE Y58
488A BD6153 3650 LDA OBJX-55,X
488D CD3706 3660 CMP SQY
4890 D009 3670 BNE Y58
4892 E4C2 3680 CPX ARMY
4894 F00A 3690 BEQ Y31
4896 BD3E55 3700 LDA MSTRNG,X
4899 D007 3710 BNE Y59
489B CA 3720 DEX
489C E037 3730 CPX #337
489E B0D9 3740 BCS L00P55
48A0 A900 3750 Y31 LDA #300
48A2 AC3806 3760 Y59 LDY JCNT
48A5 BED97B 3770 LDY NDX,Y
48A8 9D6306 3780 STA LINARR,X
48AB 88 3790 DEY
48AC 10AE 3800 BPL L00P56
48AE A6C2 3810 LDY ARMY
48B0 BD3E55 3820 LDA MSTRNG,X
48B3 8D6F06 3830 STA LINARR+12
48B6 A900 3840 LDA #300
48B8 85C7 3850 STA ACCL0
48BA 85C8 3860 STA ACCHI
48BC 8D4806 3870 STA SECDIR
48BD 3880 ;
48BE 3890 ;build LV array
48BF A200 3900 ;
48C1 8E4906 3910 ;
48C4 A000 3920 Y88 LDX #300
48C6 BD6306 3930 STX POTATO
48C9 D006 3940 LDY #300
48CB E8 3950 LDA LINARR,X
48CC C8 3960 BNE Y89
48CD C005 3970 INX
48CF D0F5 3980 INY
48D1 AE4906 3990 CPY #305
48D4 98 4000 BNE Y90
48D5 9D8406 4010 Y89 LDX POTATO
48D8 E8 4020 TTA LV,X
48D9 8E4906 4030 STA LV,X
48DC E001 4040 INX
48DE D004 4050 STX POTATO
48E0 A205 4060 CPX #301
48E2 D0E0 4070 BNE Y91
48E4 E002 4080 LDX #305
48E6 D004 4090 BNE Y92
48E8 A20A 4100 Y91 CPX #302
48EA D0D8 4110 LDY #30A
48EC E003 4120 BNE Y92
48ED 4130 ;
48EE 4140 ;
48EF 4150 Y93 CPX #303

```

3810 ;

Is square accessible?
yes
no, skip this square

```

48EE D004 4160 BNE Z40
48F0 A20F 4170 LDX #50F
48F2 D0D0 4180 BNE Y92
48F4 E004 4190 Z40 CPX #504
48F6 D004 4200 BNE Z41
48F8 A214 4210 LDX #514
48FA D0C8 4220 BNE Y92
48FC A900 4230 ;
48FE A004 4240 Z41 LDA #500
4900 BE8406 4250 LOOP76 LDY #504
4903 E005 4260 CPX #505
4905 F003 4280 BEQ Z42
4907 18 4290 CLC
4908 6928 4300 ADC #528
490A 88 4310 Z42 DEY
490B 10F3 4320 BPL LOOP76
4330 ;
4340 ;now add bonus if central column is otherwise empty
4350 ;
490D AC6D06 4360 LDY LINARR+10
4910 D012 4370 BNE Y95
4912 AC6E06 4380 LDY LINARR+11
4915 D0D0 4390 BNE Y95
4917 AC7006 4400 LDY LINARR+13
491A D008 4410 BNE Y95
491C AC7106 4420 LDY LINARR+14
491F D003 4430 BNE Y95
4921 18 4440 CLC
4922 6930 4450 ADC #530
4924 BD8906 4460 Y95 STA LPTS
4470 ;
4480 ;now evaluate blocking penalty
4490 ;
4927 A200 4500 LDX #500
4929 BD8406 4510 LOOP72 LDA LV,X
492C C904 4520 CMP #504
492E B01F 4530 BCS Y96
4930 85C5 4540 STA TEMPR
4932 86C6 4550 STX TEMZ
4934 8A 4560 TXA
4935 0A 4570 ASL A
4936 0A 4580 ASL A
4937 65C6 4590 ADC TEMPR
4939 65C5 4600 ADC TEMPR
493B A8 4610 TAY
493C C8 4620 INY
493D B96306 4630 LDA LINARR,Y
4940 F0D0 4640 BEQ Y96
4942 AD8906 4650 LDA LPTS
4945 38 4660 SEC
4946 E920 4670 SBC #520

4948 B002 4680 BCS A91
494A A900 4690 LDA #500
494C BD8906 4700 A91 STA LPTS
494F E8 4710 Y96 INX
4950 E005 4720 CPX #505
4952 D0D5 4730 BNE LOOP72
4740 ;
4750 ;now evaluate vulnerability to penetrations
4760 ;
4954 A000 4770 LDY #500
4956 BC8B06 4780 LOOP54 STY OCOLUM
4959 A200 4790 LDX #500
495B BE8A06 4800 LOOP73 STX COLUM
495E EC8B06 4810 CPX OCOLUM
4961 F021 4820 BEQ NXCLM
4963 BD8406 4830 LDA LV,X
4966 38 4840 SEC
4967 F98406 4850 SBC LV,Y
496A F018 4860 BEQ NXCLM
496C 3016 4870 BMI NXCLM
496E AA 4880 TAX
496F A901 4890 LDA #501
4971 0A 4900 LOOP74 ASL A
4972 CA 4910 DEX
4973 D0FC 4920 BNE LOOP74
4975 85C5 4930 STA TEMPR
4977 AD8906 4940 LDA LPTS
497A 38 4950 SEC
497B E5C5 4960 SBC TEMPR
497D B002 4970 BCS Y32
497F A900 4980 LDA #500
4981 BD8906 4990 Y32 STA LPTS
4984 AE8A06 5000 NXCLM LDX COLUM
4987 E8 5010 INX
4988 E005 5020 CPX #505
498A D0CF 5030 BNE LOOP73
498C C8 5040 INY
498D C005 5050 CPY #505
498F D0C5 5060 BNE LOOP54
5070 ;
5080 ;now get overall line value weighted by danger vector
5090 ;
4991 A6C2 5100 LDX ARMY
4993 AC4806 5110 LDY SEC DIR
4996 D006 5120 BNE Z18
4998 BD014D 5130 LDA IFRN-55,X
499B 4C8549 5140 JMP Z20
499E C001 5150 Z18 CPY #501
49A0 D006 5160 BNE Z19
49A2 BD694D 5170 LDA IFRN-55,X
49A5 4C8549 5180 JMP Z20
49A8 C002 5190 Z19 CPY #502

```



```

49AA D006 5200 BNE Z17
49AC B0D14D 5210 LDA IFRS-55,X
49AF 4CB549 5220 JMP Z20
49B2 B0394E 5230 Z17 LDA IFRW-55,X
49B5 85C5 5240 Z20 LDA TEMPR
49B7 AE8906 5250 LDX LPTS
49BA F013 5260 BEQ Z49
49BC A5C7 5270 LDA ACQLO
49BE 18 5280 CLC
49BF 65C5 5290 LOOP75 ADC TEMPR
49C1 9009 5300 BCC Y34
49C3 E6C8 5310 INC ACCHI
49C5 18 5320 CLC
49C6 D004 5330 BNE Y34
49C8 A9FF 5340 LDA #FFF
49CA 85C8 5350 STA ACCHI
49CC CA 5360 Y34 DEX
49CD D0F0 5370 BNE LOOP75
5380 ;
5390 ;next secondary direction
5400 ;
540F C8 5410 Z49 INY
5420 C004 5420 CPY #304
542F F01F 5430 BEQ Y35
5440 8C4806 5440 STY SECQIR
5450 ;
5460 ;rotate array
5470 ;
5480 A218 5480 LDX #518
5499 B06306 5490 LOOP70 LDA LINARR,X
54DC 9D4A06 5500 STA BAKARR,X
54DF CA 5510 DEX
54E0 10F7 5520 BPL LOOP70
54E2 A218 5530 LDX #518
54E4 BC787A 5540 LOOP71 LDY ROTARR,X
54E7 B04A06 5550 LDA BAKARR,X
54EA 996306 5560 STA LINARR,Y
54ED CA 5570 DEX
54EE 10F4 5580 BPL LOOP71
54F0 4CBF48 5590 JMP Y88
5600 ;
5610 ;
5620 Y35 LDA ACCHI
5630 85CE STA SQVAL
5640 ;
5650 ;get range to closest German into NBVAL
5660 ;
5670 A036 5670 Y65 LDY #536
56F9 A9FF 5680 LDA #FFF
56FB 8D3A06 5690 STA NBVAL
56FE B91B57 5700 LOOP59 LDA ARRIVE,Y
5710 C5C9 5710 CMP TURN

```

```

4A03 F002 5720 BEQ Z45
4A05 B021 5730 BCS Y68
4A07 B90054 5740 Z45 LDA CORPSX,Y
4A0A 38 5750 SEC
4A0B ED3406 5760 SBC TARGX
4A0E 20304D 5770 JSR INVERT
4A11 85C5 5780 STA TEMPR
4A13 B99F54 5790 LDA CORPSY,Y
4A16 38 5800 SEC
4A17 ED3506 5810 SBC TARGY
4A1A 20304D 5820 JSR INVERT
4A1D 18 5830 CLC
4A1E 65C5 5840 ADC TEMPR
4A20 CD3A06 5850 CMP NBVAL
4A23 B003 5860 BCS Y68
4A25 8D3A06 5870 STA NBVAL
4A28 88 5880 DEY
4A29 10D3 5890 BPL LOOP59
5900 ;
5910 ;now determine whether to use offensive or defensive strategy
5920 ;
4A2B A6C2 5930 LDX ARMY
4A2D B06106 5940 LDA IFR-55,X
4A30 85C5 5950 STA TEMPR
4A32 A90F 5960 LDA #30F
4A34 38 5970 SEC
4A35 E5C5 5980 SBC TEMPR
4A37 900C 5990 BCC A40
4A39 0A 6000 ASL A
4A3A 85C5 6010 STA TEMPR
4A3C A909 6020 LDA #509
4A3E 38 6030 SEC
4A3F ED3A06 6040 SBC NBVAL
4A42 8D3A06 6050 STA NBVAL
6060 ;
6070 ;now add NBVAL*IFR to SQVAL with defensive bonus
6080 ;
4A45 AC3A06 6090 A40 LDY NBVAL
4A48 D005 6100 BNE Z24
4A4A 84CE 6110 STY SQVAL
4A4C 4CD64A 6120 JMP EVALSQ
4A4F A4CD 6130 Z24 LDY TRNTYP
4A51 B9B479 6140 LDA DEFNC,Y
4A54 18 6150 CLC
4A55 6D3A06 6160 ADC NBVAL
4A58 A8 6170 TAY
4A59 A900 6180 LDA #500
4A5B 18 6190 CLC
4A5C 65C5 6200 LOOP60 ADC TEMPR
4A5E 9004 6210 BCC Y69
4A60 A9FF 6220 Z22 LDA #FFF
4A62 3003 6230 BMI Y71

```

OK, let's fool the routine

I know that NBVAL<9 for all front line units

this square occupied by a German?
yes, do not enter!!!

```

4A64 88      6240 Y69      DEY      LOOP60
4A65 D0F5    6250      BNE
6260 ;
4A67 18      6270 Y71      CLC
4A68 65CE    6280      ADC      SQVAL
4A6A 9002    6290      BCC      X00
4A6C A9FF    6300      LDA      #$FF
4A6E 85CE    6310 X00      STA      SQVAL
6320 ;
6330 ;extract penalty if somebody else has dibs on this square
6340 ;
4A70 A09E    6350      LDY      #$9E
4A72 B95A7A  6360 LOOP58 LDA      OBJX-55,Y
4A75 CD3406  6370      CMP      TARGX
4A78 D01E    6380      BNE      Y63
4A7A B96153  6390      LDA      OBJY-55,Y
4A7D CD3506  6400      CMP      TARGY
4A80 D016    6410      BNE      Y63
4A82 C4C2    6420      CPY      ARMY
4A84 F012    6430      BEQ      Y63
4A86 B91B57  6440      LDA      ARRIVE,Y
4A89 C5C9    6450      CMP      TURN
4A8B F002    6460      BEQ      Z44
4A8D B009    6470      BCS      Y63
4A8F A5CE    6480 Z44      LDA      SQVAL
4A91 E920    6490      SBC      #$20
4A93 85CE    6500      STA      SQVAL
4A95 4CD64A  6510      JMP      EVALSQ
4A98 88      6520 Y63      DEY
4A99 C037    6530      CPY      #$37
4A9B B0D5    6540      BCS      LOOP58
6550 ;
6560 ;now extract distance penalty
6570 ;
4A9D BD0054  6580 Y60      LDA      CORPSX,X
4AA0 38      6590      SEC
4AA1 ED3406  6600      SBC      TARGX
4AA4 20304D  6610      JSR      INVERT
4AA7 85C5    6620      STA      TEMPR
4AA9 BD9F54  6630      LDA      CORPSY,X
4AAC 38      6640      SEC
4AAD ED3506  6650      SBC      TARGY
4AB0 20304D  6660      JSR      INVERT
4AB3 18      6670      CLC
4AB4 65C5    6680      ADC      TEMPR
4AB6 C907    6690      CMP      #$07
4AB8 9006    6700      BCC      Z48
4ABA A900    6710      LDA      #$00
4ABC 85CE    6720      STA      SQVAL
4ABE F016    6730      BEQ      EVALSQ
6740 ;
4AC0 AA      6750 Z48      TAX

```

this square is too far away

```

4AC1 A901    6760      LDA      #$01
4AC3 0A      6770 LOOP77 ASL      A
4AC4 CA      6780      DEX
4AC5 10FC    6790      BPL      LOOP77
4AC7 85C5    6800      STA      TEMPR
4AC9 A5CE    6810      LDA      SQVAL
4ACB 38      6820      SEC
4ACC E5C5    6830      SBC      TEMPR
4ACE 85CE    6840      STA      SQVAL
4AD0 B004    6850      BCS      EVALSQ
4AD2 A900    6860      LDA      #$00
4AD4 85CE    6870      STA      SQVAL
6880 ;
6890 ;now evaluate this square
6900 ;
4AD6 AC3306  6910 EVALSQ LDY      DIR
4AD9 A6C2    6920      LDX      ARMY
4ADB A5CE    6930      LDA      SQVAL
4ADD CD3106  6940      CMP      BVAL
4AE0 9006    6950      BCC      Y72
4AE2 8D3106  6960      STA      BVAL
4AE5 8C3206  6970      STY      BONE
4AEB C8      6980      INY
4AE9 C004    6990      CPY      #$04
4AEB F006    7000      BEQ      Y73
4AED 8C3306  7010      STY      DIR
4AF0 4C1248  7020      JMP      DRLOOP
7030 ;
4AF3 BD5A7A  7040 Y73      LDA      OBJX-55,X
4AF6 AC3206  7050      LDY      BONE
4AF9 3004    7060      BMI      Y74
4AFB 18      7070      CLC
4AFC 79F27B  7080      ADC      XINC,Y
4AFF 9D5A7A  7090 Y74      STA      OBJX-55,X
4B02 BD6153  7100      LDA      OBJY-55,X
4B05 AC3206  7110      LDY      BONE
4B08 3004    7120      BMI      Y75
4B0A 18      7130      CLC
4B0B 79F17B  7140      ADC      YINC,Y
4B0E 9D6153  7150 Y75      STA      OBJY-55,X
7160 ;
7170 ;
4B11 AD10D0  7180 TOGSCN LDA      TRIG0
4B14 F00C    7190      BEQ      A30
4B16 A908    7200      LDA      #$08
4B18 8D1FD0  7210      STA      CONSOL
4B1B AD1FD0  7220      LDA      CONSOL
4B1E 2901    7230      AND      #$01
4B20 F00B    7240      BEQ      WRAPUP
4B22 CA      7250 A30      DEX
4B23 E037    7260      CPX      #$37
4B25 9003    7270      BCC      Y76

```

Ignore game console if red button is down


```

4C1D 9003      8320      BCC Y87
4C1F 4C2F4B    8330      JMP LOOP62
4C22 60        8340 Y87   RTS

;
8350 ;
8360 ;Subroutine CALIFR determines individual force ratios
8370 ;In all four directions
8380 ;
4C23 A000      8390      CALIFR LDY #500      Initialize vectors
4C25 8C7C06    8400      STY IFR0
4C28 8C7D06    8410      STY IFR1
4C2B 8C7E06    8420      STY IFR2
4C2E 8C7F06    8430      STY IFR3
4C31 8C8C06    8440      STY IFR4
4C34 C8        8450      INY
4C35 84CC      8460      STY RFR
4C37 8D0054    8470      LDA CORPSX,X
4C3A 8D8006    8480      STA XLOC
4C3D 8D9F54    8490      LDA CORPSY,X
4C40 8D8106    8500      STA YLOC
4C43 A09E      8510      LDY #59E
4C45 B91B57    8520      LOOP53 LDA ARRIVE,Y
4C48 C5C9      8530      CMP TURN
4C4A B021      8540      BCS Z07
4C4C B99F54    8550      LDA CORPSY,Y
4C4F 38        8560      SEC
4C50 ED8106    8570      SBC YLOC
4C53 8D8306    8580      STA TEMPY
4C56 20304D    8590      JSR INVERT
4C59 85C5      8600      STA TEMPR
4C5B B90054    8610      LDA CORPSX,Y
4C5E 38        8620      SEC
4C5F ED8006    8630      SBC XLOC
4C62 8D8206    8640      STA TEMPX
4C65 20304D    8650      JSR INVERT
4C68 18        8660      CLC
4C69 65C5      8670      ADC TEMPR
4C6B C909      8680      CMP #509
4C6D B067      8690      BCS Y48
4C6F 4A        8700      LSR A
4C70 85C5      8710      STA TEMPR
;
8720 ;
8730 ;now select which IFR gets this German
8740 ;
4C72 AD8206    8750      LDA TEMPX
4C75 1010      8760      BPL Z00
4C77 AD8306    8770      LDA TEMPY
4C7A 1029      8780      BPL Z01
4C7C A202      8790      LDY #502
4C7E CD8206    8800      CMP TEMPX
4C81 B031      8810      BCS Z02
4C83 A201      8820      LDY #501
4C85 902D      8830      BCC Z02

4C87 AD8306    8840      Z00 LDA TEMPY
4C8A 100E      8850      BPL Z03
4C8C 20324D    8860      JSR INVERT+2
4C8F A202      8870      LDY #502
4C91 CD8206    8880      CMP TEMPX
4C94 B01E      8890      BCS Z02
4C96 A203      8900      LDY #503
4C98 901A      8910      BCC Z02
4C9A A200      8920      Z03 LDA #500
4C9C CD8206    8930      CMP TEMPX
4C9F B013      8940      BCS Z02
4CA1 A203      8950      LDY #503
4CA3 900F      8960      BCC Z02
4CA5 AD8206    8970      Z01 LDA TEMPX
4CA8 20324D    8980      JSR INVERT+2
4CAB A201      8990      LDY #501
4CAD CD8306    9000      CMP TEMPY
4CB0 B002      9010      BCS Z02
4CB2 A200      9020      LDY #500
4CB4 B9DD55    9030      Z02 LDA CSTRNG,Y
4CB7 4A        9040      LSR A
4CB8 4A        9050      LSR A
4CB9 4A        9060      LSR A
4CBA 4A        9070      LSR A
4CBB CD37      9080      Z11 GPY #537
4CBD 900C      9090      BCC Z12
4CBF 18        9100      CLC
4CC0 65CC      9110      ADC RFR
4CC2 9002      9120      BCC Z13
4CC4 A9FF      9130      LDA #5FF
4CC6 85CC      9140      Z13 STA RFR
4CC8 4CD64C    9150      JMP Y48
4CCB 18        9160      Z12 CLC
4CCD 7D7C06    9170      ADC IFR0,X
4CCF 9002      9180      BCC Z05
4CD1 A9FF      9190      LDA #5FF
4CD3 9D7C06    9200      Z05 STA IFR0,X
4CD6 88        9210      Y48 DEY
4CD7 F003      9220      BEQ Z06
4CD9 4C454C    9230      JMP LOOP53
;
9240 ;
4CDC A203      9250      Z06 LDA #503
4CDE A900      9260      LDA #500
4CE0 18        9270      Y37 CLC
4CE1 7D7C06    9280      ADC IFR0,X
4CE4 9002      9290      BCC Y36
4CE6 A9FF      9300      LDA #5FF
4CE8 CA        9310      Y36 DEX
4CE9 10F5      9320      BPL Y37
;
9330 ;
9340 ;
4CEB 0A        9350      ASL A

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```

4CEC 2E8C06 9360      ROL IFRHI
4CEF 0A 9370      ASL A
4CF0 2E8C06 9380      ROL IFRHI
4CF3 0A 9390      ASL A
4CF4 2E8C06 9400      ROL IFRHI
4CF7 0A 9410      ASL A
4CF8 2E8C06 9420      ROL IFRHI
4CFB A200 9430      LDX #00
4CFD 38 9440      SEC
4CFE E5CC 9450 Z16    SBC RFR
4D00 B006 9460      BCS Z14
4D02 CE8C06 9470      DEC IFRHI
4D05 38 9480      SEC
4D06 3004 9490      BMI Z15
4D08 E8 9500 Z14      INX
4D09 4CFE4C 9510      JMP Z16
4D0C 8A 9520 Z15      TXA
4D0D A6C2 9530      LDX ARMY
4D0F 18 9540      CLC
4D10 6D9206 9550      ADC OFR
4D13 6A 9560      ROR A
4D14 9D6106 9570      STA IFR-55,X
9580 ;
9590 ;keep a record of danger vector
9600 ;
4D17 AD7C06 9610      LDA IFR0
4D1A 9D014D 9620      STA IFRN-55,X
4D1D AD7D06 9630      LDA IFR1
4D20 9D694D 9640      STA IFR-55,X
4D23 AD7E06 9650      LDA IFR2
4D26 9D014D 9660      STA IFRS-55,X
4D29 AD7F06 9670      LDA IFR3
4D2C 9D394E 9680      STA IFRW-55,X
4D2F 60 9690      RTS
9700 ;
4D30 1005 9710      INVERT BPL Z46
4D32 49FF 9720      EOR #0FF
4D34 18 9730      CLC
4D35 6901 9740      ADC #01
4D37 60 9750 Z46      RTS
9760 ;
4D38 9770 IFRN      *= **104
4DA0 9780 IFR      *= **104
4E08 9790 IFRS      *= **104
4E70 9800 IFRW      *= **104
4ED8 9810      .END

```

remember strategic situation
average strategic with tactical

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1. Name and APX number of program _____

2. If you have problems using the program, please describe them here.

3. What do you especially like about this program?

4. What do you think the program's weaknesses are?

5. How can the catalog description be more accurate and/or comprehensive?

6. On a scale of 1 to 10, 1 being "poor" and 10 being "excellent", please rate the following aspects of this program?

- _____ Easy to use
- _____ User-oriented (e.g., menus, prompts, clear language)
- _____ Enjoyable
- _____ Self-instructive
- _____ Useful (non-game software)
- _____ Imaginative graphics and sound

7. Describe any technical errors you found in the user instructions (please give page numbers).

8. What did you especially like about the user instructions?

9. What revisions or additions would improve these instructions?

10. On a scale of 1 to 10, 1 representing "poor" and 10 representing "excellent", how would you rate the user instructions and why?

11. Other comments about the software or user instructions:



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