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Our graphics don’t move, they perform.
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put our games into it.

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FROM MATTEL ELECTRONICS®

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* Each sold separately. Some games not yet available.
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Electronic Games
You have journeyed far...
Your starship has landed...
Your adventure has just begun.

You've conquered space, blasting through the asteroid belts, annihilating every obstacle. Now you're there—the misty caverns of Zeron—ready to face the greatest challenge of all. Winged Electrosauri swoop down from above, firing deadly blasts of electromolecular energy. The dread Marsupods lie in wait. One touch of their hideous tentacles can turn you into a glowing skeleton. If you've done well at lesser games, then you may be ready for SPACE CAVERN. But beware...

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Richardson, Texas 75081

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No Knockoffs!

By ARNIE KATZ

It was well over a year ago, back when everyone in the electronic gaming world still knew me as "Frank Laney Jr." that I encountered my first knock-off coin-op machine.

Magazine writers, at least those who have to prowl the field for fresh stories, generally end up spending a lot of time waiting around in airports. A scheduled plane konks out or unscheduled fog rolls in and—presto!—you’re waiting two or three hours until the new departure time.

Waiting can be pretty gruesome even in a large, shop-filled terminal. The hours can creep past with arthritic slowness when a delay strands you at a small field.

I noticed a small knot of people in the back of the dimly lit bar almost as soon as I heard the familiar "wakka-wakka-wakka" issuing from their midst. As my eyes became accustomed to the darkness, I saw that three people were huddled around a cabaret model of a videogame. Two stewardesses and a youngish guy in an airlines uniform were taking turns feeding quarters into the machine.

From the sounds of frustration that drifted across the small room to my perch at the end of the bar, none of them were likely to pose a threat to Bill Heineman or Frank Tetro as arcade aces.

I'm not going to frighten either of these super-gamers, either, but constant exposure to the games and a fair bit of practice have made me more than a match for the average arcader. So I was pretty confident when I sauntered over to where they were playing, jingled the coins in my pocket with undeniable savoir faire, and asked if I could join the informal little competition.

I don't know if it was the look of determination in my eye or the copy of the first issue of Electronic Games tucked under my arm, but they not only invited me to play, but they insisted I should take my turn immediately.

"I love these maze-chase games," I chuckled as I gripped the control stick and began to move the little gobbler around a playfield that somehow didn't seem quite right.

Of course, those extra scrolling tunnels should have warned me. I had barely begun the first round when a goblin that roared through the corridors like it was jet-propelled, barrelled right into my defenseless muncher.

The second "life" wasn't much better. I turned the southwest corner and—no power pill! As my hand hesitated on the lever, the goblins quickly surrounded and dispatched my on-screen surrogate.

As the third round began, I located one of the pulsating energizers and made a bee-line for it. The four goblins lined up behind me, just the way Ken Uston promised they would. I ate the pill and quickly reversed direction, anxious to turn the tables and gobble up a batch of bonus points. The meanies flashed blue once, twice and then—they were back to normal in time to deflate my final gobbler before it could eat even the one directly on its heels.

I don't know whether the machine's nearly indecipherable lettering read "Pick-man", "Puc-man" or "Park-man", but I do know that that was the day I decided that no knock-off machine would ever get another quarter from me.

Knock-offs don't just hurt the manufacturer of the original game, they are bad for the arcaders, too. Almost invariably, the knock-off machine will be a super-tough version of the real thing that simply doesn't give the gamer a fair chance to demonstrate his or her skill.

So I don't mess around with unknown quantities. If I don't see the real coin-op machines, I pour my change back into my pocket and go elsewhere.

Let's save our precious quarters for the genuine article, not a cut-rate copy!
Meet the Challenge..!

Brace yourself for the Video Game Challenge of a lifetime... Spectravision dares you to:
Shoot-it-out with Mugsy, Scarface, Shifty, Lefty, and the deadly Nitro Ed in "Gangster Alley"™
Destroy all alien bases and rescue your comrades in "Planet Patrol"™
Conquer evil forces with your Spectron... while being attacked by Marpods from planet "Tzoris" in "Cross Fire"™
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Direct the amusing Slinky, the "Spectraworm"... ever-growing and under attack from Beeky and Spanky—in "Tapeworm"™
You'll thrill at the challenges that lie before you with Spectravision Video Games—
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- Multi-Skill Levels
- Extraordinary Action and Challenge!

Spectravision Video Games fit Atari® Game Systems and Sears Video Arcade.
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Spectravision is not related to Atari, Inc. or Sears.
ACTIVISION CLOSE-UP

* Already the leading independent producer of game software for the Atari VCS, the folks at Activision have strengthened their grip on the marketplace by adding five new designers and opening an east coast creative design division in New Jersey.

In addition to Kevin Kalkut, John Van Ryzin and Paul Wilson, Activision picked up a pair of extremely promising game rookies, the Kitchen Brothers, Dan and Garry. The Kitchen boys were involved in the development of both Coleco's Donkey Kong and Space Jockey for U.S. Games/Vidtec.

The balance of talents in this mixture of creative personnel indicates a continuing of the quality product Activision has built its reputation upon.

* Meanwhile, one of the "Gang of Four" ex-Atari designers who comprised the original Activision team, with founder Jim Levy, has left the company. Larry Kaplan designed both the first 4K Activision cartridge, Bridge, and one of Activision's most popular titles, Kaboom!

* Co-sponsoring the event with Franklin Music, L. Robert Benjamin & Associates and local radio station WKLS, Activision held the Official Georgia Championships for Kaboom! and Stampede. Beginning April 17th and running through the 25th, the preliminaries were a rousing success, with 16 finalists going on to the Perimeter Mall in North Atlanta to slug it out for State honors.

The winners were Tony Brooks for Kaboom! (logging over 10,000 points) and Phil Pearce at Stampede (roping 22,000 plus points). Congratulations all!

THE COMING OF... THE ATARI FORCE

If Superman, Conan and Spiderman can make the transition from comic books to home videogame cartridges, why shouldn't an equally famous name in the electronic gaming field make it big in the world of four-color panels? According to DC Comics and Atari, there's no reason at all.

Specially marked Atari VCS cartridge packages are including the first issue of a pocket-size full-color 48-page comic book starring the Atari Force. This futuristic adventure strip is written by DC heavies Gerry Conway and Roy Thoma, with illustration by Ross Andru, Dick Giordano and Mike Decarlo.

The Atari Force will soon be rocketing toward new exploits in the science fiction world of 2,005 A.D. The second edition will be distributed along with Atari's much-anticipated Berzerk VCS cartridge, and a third is already planned to accompany the VCS Star Raiders.
Here's a greeting card that's fit for your favorite pac-maniac.

PAC-MANIA STRIKES HALLMARK CARDS

Score another major coup for Pac-Man, which is already the most easily recognized visual symbol in America. The latest development in the galant gobbler's career is that Hallmark has installed Pac-Man departments in its chain of card shops and stocked it with all manner of Pac-Man-inspired goodies.

Among the products featured are a selection of colorful seals which can be used to give packages, notebooks and such that gaming look. Another hot item is the Pac-Man birthday card, which, characteristically, has a large bite taken out of it.

TRON: A DREAM COME TRUE

By ARNIE KATZ

It's hard to imagine someone who could love videogames and not also love Disney Productions' Tron. The question of whether or not to recommend this science fantasy extravaganza simply never arises: No one who regularly reads Electronic Games could possibly restrain themselves from rushing down to their local theater to see this movie.

The strength of Tron is that it takes the wish-dreams of the nation's arcaders and gives them form and substance. According to the film's interior logic, Flynn actually enters an alternate reality inside the computer when the MCP zaps him during the attempted break-in. Yet that reality is, in fact, the stuff of fantasy, the kinds of things many gamers might be thinking about when the electronic action gets hot and heavy. Seeing these head-trips blazing across the big screen has to be a profound experience for any hard-core electronic gamer.

Reams have been—and will be—written about the magnificent special effects which illuminate and energize Tron. All the flash should not, however, obscure the fact that this may well be the best Disney movie since the studio was turning out gems like Sleeping Beauty. While it is far from perfect, Tron has better acting and plotting than any Disney production done in the last decade. Bruce Boxleitner (Tron), Jeff Bridges (Flynn) and David Warner (Dillinger) are effective and convincing. Barnard Hughes once more proves quite adept at playing a Barnard-Hughes-type of character, and Cindy Morgan is at the very least less objectionable than the usual Disney heroine.

In fact, Morgan's persona inside the computer, Yuri, is exactly the sort of ultra-bland women who has become all too familiar in Disney's life-action "comedies". The heavy dramatic scenes involving her are some of the poorest moments in the movie.

The single worst defect in Tron is the abominable editing. It is especially horrendous in the solar sailor sequence. For instance, much is made of the dangerous grid spiders, but they never figure directly in the plot. It would've been an even better movie had it been perhaps 10-15 minutes longer.

Those who enter the theater expecting profound philosophy from Tron are headed for a disappointment. Those who crave a science fantasy to rank with such other mega-hits as Star Wars, The Empire Strikes Back, Superman I and Raiders of the Lost Ark have come to the right place.

These Pac-Man stickers will liven up anyone's correspondence.
Two major coin-op games that have raked in a lot of quarters over the last year or so are now available in stand-alone format, courtesy of Bandai Electronics. The company plans to have both Crazy Climber and Frisky Tom into stores in time for the holiday gift-buying season.

Bandai is also moving forward on other fronts. The most unusual of the products are a pair of solar powered hand-holds. They'll even work indoors next to a light bulb or candle, if the weather is not good enough to go outside into the sunshine.

Photos of readers' best scores are really pouring into the offices of Electronic Games, and the competition among the land's arcade aces is even keener than expected. There are plenty of top players out there, and the rankings listed here show that they're hitting the joystick hot and heavy in a bid for national recognition.

The scores tabulated here reflect the first group of games which the editors of EG selected to kick off this continuing compilation of home videogaming records. We'll be adding more games each month, a few at a time, until we're covering most of what's hot!

To have your gaming achievements recognized in the National Arcade Scoreboard, all you've got to do is follow a few simple rules:

1. Every score must be accompanied by a photograph of the TV screen showing the score. These photos do not have to be of publishable quality, just readable by our judges.

2. All photographs received become the property of Electronic Games and none can be returned.

3. Be sure to include your complete name and address. (We will print only the name and city in the magazine, but we may want to contact high scorers for helpful gaming hints.)

Games currently eligible for the National Arcade Scoreboard are:

- **UFO** (Odyssey)
- **Asteroids** (Atari VCS) — Game #6
- **Grand Prix** (Ativision) — Game #4
- **USAC Auto Racing** (Mattel) — Course #1
- **Galactic Invasion** (Astrocade) — Difficulty #1
- **Spacechase** (Apollo) — Game #1

New additions to the list this month are:

- **Defender** (Atari VCS) — Game #1

---

**The Incredible Wizard** (Astrocade) — One player, Easy Difficulty

**Space Hawk** (Mattel) — Game #1
(Auto-fire is desired)

**Pac-Man** (Atari VCS) — Game #1

---

**UFO/Odyssey/Odyssey²/Game #1**
1. 1,636 — Lee Raymond, no address given
3. 1,461 — Marlon Burns, Chicago, Ill.
4. 1,157 — Shawn Peters, American Fork, Ut.

**Asteroids/Atari/Atari VCS/Game #6**
1. 199,930 — Edward Semrad, Waukesha, Wis.
3. 114,130 — Steven Zadra, Fairbanks, Alaska

**Grand Prix/Activision/Atari VCS-Course #4**
1. 1:14:39 — Mike Ratledge, Charleston, S.C.
2. 1:42:12 — Mark Martell, Brooklyn, N.Y.
3. 1:49:34 — Bong Nguyen, Santa Ana, Ca.

**USAC Auto Racing/Mattel/IntelliVision/Course #1**
1. 2:58 — John Bunk, Johnstown, Pa.
2. 2:59 — Donald Smith, Pease AFB, N.H.
3. 3:02 — Don Gaze, Willowdale, Ontario, Can.

**Galactic Invasion/Astrocade/Astrocade/Difficulty #1**
1. 99,999 — Steve Sabolich, no address given.

**Spacechase/Apollo/Atari VCS/Game #1**
1. 38,500 — Bill Kunkel, Kew Gardens, N.Y.
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Mar Tesoro, Drac is Back, Alien Hell and Maze of Death. . .

ASTRON IV ©1982

An all graphic adventure game for the Atari® 400/800® Home Computer. 16K Cassette 24K Disk

As space warriors of the galaxy you penetrate ASTRON IV® to destroy the pirate asteroid. You battle several types of robots and the deadly ORBITRON with your space vehicle equipped with Z-bolts. You must penetrate four levels of the asteroid destroying the power panels that control the enemy's power. Once the panels are destroyed you must then escape. You may even battle each other for control.

FEATURES

Programmed in Hybrid Basic for fast action.
One or two players. Power stations
Automatic scoring Joystick operated
Bonus Points All Color

WORDMANIA

Wordmania ©1981 is a challenging word game with many unique features.

Players may compete individually or in the two player mode. This program has been developed for ages 5 through adult and will offer a challenge even to the most skilled player.

Wordmania ©1982 has been developed as an educational program in several respects, to improve typing abilities, word recognition, spelling, concentration and make learning fun.

Wordmania ©1982 16 K Cassette 24 K Disk

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Coming Soon . . . LASER ANTS ©1982 and ASTRON IX ©1982

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ATARI AIDS SPECIAL ATHLETES

Earlier this summer, Atari helped some of life’s less fortunate youngsters by participating in the California State Special Olympics (geared specifically to the autistic). The videogame giant contributed coin-op machines and life-sized videogame characters to the festivities.

Atari’s Dig Dug, Pac-Man and other videogame characters marched in the opening parade, as participants lit and carried the Olympic torch.

Atari gave some less fortunate kids a chance to play.

Even Matthew Laborteaux, more commonly known as Albert Ingels from NBC’s “Little House on the Prairie”, assisted at the Atari booth, helping athletes hone their zapping skills.

Laborteaux, in addition to being an avid videogamer, is particularly sympathetic to the Special Olympic’s Superheroes—he is also an autistic child.

Don Osborne, V.P. in charge of the Coin Video Division, presented a whopping $2,500.00 donation to the Special Olympics Committee, on behalf of the company.

THE NATIONAL VANITY BOARD

Today’s Top Coin-op Scores

Electronic Games is proud to announce the creation of the National Vanity Board to identify and honor the nation’s arcade aces. Just as the National Home Arcade (set to debut next month) salutes the achievements of the lords and ladies of livingroom gaming, the National Vanity Board will monitor the triumphs of the kings and queens of the coin-op videogaming world.

EG will update the listings each month based on information provided by game manufacturers, arcade operators and, most importantly, our hundreds of thousands of readers. If you or one of your buddies re-writes the record book for the most popular commercial arcade machines, getting the proper recognition for the new champ is as easy as following these three steps:

1. Set the record.
2. Show the arcade manager on duty your record score and have him (or her) sign the proper portion of the report form—copies or facsimiles are fine.
3. Mail your score report to: Electronic Games, 235 Park Avenue South, Sixth Floor, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Score Report Form

Name of Player (Please Print)

Player’s Address

Name of Game

Score

Name of Arcade

Arcade Address

Arcade Operator’s Signature

Here Are the Arcaders to Beat!

**BATTLEZONE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phoenix (Centuri)</td>
<td>312,355</td>
<td>Keith Wade, Lakewood, Ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armor Attack (Cinematrónics)</td>
<td>319,670</td>
<td>John Hooper, Lakewood, Ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scramble (Stern)</td>
<td>366,030</td>
<td>Matt Wheeler, Buffalo, N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battlezone (Atari)</td>
<td>5,899,000</td>
<td>Mike Johnston, Los Alamitos, Ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pac-Man (Midway)</td>
<td>5,579,350</td>
<td>Paul Pedrian, Cypress, Ca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dig Dug (Atari)</td>
<td>846,840</td>
<td>Peter Fanning, Indianapolis, Ind.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Astro Blaster** (Sega Gremlin)
Phil Iati
Lakewood, Ca.
Record: 64,610

**Star Castle** (Cinematrónics)
Sterling Ouchi
Torrence, Ca.
Record: 710,500

**Missile Command** (Atari)
Joe Fernandes
Artesia, Ca.
Record: 52,246,260

**Crazy Climber** (Taito)
John Shadrick
Los Alamitos, Ca.
Record: 320,750

**Centipede** (Atari)
Sterling Ouchi
Torrence, Ca.
Record: 3,058,437

**Defender** (Williams)
Joe Dearman
Cerritos, Ca.
Record: 24,630,495
Zaxxon is Sega/Gremlin’s space combat game, caused quite a sensation when it first saw the light of day in the commercial arcades. The unorthodox perspective and super-detailed graphics were a much-welcomed breath of fresh air. Some players so love the look of this machine that they hardly even mind getting wiped out even in the opening, sky fortress scenario of the three-part contest.

Now Zaxxon’s dynamic visuals are thrilling millions of people who’ve never had the pleasure of encountering it. In what is believed to be a first in the coin-op game field, Sega is advertising its smash hit title on national television. The commercials, which stress the game’s undeniably high level of excitement, are also intended to make the public more familiar with the Sega/Gremlin brandname.

DEFENDER GRABS TOP SPOT

Pac-Man’s two-month reign as the world’s most popular videogame has ended, but it took the arrival of another Atari-created translation from the coin-op world to topple the gobbler game from its perch. Defender jumped to the head of the line in its very first month of eligibility, with Pac-Man sliding down a notch to second place. Making a strong comeback this month is Mattel’s Astro-smash. After falling off the top ten list in September, this arcade-style Intellivision cartridge zoomed right back into the fifth position. Perhaps this title’s many partisans were too busy watching for pinball last month to send in their ballots.

Other videogames making an appearance for the first time are Yars’ Revenge, Starman, Chopper Command, and Star Strike. Actually, both Yars’ and Star Strike would’ve made it last time, if we had expanded to a “top 15″ last issue instead of this month.

As predicted here, Atari’s ROM cartridge of Pac-Man for its 400 and 800 computer systems has become an instant hit. This home edition, which many feel is the closest approach to the coin-op original, landed in fifth place. Also new on the list are a couple of action games from On-Line Systems—Mouskattack and Crossfire, both of which are available for play on the Apple and Atari microcomputers.

Sometimes, you’ve got to fall before you can rise to ultimate triumph. That’s clearly the case with Tempest. After dropping several positions last month, Atari’s color quads can entry vaulted right into the number one slot, while former champion Pac-Man slipped back to fifth.

The gobble game mania hasn’t died yet, however. Though Pac-Man isn’t the most popular arcade machine any more, Ms. Pac-Man has now joined it in the “top 10″ standings. In fact, combining votes for both games would have resulted in a second-place rating.

A similar case involves Williams’ Defender and its sequel, Stargate. Although the former fell to the ninth spot, the latter made up the slack by entering the list. Adding ballots cast for both together would have put one or the other into fourth place.

TOMYTRONICS UNVEILS TRON

The newest entry in Tomtronics growing line of miniarcade machines is the first Tron-themed game to reach the retail market. (Midway, of course, beat everyone to the punch with its Tron coin-op.) It’s quite a mighty little machine, too, with action that includes Tron, Sark, light cycles and the nefarious Master Computer Program.

Tomy expects to be shipping its Tron stand-alone by the time this issue of Electronic Games magazine reaches the newsstands.
**Most Popular Videogame Cartridges**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>This Month</th>
<th>Last Month</th>
<th>Game</th>
<th>System</th>
<th>Manufacturer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Defender</td>
<td>Atari</td>
<td>VCS</td>
<td>Atari</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pac-Man</td>
<td>Atari</td>
<td>VCS</td>
<td>Atari</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Demon Attack</td>
<td>Atari</td>
<td>VCS</td>
<td>Atari</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Adventure</td>
<td>Atari</td>
<td>VCS</td>
<td>Mattel</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Atmosmash</td>
<td>Intellivision</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mattel</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Yars' Revenge</td>
<td>Atari</td>
<td>VCS</td>
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<td>Starmaster</td>
<td>Atari</td>
<td>VCS</td>
<td>Activity</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Missile Command</td>
<td>Atari</td>
<td>VCS</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td></td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Major League Baseball</td>
<td>Intellivision</td>
<td>Odyssey²</td>
<td>Odyssey</td>
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<td>K.C. Munchkin</td>
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<td>VCS</td>
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<td>Odyssey³</td>
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<td>UFO</td>
<td>Odysseus²</td>
<td>Odyssey²</td>
<td>Odyssey³</td>
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**Most Popular Computer Programs**

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<td>Star Raiders</td>
<td>Atari</td>
<td>400/800</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Missile Command</td>
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<td>Atari</td>
<td>400/800</td>
<td>On-Line</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Castle Wolfenstein</td>
<td>Apple</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>Muse</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Pac-Man</td>
<td>Atari</td>
<td>400/800</td>
<td>Atari</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Empire of the Over-Mind</td>
<td>Atari, Apple II,</td>
<td>TRS-80</td>
<td>Avalon Hill</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Wizardry</td>
<td>Apple II</td>
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<td>Sir-Tech</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Crossfire</td>
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<td></td>
<td>On-Line</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>K-razy Shoot-out</td>
<td>Atari</td>
<td>400/800</td>
<td>K-Byte</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Moustack</td>
<td>Apple II</td>
<td></td>
<td>On-Line</td>
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**Most Popular Coin-Op Videogames**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>This Month</th>
<th>Last Month</th>
<th>Game</th>
<th>Manufacturer</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tempest</td>
<td>Atari</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Donkey Kong</td>
<td>Nintendo</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Zaxxon</td>
<td>Sega/Gremlin</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pac-Man</td>
<td>Namco/Midway</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ms. Pac-Man</td>
<td>Atari</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Centipede</td>
<td>Stern</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Scramble</td>
<td>Williams</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Stargate</td>
<td>Williams</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Defender</td>
<td>Midway</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Galaga</td>
<td>Midway</td>
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**Readers Choose Top Games**

Since mere quantity of play doesn’t necessarily equal actual popularity, Electronic Games bases its standings on the votes of its readers. These lists of most popular games are based on the more than 800 Reader Polls. We update the “picked hits” lists in every issue of Electronic Games. So send in your votes!
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THERE'S $40,000 IN PRIZES!

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Address________________________State_____________________Zip_____________________

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(Valid only with photo)

T-Shirt Size: Child S, M, L, ** Adult S, M, L
I am enclosing my photo and proof-of-purchase seal

Mail to: "Defend Atlantis," P.O. Box 82132, St. Paul, MN 55182

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How to Add a Joystick and Other Frills to Your Mini-Arcade

By HENRY B. COHEN

If you own a Coleco Pac-Man or Galaxian stand-alone arcade machine, chances are good that you're as crazy about it as we EG editors are about ours. Still, wouldn't it be fun to play this mini-maze-chase with a full-size joystick? And let's face it, all those wacka-wacka's can get on anyone's nerves from time to time.

This article will show how, with a minimum of effort, you can modify your Coleco tabletop unit so that it can utilize an Atari-configured joystick. And while we're tinkering, we'll also be adding a volume control and an AC adaptor socket.

If you've never considered the idea of using a videogame controller on a stand-alone, null it over. In our opinion, adding such a joystick is one of the greatest possible improvements anyone could ever make on a portable electronic game. With a real stick in your hand, the days of hunching over the unit or pinching your fingers around the built-in command device will be no more than a mildly painful memory.

These enhancements really heighten enjoyment, too! In a darkened room, the total effect is similar to playing a coin-op machine. The Coleco mini-arcades may be small, but there's nothing tiny about the quality of the actual games.

The total parts cost for this project should run no more than $12.00 a game. Installation will take no more than two hours of your time.

Before heading into details about the Coleco units, a few facts are worth noting. The built-in joysticks are about as good as any to be found in handheld or table top units. It's just that they can tire your fingers after several heavy rounds of play. Metal fatigue is also a consideration. The Coleco joystick switches (and firing buttons) are simply sprung metal which is depressed by the base of the joystick (or firing button) as it is positioned during play. In essence, they use the "tin-can" effect of pushing down on rounded metal and letting the metal spring back. If you keep depressing metal over a long period of time, it begins to lose its springiness. This is why the joystick response of handheld games eventually begins to taper off. The same effect occurs with standardized joysticks, only it takes longer to happen, due to their greater size and beefier parts. Micro switches would work better and last much longer, but their greater cost would raise the price of the game considerably.

The decision about whether to add an AC adapter jack is up to you. Within

(On the left) Here we see the four black wires connected to the correct points on the circuit board for the left-hand joystick operation. (On the right) illustrated in this photo are the correct hook-up points for all three modifications.

a few months, Coleco will be selling a unit called Perma-Power which works with its portable Arcade machines. If you already own an AC adapter you might wish to add the jack to your Coleco games. If not, you may want to wait and purchase the factory device when it becomes available. The Perma-Power unit will work without any modifications whatsoever.

Before heading out to the store for
parts, read these warnings. One, any modification voids the manufacturers guarantee. Unless you’re willing to risk an accident, do not alter these games until the end of the 90-day grace period. Even though these modifications can in no way harm the machine, Coleco may not service a unit that has been “tampered with”. Two, you must possess rudimentary electronic skills, specifically soldering, before you perform the recommended surgery. While some connections may be crimped, wiring to the printed circuit board must be soldered. Either learn how to do it, or find a friend who can solder for you.

Whether or not you can solder, you can cut/drill or punch the needed cutouts in the cabinet and mount the parts yourself. This requires mechanical aptitude, not electronic ability.

Before beginning work, assemble both the parts you’ll need and the appropriate tools. A 30-watt soldering iron, solder, long nose and diagonal pliers, screwdrivers, knife, drill and bits should get you through. It’s also a good idea to have regular Scotch tape and electricians tape on hand and a set of soldering aids.

Parts you’ll need a 9-pin male connector, often referred to as a DBC 9P. If this designation draws blanks at the store, ask for an Atari joystick male socket. That should work. Along with the socket you’ll have to buy nine “solder type” pins for the socket and mounting hardware for the volume control, you have a choice. EG has elected to use a high-low volume switch. This is simply an SPST (single pole/single throw) on-off switch with a resistor wired across it. You may use this design or buy a standard rotary volume control. The latter is called a potentiometer.

If you purchase the switch, Radio Shack’s 275-324 or equivalent is recommended. If you opt for total volume control, any 30K-ohm potentiometer will do as long as it fits into the games cabinet. The coaxial adapter jacks used in this modification are Radio Shack number 274-1549.

You may, of course, use these same jacks, or any others that fit your AC adapter. Just be sure to get the kind that are always on, so that when you remove the adapter plug, the batteries will take over. For resistance across the volume control switch, a 15K ohm will do, or you may experiment starting at about 10K ohms and working up to 20 or 25K ohms. The higher the resistance, the lower the volume.

Because the games operate on very low voltage, heavy gauge of wire are not needed. In fact, they may not fit
into the game cabinet and may put too much of a strain on the printed circuit board. For this reason light gauges are the order of the day, 24-28 gauge stranded will be fine. Try to get an assortment of colors as this will make circuit tracing easier should the unit ever need service. We advise you to get red, blue, black and yellow. The final installation will look far more professional if the wiring is color coded.

Once you have assembled the required parts and tools you are ready to begin. Keep in mind that these modifications are, at least electronically speaking, easy to make. Do not, however, rush them. If you do, you might damage the circuit board or mislocate a part so that it doesn’t fit properly. Think things through as the work proceeds, and your modifications will proceed smoothly and look and perform as though installed by a professional.

Begin by removing the five Philips head screws that hold the game together. They are all mounted at the bottom of the unit. Do not remove the screws that hold the cover of the machines to their faceplates, located under the game controller label.

Carefully finesse the game apart. Take your time, it will come. Place it on the table before you.

Decide where you would like to mount each jack and switch. We have positioned the joystick socket on the lower right, the AC adapter jack on the lower left and the volume control switch on the right hand side of the speaker device. This configuration works well, unless you are going to wire in two joystick sockets. In that case, the lower right and left will have to be used for this purpose and the AC jack put elsewhere. This example only shows the wiring of the primary controller and does not provide the pin locations you would need for the other socket. If you want both, we will tell you how to figure out the wiring plan.

Mounting the volume control switch and AC jack is a simple drilling job. To cut the hole for the joystick socket is a bit tricky. We’ve found that the easiest way is to first place masking tape on the area where the socket will be located. This trick allows you to trace the outline of the socket before you cut the plastic. Or you may simply trace the outline of the socket directly on the plastic with an Exacto knife. Be careful with this tool as it is razor sharp and you can’t play any games without your fingers.
Once you've traced the outline, drill a series of small holes within the space you've drawn until the knife can be used for final trimming, or you can use the knife exclusively for cutting the hole. This latter method works but it is slow and tedious. Once the hole is cut through, a small nail file can do the final finishing. If you err and make the hole too large, you can always mount the socket from the outside in (the wrong way, but it works), rather than the preferred, inside out. At least you can disguise small miscalculations in this manner.

Once all the holes are cut and drilled, it's time to wire the parts. Don't mount them at this time as soldering is easier if the parts can be moved about as necessary.

We have illustrated the wiring on a Pac-Man, not a Galaxian. For the AC adapter jack and volume control, the wiring plan is the same for either unit. Only the joysticks are wired differently.

At the center of the right-hand (facing you) joystick, switch 2, there is a series of printed circuit wiring connections that attaches all innermost switch contacts to the other. This connection's called a "ground". Near switch 2, there are four numbered pin connections: 1, 2, 3 and 4. To any one of the ground points, and to each of the numbered pins, solder a 10-in. length of (preferably black) wire. To the other end of each of the five wires carefully solder one of the pins that fits the Atari joystick socket. If you turn on the game after completing this wiring stage, you may actuate the controls of the game, as though using the joystick, by touching any of the wires coming from a numbered switch pin to the wire connected to ground. This is the same as throwing one of the joystick's switches. It is also, and most importantly, the process by which you can determine which wire goes to which pin of an Atari controller. On all Atari joysticks, the ground wire is connected to pin number "8". By pushing the ground wire pin into pin 8 of the Atari joystick and experimenting with the other wires while the game is "on", you can see which wire is effected by which switch in the joystick and change wires (except ground to pin 8) until you get the proper response. Try a game this way to insure that all pin connections are working properly. Once you are certain of the pin connections (see illustrations), install the pins in their appropriate positions in the nine-pin socket. Use a soldering aid or thin brad for this purpose. Force the wires into the socket with some effort, then mount the nine-pin socket, with wires attached, permanently to the game console. Every 2 in. or so wrap the five controller wires with black electrician's tape.

You have just built your first cable. Congratulations! For Galaxian, the joystick wiring procedure is just about the same as for Pac-Man, but the pin numbers are different, and there are fewer wires to trouble you. Now that you know how to wire and check controller cabling, you can use the same routine to install the right-hand joystick.

This method works for most handheld or tabletop games.

Here's a close-up of the correct assembly shown atop the previous page. Note where connectors meet.

Installing the volume control is even easier. Simply locate the two speaker wires and cut one of them about 3 in. from the speaker. Do not cut the other wire. Each end of the speaker wire should be stripped and soldered to the terminals of the volume control switch, and the resistor should be soldered across the two switch contacts (see illustration). In effect, when the switch is "off", the resistor completes the audio circuit by shorting out the switch while cutting down the voltage that reaches the speaker. This, of course cuts down on volume. When the switch is "on", it short's out the resistor and restores full volume. If you omit the resistor entirely, the switch will act as an "on/off" device.

Those desiring full control of volume can use a potentiometer (variable resistor) instead of the resistor/switch arrangement just described. In that case, simply solder one end of the cut speaker wire to either of the end terminals of the "pot". The other wire is soldered to the center connector.

To install the AC adapter jack, solder a short length of red wire to the terminal coming from the center pin of the jack. Connect the other end of this lead to the terminal of the battery-holder that is wired to the circuit board with a red wire.

The blue wire running from the battery-holder to the circuit board must be cut. Connect the end that comes from the battery pack to the terminal of the adapter jack that is sandwiched between the two plastic insulators. The blue wire from the circuit board is then connected to the remaining contact on the jack which should be touching the metal casing of the jack. When testing this circuit the AC adapter may work fine but the batteries don't power the unit. If that occurs, you may have to bend a little metal in the jack which is pushed aside by the AC adapter plug. It's a minor mechanical adjustment, not a major calamity. A quick look should reveal exactly where the source of the problem is. Slight pressure on the offending contact will set things straight immediately. It's almost harder to explain than to do.

Remember, that the factory wiring isn't going to be long enough to allow you to make all connections without additional wire. Think each step through before you cut, and use the factory wiring to your best advantage. Supplement it as needed with 24-28 gauge stranded wire. If a factory wire is to be replaced, carefully unsolder it from its source and discard it. Do not splice wires together; only use the proper and complete length for each wiring job. The results will look better, and there will be less possibility of wiring failure. Also, to make soldering to the circuit board a lot easier, use Scotch tape to hold down wires in their proper positions before applying heat.

Lastly, these kinds of modifications can be made to any handheld or tabletop game, assuming there's enough room to hold the parts. If you have a favorite, try to wire an external joystick socket or switch and let us know the results. See if you don't agree that an external joystick and volume control add a new dimension to these Coleco games.

WIRING DIAGRAMS ON PAGE 66
Cherio, gamesters, it’s the jolly old Game Doctor here to answer your questions and solve your dilemmas about the sometimes confusing world of electronic gaming. Fall breezes are beginning to blow, but we would be quite comfortable in my climate-controlled office. Of course, you’d be much warmed if you won an official Electronic Games T-shirt for sending in the month’s most interesting query.

Taking a giant step toward true sartorial splendor this month is Jimmy Trotter of Kenosha, Wis., who asked something that many Atari VCS owners may have always wondered about. So, take it away, Jimmy!

Q: As an Atari VCS owner, I am curious as to why the company has changed its console switch positions. On my system, there are four switches in front with the two difficulty selectors on the rear panel. My friends who own Atari units all have six switches on the front. Do I have an older model or a newer one?

A: Actually, Jimmy, you’re the lucky owner of the latest in the Atari 2600 VCS series, though this medicine man has a preference for the older models. The reason for the change is simple engineering efficiency. It’s much easier for the difficulty switches to be routed through the rear of the console, nearer the joystick/paddle inputs. Other than that, the interior is exactly the same. The only problem with the new model, of course, is that you may forget having set a difficulty switch and, not being able to see it, may experience some heavy-duty hassles in your game play before realizing that you’ve got the handicap on!

Q: We own an Atari VCS and it has recently begun playing by itself, even without the joysticks plugged in!

A: In Bowling, for example, you hit reset and the bowler throws the ball. Plugging in the joysticks allows you to curve the ball.

(from Joe Benedict, Aurora, IL)

Q: Inside your VCS are numerous devices which connect with the pins found at the end of your controller plugs, allowing signals transmitted by, say, the action button, to be (heh, heh) “triggered”.

A: It appears that your system is locked into a position where the microprocessor thinks the action button is constantly being depressed. Looks like the VCS is ready for a trip back to the shop for some I/O repairs. Of course, you could always just keep on playing "automatic bowling". No, I didn’t think so.

Q: While I was playing Intellivision’s Space Battle something very unusual happened. After I had attacked and successfully destroyed an alien squadron, a portion of that defeated squadron stayed on the radar screen. After I re-engaged with the destroyed fleet, there were no ships to fight. This "empty" squadron ended up destroying my Mothership! Wha’ happened?

(from Brian Alexander, L.A., CA)

A: Unless this is a chronic problem, the Doctor's guess would be that the game program didn't load properly into the computer. In other words, even though those enemy ships had been blown up, the information was not being relayed to the microprocessor due to the incompleteness of the program. So your Intellivision still registered those ships in its memory bank and sent 'em on ahead to wipe out your poor, dear mama craft.

Programs on ROM cartridges, however, load incompletely so infrequently that incidents such as this are moderately rare,—though indisputably frustrating.

Q: Any plans for VCS versions of Tempest and Star Raiders? Also, can the Supergame (5200) controllers be adapted to the VCS (2600)?

(from Eugene Chong, Ont., Canada)

A: Long ago the Doctor learned never to say never when it comes to VCS designers adapting sophisticated coin-op hits into home format, but a VCS version of Tempest would be an incredible design challenge. But how about some good news? A VCS version of the Atari 400/800 computer smash, Star Raiders, will be in the stores this year! The game not only employs joysticks, but uses the keypad controllers with Intellivision-style overlays that will allow gamers to enter the many sophisticated commands involved in this classic SF strategy and
not be able to play VCS games on the new system—which, at last report, is being referred to as the Atari 5200—or use the souped-up 5200 games on the VCS.

There is, however, a totally unconfirmed rumbling regarding a VCS "emulator" such as the peripheral attachment ColecoVision is promising for its game system. Once this is plugged into the 5200, VCS cartridges would plug into it, in turn, allowing the 5200 to run the games Atarians already own. Again, this is still firmly in the realm of pie-in-the-sky speculation.

Q: After reading in EG about the new Intellivoice unit for the Intellivision, I was wondering whether the game cartridges for the regular and voice units can be interchanged. I realize the regular games won’t talk, but will it damage the cartridge in any way?

A: Compatibility, compatibility—my joystick for some compatibility! No, Terry, those games you’ve been playing on your master component won’t work with the voice module, though this is a moot point since the Intellivoice plugs and unplugs with the same ease as an ordinary cartridge. New, special (and non-compatible) cartridges must be purchased for voice-capability.

Hmm, must be an echo in here. Or maybe it’s that “deja vu” stuff. To answer your question, Jeffrey, you will
Apologia: A recent installment of "Insert Coin Here" made mention of the fact that a new game by Pacific Novelty, Thief, attained its marvelous voice-over through the use of an innovative new phonetic voice chip from Texas Instruments. This information was conveyed to the author by yours truly, and a number of professional designers who shall remain nameless (but not unpunished!)

Though such a chip does exist, and will soon be featured in coin-op and perhaps even home videogames, it was not employed in Thief. This coin-op utilizes a tape loop voice-over to simulate the sound of a police dispatcher leading his men in pursuit of the felonious protagonist.

In any case, everyone from Pacific Novelty to coin-op repairmen have called us on the carpet for this one. Ho, boy. Sorry.

And while we're covering blunders, the munchers do not slow down when passing through the escape tunnels in K.C. Munchkin, scolds Chris Glasser, and he's right, too. Also, Trickshot is not the billiard game with the most cue positions (16). Odyssey's Pocket Billiards has 24 positions, but no english. I'm telling ya, there's nothing keeps us on our toes here at EG like our eagle-eyed readers. If we miss anything, there's bound to be someone out there—programmer or hobbyist or both—more than happy to point it out in loving detail. And that's the way we like it. Keeps us on our toes. Way to go, Chris.

As the Game Doctor goes into the study to shine up my monitor for some video golf, I'd like to turn the remainder of the column over to EG's Technical Director, Henry B. Cohen. Since Henry's "Test Lab" report on repairing the VCS appeared in our March issue, he's gotten numerous requests for further information. In response to this, he'd like to explain a few things to those folks who wrote in. So take it away, Henry...

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**VCS DISTRESS ARTICLE:**

*An After-thought*

By HENRY B. COHEN

In response to the many EG readers who wrote concerning various aspects of the Atari VCS repair article I would like to address the following:

- Whether or not such simple repairs exist for other game systems is not known by EG—yet. Only the service technicians can answer that question, and if any are readers, they are invited to contact the magazine and reveal their secrets.

Lastly, short of joining the repair departments of these companies, I know of no schools that teach home videogame repair techniques. Each system is vastly different from the others and is parts-specific. You just can't get replacement parts for most game systems anywhere, like you can for many of the commercial arcade machines. As EG discovers other quick-fix plans, we will print these techniques. Simple procedures using common parts are the watch-words. And again, the VCS repair described in the article applies to the early models of the 2600. It was said to be the most common failing of these units, except for controller malfunctions.

---

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The Apple II is one of the most versatile micro computer systems ever developed. The Apple is a 6502-based machine with either Applesoft or Integer Basic built-in and, therefore, always available. Integer Basic is only available in the older versions of the Apple whereas Applesoft is found in the newer edition.

The most significant thing about the Apple is the tremendous amount of software available. Almost any arcade game has been, or shortly will be, written for the Apple. And there’s an excellent supply of business and home oriented software.

The Apple is also very easy to modify to fit your own personal needs via the eight peripheral ports located in the interior of the unit. The first port, known as port #0, is used exclusively for a RAM or ROM card to expand memory capabilities beyond 48K. Ports 1-7 are used for disk interfaces, printer interfaces, speech cards, temperature probes, modem cards, hard disk interfacing. Z-80 cards, 8088 cards and anything else you could possibly imagine. The game I/O port can support up to two joysticks or four paddles for game playing.

The two basics, Integer and Applesoft, are not compatible with each other so programs written in one BASIC will not work in a machine equipped with the other type of BASIC. The way around this drawback is either to get a ROM card that has the other basic on it or get a RAM card and load the other basic into this card via disk or tape. The two methods require the purchase of special cards which is a pain in the pocketbook. The RAM card itself is very versatile, because you can load PASCAL or your program into its memory, giving the Apple 64K instead of 48K.

The keyboard closely resembles a standard typewriter keyboard with the addition of several keys. A bad thing about the keyboard is the fact that the reset key is just above the return key.

This greatly increases the chance of making a tragic error. The keys are adequate for game playing, but it is still better to use a joystick or paddle for action games.

The Apple has two low-resolution graphics screens and two high-res graphics screens. The low-res picture screens are best suited for simple drawings and pictures with varied colors. The high-res picture screen is perfect for depicting game battlefields and detailed illustrations, but there are only six basic colors in hi-res instead of 16 for low-res. So the choice is simple: If you want color use low-res, if you want detail use high-res. (Some games, like the Hi-res Adventures by On-Line Systems, can give you both detail and color on the hi-res screen.

When in the text mode, the system’s display can show 24 lines of 40 characters each in black and white. The Apple can also support lower-case letters with a lower-case adapter.
Sorry, no color for the text screen.

The feature that raises this computer above others is the built-in assembler and dis-assembler. This program allows the user to directly access memory for BASIC with one command. It makes machine language programming much easier and simpler than ever before. The dis-assembler is used to read what is in the memory, whereas the assembler is used to write a machine language program by typing the special commands the 6502 can understand. A trace function in the dis-assembler permits computerists to follow your program and see what it does; in other words you could find out where and how your program bombs.

Most of the software for the Apple is stored on disk. If you don't have a disk drive, you're at the mercy of those suppliers who also put their programs on cassette tape. The Apple is essentially disk-oriented, because many, if not all programs are of substantial memory size and would take forever to load on cassette. There is even a small-scale war going on between companies making software on disks that you can't duplicate and software pirates who are finding ways to copy the uncopiable. (Eventually, it seems the pirates get their way, because few programs remain uncopied for long.

The cassette I/O is located in the rear of the unit, and the port broadcasts at 300 baud. Three-hundred baud is a very slow speed in comparison to other systems that have cassette I/O.

Any Apple II is the perfect hunting ground for hardware "hackers". Every component is clearly marked and labeled on the main printed circuit board. Complete schematics are found in the manual that comes with the
APPLE II AT A GLANCE
Price: $1430.00 (32K), $1530.00 (48K)
CPU: 6502 Microprocessor
Colors: 16-color low-resolution graphics, 6-color hi-res graphics
Sound: Single tone generator with speaker inside computer
Languages: Pascal, BASIC, Cobol, Assembler, Forth, FORTRAN, Pilot
(note that some languages require the language card $495)
ROM: 12K
RAM: 48K
Special Features: Built-in Assembler and Dis-assembler for Assembly
language programming.
Monitor: Uses standard video monitor or can be used with a home TV
with purchase of an RF modulator ($40).
Games: These include Ultima, Taxman (Pac-Man), Gorgon, Horizon
V, Night Crawler, Sneakers, Bug Attack and Time Zone (a 6 disk long
adventure).

Apple II computer, so minor trouble-
shooting isn’t much of a problem.
The switching power supply is in a
metal case just left of the main board.
The metal box is there to shield against
interference from the power unit. It’s
not recommended to do any kind of
work on any circuit board without first
pulling the plug.
It is good to know that the Apple
Computer Company is continually
making new software and hardware
for the Apple II (and its new system the
Apple III). Overall, the Apple II is prob-
ably the best personal computer on the
market today. Massive software and
hardware research and development
means that the Apple II will not be-
come forgotten for some years to
come.
**Computer Glossary**

**Auxiliary Storage:** Devices used for saving programs when the system itself is turned off. Since RAM loses its contents when the machine is powered down and ROM can only be programmed by the factory, auxiliary storage keeps programs between operating sessions. It can't be used instead of RAM or ROM, however, since it doesn't operate as fast as the CPU.

**CPU:** Central Processing Unit. This is the microprocessor—or electronic brain, if you will—that lies at the heart of every computer.

**Disk Drive:** An auxiliary storage device that works like a cross between a phonograph and a tape recorder. By using plastic disks coated with a magnetic surface, such drives are faster and more reliable than cassette storage.

**Interface:** The part of the computer that permits the attachment of peripheral devices. These include cassette recorders, joysticks and a connection for a TV set or monitor.

**Modem:** Modulator-Demodulator. It is a piece of equipment that allows computers to communicate with each other over telephone lines.

**Interpreter:** This translates programs from human-readable form into a series of codes the computer can understand. This makes using a computer a lot simpler for first-time programmers.

**RAM:** Random Access Memory. This is the internal memory the computer actually uses when running a program. It can be revised or read an infinite number of times.

**ROM:** Read Only Memory. This type of memory is also internal to the system, but it cannot be altered by the computer operator. Its contents are fixed at the factory and can't be changed. Most computer games bought in ready-to-play form fall into this category.
SERIOUSLY, FOLKS

In "Readers Replay" in the June issue of Electronic Games, you stated that the new Atari adventure entitled Raiders of the Lost Ark had previously been dubbed Foxbat.

In actuality, Foxbat had absolutely nothing to do with Raiders. This is an original cartridge written by the same programmer/designer—or "software chef" as he would say—who conceived and programmed Yars Revenge.

Karen Johnson
Atari, Inc.
Sunnyvale, CA

Ed: The comment to which you refer was in the nature of a jest, referring to the way announced schedules and actual production sometimes diverge. Foxbat, obviously, is a modern-era air combat game that is far, far from the setting of Raiders of the Lost Ark.

TAKE THE SHIRT OFF OUR BACK

In your second issue, you asked, in the Reader Poll, if readers would like an Electronic Gaming club. Has there been any further word on this?

Also, are EG T-shirts going to be made for readers?

Ernest Sevener
East Detroit, MI

Ed: Response to the idea of a club was very positive, but we are wary of rushing such a project. When Electronic Games sponsors a club, you can guess that it won't just be a device for separating gamers from their hard earned money. When we're ready with something good, you'll see an announcement. And speaking of announcements, look elsewhere in this issue for information on ordering T-shirts.

HUNTING FOR EASTER EGGS

I recently purchased Yars' Revenge and, true to Atari's claim, there is a secret message in it. Six letters—HSWWSH—appear on the scoring screen when it's found. These are the game designer's initials printed normally and then backwards. Also, the

YARS' REVENGE

game seems to stop once the message is discovered.

I'd also like to say that your magazine is the best in the field of electronic games.

Please give more information about the new ColecoVision. It seems to be a great machine, especially with that Atari adapter.

Jim Lazar
Port Washington, MI

Ed: Look for a complete analysis of ColecoVision in the December Electronic Games.

SELLING YOUR PROGRAM

I have programmed a game on my VIC-20 computer. What can I do with it?

I also have an idea that would make the Intellivision controllers better, like putting a joystick on the disk.

John Fitzpatrick
Summit, NJ

Ed: While most companies are reluctant to get involved with gamers who merely have an idea for a program, those who go the next step and actually produce a finished, playable game generally get a warmer reception. If you've got a VIC-20 game with commercial potential, your next move should be to approach either Commodore or one of the independent companies making software for this computer system.

Incidentally, you're not the only one with ideas about improving the Intellivision controllers. Several designs have already crossed this desk, and at least two companies intend to manufacture such enhancements.

COMPATIBILITY REVISITED

I just bought your magazine today, and I think it's great! I am an Intellivisionist, and I read in "Readers Replay" that Imagic is going to make the first Intellivision-compatible cartridge. What does that mean?

Tod DiPasquale
(No address given)

Ed: Here's the lowdown on compatibility. Each of the videogame systems—Atari VCS, Mattel Intellivision, Odyssey, Odyssey², Astrocade, and so on—can only use the cart expressly designed for it. That is, you can't jam a VCS-compatible cartridge
Gamers Hit Parade... One Call Gets It All!

Intellivoice

Space Spartans
Bomb Squad • B-17 Bomber
TRON Solar Sailor

Activision

Star Master
Chopper Command
Pitfall
Megamania
Pitfall • Stampede

Imagic

Cosmic Ark
Atlantis
Star Voyager
Demon Attack
Swords & Serpents
Fire Fighter
Riddle of the Sphinx
Atlantis
Demon Attack

Parker Brothers

Frogger
Star Wars
The Empire Strikes Back

Vidtec

Space Jockey
Word Zapper
Commando Raid
Towering Inferno

Spectravision

Planet Patrol
Gangster Alley

Intellivision

What's New?

Utopia
New Dungeons & Dragons
Lock 'N Chase • Frog Bog
TRON Maze-A-Tron

Colecovision

Donkey Kong
Donkey Kong

Atari CX-2600

United Video of America
P.O. Box 7333, Newport Beach, CA 92660
1-(800)245-1111
In Calif: 1-(714) 955-2252
into the slot of an Intellivision and expect anything much to happen. Independent software companies (meaning, in general, those which do not have a hardware gaming system) will usually choose one or two systems for which to make games. Imagic started with a trio of games usable on the Atari, but the company plans to make games for the Intellivision and Odyssey² as well. When Imagic's Demon Attack reaches the stores, it will most likely have the honor of being the first game cartridge for the Intellivision not produced by Mattel itself - that is, unless Coleco or Activision get their Intellivision-compatible games in the stores first.

NEEDED:

IN-STORE DEMOS

I have enjoyed EG for several issues now, and I feel a few comments are in order. The "Test Lab" column in your July '82 issue was invaluable in hooking up my Atari VCS to my cable-ready television. The television was about one week old when your issue arrived, and up to that point, local video retailers had been no help in finding an in-line cable hook-up. The cable A/B switch with RCA-to-F adaptor was just what I needed (and thanks for the Radio Shack part number). The timing of this issue and my new set was uncanny.

With all the new cartridges becoming available for the various home videogame systems, one common problem shared by most of your readers is that very few retail outlets are willing to demonstrate all of the new titles. The more you can reproduce screen graphics and describe game action, the better. Thanks for reading my comments, and keep up the good work.

William Kates
Ambler, PA

Ed: Unfortunately, many large discount and department stores don't have the physical set-up - or, in some cases, the trained personnel - to provide extensive in-store demonstrations of new games. EG tries to fill the knowledge gap by presenting carefully considered reviews of new games as well as screen visuals. Sometimes, in the past, it hasn't been possible to get as many playfields as you - and we - would like. In response to the readers' overwhelming desire for more playfields, we've made some arrangements that are now putting more screens onto the pages of this magazine than ever before.

MORE REVIEWS WANTED

I love your magazine and have purchased every issue. However, there is one correction I might suggest. I own an Atari VCS and thus enjoy your "Programmable Parade" department. This treasured section has been reduced, not in quality but in quantity. In the first issue, there were 12 cartridges described, but in the fifth issue only five were discussed.

Please, don't cut down this section any more! It adds so much to your great magazine.

Jim Caram
Erie, PA

Ed: It's true that we did trim Programmable Parade a bit after the first issue, but the coming flood of new VCS titles is causing us to add extra pages and expand coverage. Rest assured, EG will review as many videogames as the manufacturers publish.

ON THE RIGHT TRACK

The June issue was the first I have purchased. It really blew me away to see all of the forthcoming games for my Atari VCS. Of course, I may have to give up eating to pay for them all, and sleeping to have time to play them all.

I would like to see someone design a roller ball controller to plug into the Atari. I am very impressed by the one used in the Centipede game. A local pharmacy operates a cartridge rental service, which gives me the opportunity to evaluate cartridges that interest me without paying them. I realize that this is probably not a widespread practice in other areas, but it should be. They charge $3.50 per week, plus 50¢ extra for each day over a week.

Ronald Holder
Bridgman, MI

Ed: You're not the only one who'd like one of those neat track-ball controllers for home systems, Ron. Several companies will be bringing out VCS-compatible versions of this type of command device within the next couple of months.

And that wraps up the letters for this issue of Electronic Games. We'd also like to thank the many readers whose excellent letters just couldn't be squeezed into the available space. Remember, if you've got a comment about one of our articles or features, or if it's just something about gaming you want to get off your chest, this is the column for your thoughts and opinions.
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Here Are the Cartridges We'll Soon Be Playing

by ARNIE KATZ & BILL KUNKEL

hat a difference a couple of years make! Videogamers used to bite their nails down to the quick in anticipation of each new cartridge release. Such behavior was only to be expected, of course. There were not many new cartridges coming out and the existing game libraries were still small enough that every additional title was a landmark event.

Over the next six months, arcaders' biggest problem won't be locating enough new games to scratch that videogaming itch, but rather, finding some way to store all the new ones! Manufacturers are expecting to sell more than twice as many videogame cartridges this year compared to last—that's more than 60 million games—but there will be decidedly more different cartridges competing for the electronic gaming dollar. Owners of the Atari VCS, for instance, will be able to choose from among 100 games making their debut in 1982. Prospects for the Intellivision aren't quite that lush, but with companies like Activision, Coleco and Imagic getting into the business of making games for the Mattel machine, owners of that system won't exactly be hurting.

The most exciting Atari VCS development is the Supercharger from a new West Coast company called Arcadia. It's a RAM, not a ROM cartridge, such as the ones on which game programs are currently encoded. It has the effect of greatly improving the on-screen graphic resolution of the VCS while also making it possible to have more objects whizzing around the screen at the same time without producing the flickering that mars some of the more ambitious VCS-compatible games.

Even as Supercharger bids fair to keep the VCS alive and kicking for at least several years to come, Atari is now ready to bring out its much-discussed Supergame, now also

will also be targeting this new market in the near future.
known as the 5200. There'll be a host of new games especially designed for the unit, too, including an absolutely sensational version of Pac-Man.

Coleco's new system will probably turn out to be the Supergame's most potent competitor at the premium-priced end of the spectrum. The company expects to have units and compatible cartridges in the stores by the time you're reading this issue of EG. Donkey Kong will be the game packaged with each ColecoVision. Coleco is also steaming ahead with its plans to produce cartridges for both the Atari VCS and Mattel Intellivision systems.

Another new system is the Emerson Arcadia 2001. It is a standard programmable system (4K resident memory or less with low-resolution graphics), with a couple of dozen game cartridges ready for play. It is expected to sell for under $200.00, quite a bargain for those looking to get into home arcading for the first time.

Vec-Trex, by GCE, is yet another stunning new game machine. You won't need the family TV set for this one, though, because it is built around a black and white vector graphics monitor that produces super visuals on a par with such coin-op classics as Asteroids. Look for a complete—and exclusive—profile of Vec-Trex and seven of its game cartridges in the November issue of Electronic Games.

Talking videogames will be a big item soon. Both Mattel and Odyssey will be bringing out voice synthesis modules for their systems in the very near future. And naturally, there will be games available for both systems which will capitalize on their ability to speak recognizable words and sentences. Atari, not to be left out, is mulling the idea of adding a voice synthesizer to its line of 5200 gadgets.

Now, here's the company-by-company rundown on what the videogame makers have planned for all of us in the near future:

**ATARI**

The number-one videogame company has been very busy lately, producing both a new, more sophisticated game playing system, the 5200, and a raft of cartridges for the VCS, including at least one remake of an old title (a new baseball simulation) and a game based on a program designed for the 400/800 computer series, Star Raiders. The latter title uses an Intellivision-style overlay and the old keypad controllers in conjunction with the joystick, allowing gamers to use shields, computer tracking and make hyperspace jumps from a cosmic grid.

Initial releases for the 5200, which is non-compatible with either the VCS or the 400/800 computers, will include a dozen titles evenly mixed between super-realistic sports simulations and popular arcade titles such as Missile Command, Pac-Man and Centipede. Also on display was a special trac-ball controller for the 5200.

**INTELLIVISION**

Besides Intellivision-compatible cartridges from Imagic, Activision and Coleco, Mattel Electronics itself is releasing a swarm of new titles. These include: Frog Bog, Utopia, Space Hawk, Night Stalker (a maze adventure), Advanced Dungeons & Dragons and three Tron titles; Deadly Discs, Solar Sailor and MazeTron.

The intellivoice is all dressed up and set to strut with an initial trio of games. The best may be Space Spartans, a sort of Space Battle with voice over—
optionally male or female (the lady speaks more clearly).
Perhaps the most startling revelation from Mattel concerns its 12 Atari-compatible titles. Dubbed the "M" network, it adapts a handful of Intellivision faves into VCS format.

**ODYSSEY²**
Right on the heels of a major setback—the banning of K.C. Munchkin as an infringement on Atari's home Pac-Man rights—Odyssey has risen like a Phoenix with several major coups.
Most important, at least from the company's standpoint, is that the system and its software library will now be carried in the Searscatalog (which has previously dealt only in those versions of the Atari VCS and the Intellivision). The Sears connection has proven immensely valuable to both Atari and Mattel, and this can only bode well for O² owners.
More good news comes in the form of an announcement from Imagic, which will soon release an O² version of its smash hit, Demon Attack. This is the first time an independent software producer has created an Odyssey-compatible game cartridge, more good tidings for the system's fans.
In terms of in-house software development, the latest entry in the classic Master Strategy Series will be a Sherlock Holmes mystery contest. Action-game fans will want to check out Pick Ax Pete, an excavation/exploration game with charming graphics and strong play.
The Voice unit is now ready to go and it boasts excellent audio capabilities. Initial game entries include the wickedly clever sequel to the banned gobble game, an entirely new contest entitled K.C.'s Crazy Chase and the as-yet-unreviewed Smitherens. These voice games play with or without the voice synthesis system itself! You won't hear the cute narration and commentary, but all the arcade-type bleeps and boops will turn up, right on cue.

**COLECO**
There isn't much further word from Coleco on its super-sophisticated ColecoVision, or its VCS emulator (which allows the system to play Atari 2600-format cartridges). The company lost two highly-prized designers, however, when the Kitchen brothers, who did Coleco's Donkey Kong, bolted to Activision's new East Coast design division (see ACTV section).
The Coleco people have been busily beating the bushes for talent, however, and look to perhaps release even more ColecoVision systems hardware and a greater variety of software than was previously anticipated.
It has also been rumored that the next peripheral for the ColecoVision will be a plug-in keyboard that will give the system virtual computer status.

**ASTROCADE**
Sporting a new name and a fantastic system-seller in The Incredible Wizard (from Wizard of Wor designer Bob Ogdon), Astrocade promises an improved keyboard (the Z Grass 200) and a batch of new games including Conan the Barbarian and G.I. Joe. The latter is a highly dressed-up version of the independently-produced Artillery Duel. Astrocade has also been talking with other underground Astro game designers, such as Wavemakers and Arcadians which began programming games on cassette a few years ago when Bally retrenched with the system.
New Astrocade releases include Soccer, Solar Conqueror and Cosmic Raiders with voice synthesis reportedly on the way.

**PARKER BROTHERS**
Already shipping copies of its prestigious debut title, The Empire Strikes Back, Parker is jumping into the software wars in earnest with its follow-up title Frogger, a graphically astonishing recreation of the Sega coin-op favorite. Also from the arcades comes Amidar, a maze chase. Spiderman will swing out of Marvel Comic Books and onto TV gaming screens in a vertically-scrolling battle with the Green Goblin.
The second batch of VCS-
compatible games will include Super Cobra (like Amidar, a Konami coin-op), a home version of Gottlieb's Reactor and Nintendo's Sky Skipper. Future properties will involve videogame versions of James Bond and Jaws.

MCA
One of this year's real surprises is the entry of movie/TV titan MCA into the fray. No specific cartridges have been mentioned, but spokesmen indicated that most of the titles would be based on movies owned by the company. The company has also promised to produce versions of its games for as many systems as feasible.

ACTIVISION
Two new smashs highlight the latest news from the leading independent software company: Steve Cartwright's Megamania (a wild and crazy outer space shoot-'em-up) and Dave Crane's epic videogame/adventure, Pitfall.

The other big doings concern the translation of several ACTV hits, such as Stampede, into the Intellivision format.

GAMES BY APOLLO
A quartet of new titles are now in the stores from this Texas-based producer of high-quality VCS-compatible games. Space Caverns, an invasion game with horizontal as well as vertical fire; Lost Luggage; the baffling Racquetball and Shark Attack, a maze chase contest brings the Apollo library up to a half-dozen titles.

VECTREX
GCE, producer of the highly successful series of game watches and calculators, has entered the videogame market with one of the field's most unique items, a vector-graphics monitor that uses plug-in game cartridges, console controllers and color overlays to get within breathing distance of coin-op quality.

Initial games involve a Star Trek contest and an eye-popping auto-race called Hyper Chase. The outfit retails at around $200.

ARCADIA
The Supercharger, which comes with an excellent introductory game, Phaser Patrol, will sell for about $70. Future games such as the invasion-cutie, Communist Mutants from Outer Space, will sell for $15 each. This is a true VCS breakthrough, as well as a price break for consumers.

VIDTEC (U.S. GAMES)
The folks who brought us Space Jockey have a whole raft of new games on the way, including: Towering Inferno (a helicopter rescue/fireman game), Word Zapper (an education/arcade charmer), the hide and seek style Sneak 'n Peek and Gopher Attack. All games in VCS format.

DATA AGE
Another new company joining the softstakes with VCS cartridges, Data Age has some impressive games in its line-up. Initial releases are Encounter at L-5, Airlock, Survival Run, Sssnake and Warlock.

TIGERVISION
A potential heavyweight in the VCS software explosion, Tigervision is producing 2600 versions of the On-Line computer classics Jawbreaker and Threshold. Both adaptations are brilliant. Jawbreaker is perhaps the most original maze-chase game ever seen. Coming soon is a VCS version of Marauder, after which King Kong and River Patrol will hit store shelves.

CBS VIDEOGAMES
That's right, CBS, the folks who brought you all those fine—and plenty of not-so-fine—TV shows, is covering all bets by producing a line-up of VCS and Intellivision-format videogames. Initial releases will be Wizard of Wor and Gorf, with many of the Midway designers working on the translations.

For 1982, CBS expects to release three VCS games, with Intellivision games to follow.

TELESYS
Basing its strategy on the notion that "less is more," Teleys plans to produce no more than three or four games a year, with heavy promotion given to each title. By keeping its catalog streamlined, Telesys hopes to
avoid falling victim to a possible glut in the VCS software market.

Using the Activision example as a guiding light, Telesys plans to market games characterized by lots of visual appeal and basic play mechanics. The first entry is the off-beat Fast Food, in which the gamer controls a set of hungry choppers and scarfs down every bit of horizontally-scrolling junk food (everything from pizza to root beer) that flies across the screen. But if you wolf down three of the dreaded “purple pickles”, the game ends. The second entry will be Coconuts, in which a pitch helmet-wearing, umbrella-carrying on-screen character must avoid the rain of coconuts being hurled from the trees above by a mischievous monkey named Coco—a sort of reverse-Kaboom!

SPECTRAVISION
This New York-based company has a batch of promising titles up its sleeve, such as Planet Patrol, an action adventure that scrolls smoothly and features docking, day and night play (it gets dark pretty quickly on this planet) and even two types of obstacles—meteors and debris-missiles, which the player must dodge as your craft is hurled through space.

The other new entry is Gangster Alley, a video version of those test streets police must cross, where targets suddenly appear from behind windows. The problem: distinguishing the villains from the occasional innocent. The object, of course, is to hit the bad guys and not the honest citizens. The action is enlivened by a bomber who zips back and forth across the top of the playfield, periodically raising his arm to hurl a bomb. Using a sighting cursor, the player must eliminate him before he lets fly with the explosive. Future releases (all VCS-format) include: Tape Worm, China Syndrome, and a space shoot-out called CrossFire.

EMERSON
ARCADIA 2001
Not to be confused with the other Arcadia, this product is a new standard programmable system complete with a catalog of 20 cartridges. These range from sports simulations such as Bowling, Football and Baseball, to arcade contests like Space Raiders (a horizontally-scrolling science fiction shoot-out) and the maze chase game Cat Trax.

The two controllers are Intellivision styled, but with an optional shaft that turns the direction disk into a joystick. The console is compactly constructed with cartridge slot and a quintet of buttons controlling reset, game selection, options, starts and power. Games will come with overlays that slide over the controller keypad.

The Arcadia 2001 is aimed at consumers who want a high-powered (32K RAM) system that competes squarely with the "big four" in terms of price and versatility. In addition, the 2001 is portable in that it is significantly smaller than any other system and can operate on an external 12 volt DC source such as a power belt or in an automobile, RV or boat.

IMAGIC
One of the most impressive line-ups in the software explosion of 1982 belongs to this high-class operation. While Demon Attack continues to lead...
Tricks of the Trade Revealed

By BILL HEINEMAN

Nobody's perfect. The programmers and designers at companies such as Atari, Astrocade, Activision, Intellivision, and Odyssey labor long and hard to fine tune their video games. Still, human error, blended with the maddening logic of a computer, can create some unexpected and strange variations in otherwise ordinary cartridges.

Every gamer knows by now, for example, that if the reset button on Atari's VCS version of Space Invaders is held down while the game is shut off then switched back on, the hybrid variation that emerges gives players machine gun-like rapid fire. Essentially, this quirk in the program allows gamers to launch two missiles for every one that would ordinarily be fired. The only problem here is that if you shoot more than one invader at the same time, you will only get points for the least valuable alien.

There's also an interesting feature in the VCS Breakout, though it can be used for practice. Select any one-player version that has the "catch" option. Play the game normally until you're down to the last ball. Catch the final ball on the paddle and hold it there. Press the game select switch and release the ball. The game will go into its color-shifting routine as if in the display mode, but the ball that has just been set free will behave as if it's in the middle of a game. You won't collect any points for any bricks destroyed this way, unfortunately.

Now let's say that last ball eludes the paddle and passes off the base of the screen. Game over, yes? Nope. The ball will continue straight down until it reappears at the top of the playfield! It will then hit the wall just above the scoreboard, bounce back up through the screen's ceiling and scroll onto the base of the field. Presto! You've just earned a free practice game of catch Breakout. Even if you destroy all the bricks on the next round, simply catch
paddles appear instead of just one, enabling the gamer to work out on the two-player variation.

Sorry, this computer bug only grants three magical wishes. After that, you start all over again.

Speaking of cheating, let's continue to "bug" Atari because, after all, their games cheat! Are those stares of disbelief I see? Nonetheless, it's true—ask anyone who has ever played Video Chess or Backgammon, both notorious for their tactics. To verify my case, players need only employ the set-up mode that both cartridges possess and program a semi-hard to very difficult chess problem on the Video Chess and draw a diagram of each piece's position. Select difficulty level six or seven and make your move. The game will then go into its thinking process for a prolonged period of time. (How much
time are we talking about? Well, let's just say it's a good idea to set this up before bed, get a good night's sleep, and check on it in the morning. By the way, leave on the VCR, but not your TV.) When the game finally makes its decision, you will find that 95% of the time it has moved not merely a few pieces of its own, but several of yours as well! It's a bold devil, you can say that much for it.

Backgammon is much more . . . sub-

roll the dice, and should a one and two turn up again, the bonanza renews itself. The game cheats quite discreetly. To bring it out into the open, pieces must be set up so that all the human player's white men are in the computer's inner table. The player then places the red computer men on the bar, and maneuvers his pieces so that the red men are trapped on the bar. At this point, the player should start the contest by giving the red men an Acey-Deucy.

The computer will soon discover it can't use the one or the two so it will then pick its best doubles. The computer will find that the numbers one through six can't be used because none of its men can move with that number. At this point the computer crosses its joysticks and hopes the player is a sheep—because it will flat-out attempt to fleece him by opting for

If Your Reflexes Aren't Quick Enough To Beat The Most Popular Videogames It's Time to Use Your Wits!
nine as its doubles to move! Nine, did I say? Hmm. Have you ever wondered
how a six-sided die can possess nine sides? The player, of course, has no
such option. Just try choosing a nine.
This little glitch only turns up when the
computer is trapped in this variation,
sO It happens infrequently.

Indy 500 lays claim to a cute little flaw. The way the system confirms that
the player has completed a lap is to
create a pair of invisible lines, one
starting at screen center and going
straight up while the other starts at the
center and goes straight down. To
score a point, and register a completed
lap, all the player must do is touch the
first line then pass over the second. The
process can be repeated endlessly.

Care to drive a friend a little bon-
kers? Just challenge them to a race on
Devil's Elbow. As the flag is dropped,
turn the first corner and ram your
machine straight into the center of the
playfield. Spin your vehicle around
and around in tiny circles, piling up laps
faster than coin-ops eat quarters. This
is not recommended for play with
friends having martial arts expertise.
Believe it or not, even Superman
is vulnerable to slight program oddities.
How would the average player like to
run through the entire scenario with-
out once having to collect the bridge
pieces and assemble them—
concentrating on capturing Luthor &
Co. in the great tradition of
superheroic characters? It's easy. Sim-
ply hold down the joystick action but-
ton as the game begins, prior to

Superman entering the phone booth.
While continuing to depress the but-
ton, move the joystick to the right (the
depressed button gives the Man of
Steel x-ray vision).

Superman will flash in the upper
right-hand corner for about three sec-
onds. When the superhero from
Krypton disappears, release the action
button and fly to the right, directly into
the bridge scene, grabbing crooks and
ignoring the bridge. The bridge seg-
ments can all be found in the blue
subway, but construction is
optional—it depends how much you
enjoy cutting corners. Just put the bad
guys in jail and bring in the story—and
watch those record times drop!

Okay, now for the real meanies.
Plug in the Combat cartridge and
select any tank game (except those
variations with no direct hit). Now hold
down the reset switch while you fire at
your opponent and release it once the
shell reaches your counterpart's war
machine. If this manner succeeds, try
this variation: Position your tank at any
of the maze's four corners. Align
the tank with the cannon touching the
right wall in perspective to the corner
and rub the other wall. This will induce
a so-called "hyperspace" jump to the
other side of the maze. This stunt will
work on any concave corner and is
guaranteed to freak out any opponent
who has yet to experience the true
thrill of deception.

All right, that's a lot of talk about
Atari. What about other companies?
There's a beaat of a goof in Odyssey²'s
otherwise excellent Blockout/
Breakdown. Players in the Breakdown
mode must destroy every brick on the
screen, while the opposition, calling
upon a team of construction demons,
struggle to rebuild it. The demons re-
construct destroyed blocks by travel-
ing to either the left or right end of the
playfield and making physical contact
with the power source. This contact allows the demon to create another brick. Contact with the power source, however, includes another benefit—it makes the demon, and the block he inhabits, indestructible. The player controlling demons, therefore, need only move one of the little devils over to the power bar and keep him there. As long as contact is maintained, the demon can never be taken out—and this is a time limit game!

An even more embarrassing glitch turns up in O2’s Soccer/Hockey. The Hockey contest is excellent, but the Soccer game is so poorly designed that players can kick goals right through the side of the netting.

What about Activision? Well, Skiing can be beaten quite easily by Atari owners possessing the old 2600 console, where the difficulty switches are positioned on the front of the system (owners of the new 2600-A will have some trouble with this technique). Play the game with the difficulty switches in the "B" position. If the on-screen drifts to the edge of the screen and is about to hit an obstacle, quickly flick up the left difficulty toggle and then immediately flick it back down in a smooth motion. As sure as snow in January, the skier is back in the center of the playfield again! With practice, players will be able to cut their skiing time by as much as five seconds in the hard courses and produce lower times overall.

Laser Blast also has its own unique quirk. Players flying their UFO’s to the lower right-hand side of the screen in the early rounds, when the defensive shield is quite low, are virtually safe from harm since the ground installations are unable to fire at the extreme angle. This is the time to strike! The gun farthest right will be virtually in the UFO’s sights. Eliminate that base. Next, depress the button to lower and aim the belly-gun to the left, obliterating the center base, and repeat this procedure on the final base. The instant the final base is blown apart, hit the action button, re-initiating the aim mode and eliminating the necessity of scooting up to the top of the screen. Once the new round is begun, “flick fire” your belly-cannon to the left three times in succession (flick firing means that the cannon is being released and lowered so quickly that the ship never leaves the aim mode). The ability to keep from being pushed upward by the enemy shields will take considerable practice to master, but once it has been, a million points can be waiting down the road. (Note: this only works on game #1.)

Of course, finding flaws in computer game programs is nothing new. Atari Coin-Op field-tested that original Asteroids for months, yet no one ever discovered the one programming flaw that allowed arcade aces to go for hours on two bits—attacking the hunter ships built up bonus points, you see, allowing top guns to wrack up a whole gallery of bonus ships, leaving time to visit the bathroom, grab a soda or whatever.

Even the newest games sometimes have tiny programming oversights that can spoil an otherwise excellent contest. Space Jockey from U.S. Games can be played in version #15 almost forever, simply by staying at the bottom of the playfield and leap-frogging the occasional tank blasts. In some variations, players need only keep moving and keep firing without fear of retribution until the scoring reaches the stratosphere.

So keep looking, keep watching the skies—and, most of all, keep checking out those videogames. You never know what you’ll find.

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**Trumping the Arcade Aces**

by ARNIE KATZ

Let’s face it, all videogamers are not created equal. Some electronic arcade players have quick wits and even quicker reflexes, while others consider the day a success whenever they manage to get their game machine connected and running without a hitch.

If you are so fortunate as to have the mind of an Isaac Asimov and the reactions of a Rod Carew, this section is probably not for you. Just practice, study the strategy hints in Electronic Games, and you’ll be well on your way to high scores and the acclaim of your peers.

If, however, you only recently found out that many coin-ops have vanity boards because you never score high enough to earn the right to enter your initials, read on.

Although good players will defeat bad ones most of the time—electronic gaming mostly depends on skill, after all—but it takes surprisingly little to tip the balance in favor of even the rottenest joystick wielder. The suggestions that follow will probably do very little to actually boost your point totals, but they might enable you to pull out an occasional victory against that pesky friend who generally trounces you at every game you try.

* Light the way to success. Like anything else, some care must be taken when playing videogames so that it remains a safe and enjoyable passtime. Just as ophthalmologists usually recommend that people not watch television in a completely darkened room, they also suggest that some illumination should be present when playing videogames. To help your opponent save his or her eyesight, buy a nice bright bulb—500 watts ought to do it—and put it in the lamp which is directly behind where this person will sit while playing. With the lamp’s reflection bouncing off the screen, there’ll be no danger that your rival will think it’s too dark. Alas, this enhancement of eye safety is not without slight cost. It’s all too easy to lose track of any rapidly moving object that passes through the “blind spot,” such a bright reflection creates on the screen. Well, safety first!

* The fine-tuning knob is your friend. If you should notice, while your opponent is playing, that the focus, contrast and/or color tint could be improved, adjust the set immediately. Just reach right across the screen and start twiddling those dials!

* The battle of the sexes. The right salacious remark or off-color joke, whispered in the player’s ear at the proper moment, can prove surprisingly distracting. Actual touching of the opponent is frowned upon by the cheater’s guild.

* Pride and joystick. Almost everyone has a garment that they keep stuck back in a drawer because of pure sentiment. It’s ripped, fray and tattered, but it brings back some good memories. That beloved joystick, the first you ever used to play an electronic game, could have the same special meaning to you if you’d let it. Even after hard playing has made it only intermittently responsive, you’ll want to keep it in your collection for special occasions. For example, you can give it to that particularly dexterous gamer and say, “Why don’t you use my favorite joystick?”

Following these hints may lose you a few friends, but they are guaranteed to win you at least a game or two.
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Players Guide To Electronic Football
CAN YOU WIN
THE VIDEO SUPER

THE BIG KICK-OFF
Cynical commentators often claim that Americans love football because of the rock 'em-sock 'em violence that takes place on the gridiron from the opening kick-off to the gun-shot that signals the end of the final quarter. To judge by the tremendous popularity of electronic football games, however, fans are at least as interested in the subtleties of offensive and defensive strategies, as by the brute force of a jarring tackle.
The interplay between the two platoons is so crucial to the sport, in fact, that few electronic football games even attempt to provide a robot adversary. Unlike the plethora of solitaire sports games, almost all pigskin simulations are for two human coaches. The exceptions are in the microcomputer program category, but the top-quality videogame cartridge suitable for the solo gamer is yet to be produced.

MATTEL'S NFL FOOTBALL
Put two electronic sports game buffs together in a room, and it won't be long before they're arguing the question of which company makes the best videogame football cartridge. It's an issue that will never be decided, simply because different people want different things out of their games.
It's fairly safe to say, though, that those who are football fans first and videogamers second are apt to

find that Mattel's NFL Football for its Intellivision system is far and away the most realistic and comprehensive grid simulation. Although there are only five on-screen

athletes per team and only one of those can be directly controlled by the coach at any one time, this cartridge provides unequaled detail in the area of play-calling. Each electronic Don Shula or Dick Vermeil can choose from a variety of offensive and defensive formations, with a good selection of patterns and coverages.
The process by which an offensive play is entered into the Intellivision gives a fair index of this cartridge's amazing richness. The offensive coordinator first pushes the spot on the keypad that corresponds to "run", "kick" or "pass" (it is possible for the quarter- back to rush even if a different play is chosen, how-

ever.) Then he must select one of the nine offensive sets. If it is going to be a pass play, the coach then designates a primary receiver and picks one of the nine passing zones as described in a diagram included with the cartridge.
The game plays at four different speeds, graded from "high school" to "pro". The slowest mode is really only fit for practicing, and even top speed isn't really all that rapid. A few gamers may actually find NFL Football a tiny bit slow, but then, would you really want to see an electronic football play unfold at the same pace as the typical arcade-style action game? If NFL Football has a drawback, it is that the cartridge may strike some gamers as too complicated. Learning the offensive and defensive playbooks requires a little study, and most players will need some time on the practice field before they're able to direct a passing game that connects often enough to be a serious threat to the other team. It is certainly not the best choice for arcade players who are only mildly interested in the sport or who strongly prefer games which can be thrown into the cartridge slot and played immediately.
Yet for the true connoisseur of pigskin thrills, NFL Football will prove very rewarding. It is ideal for league play and looks especially good on a giant-size TV. NFL Football is the football videogame cartridge for the true pigskin fan!

ASTROCADE FOOTBALL
If Mattel's NFL Football is the game for those who may
Think You Really Know Your Football? Find Out with These Gridiron Videogames!

be more interested in the gridiron than the game board, this cartridge is Electronic Games’ pick for those whose interests are centered mostly on playing videogames. The reason is that, though Astrocade Football is far from simple and includes much of the flavor of the real game, it is considerably easier and quicker to learn than the television version.

The secret is in the play selection process. Like NFL Football, this simulation comes with a little playbook for the offense (defense is more freewheeling here). The difference is that, in this case, the playbook is only a reminder to which the players may want to occasionally refer. The real business of deciding what to do after the ball is hiked from scrimmage takes place right on the screen using a straightforward menu-driven system. The control system also promotes each play. Pushing the joystick springs the ball and controls the quarterback’s direction of movement. The knob directs the angle of the passer’s arm, thereby governing the flight of the ball, which is thrown by pulling the trigger. Once the ball’s in the air, the offensive coach’s control automatically shifts to the receiver (the flanker) who runs patterns along the top of the TV display.

Another good point for this game is that it can be played by four instead of two. On defense, each human controls one cornerback, while on offense the alternate receiver who runs along the bottom of the screen is under direct control of one of the co-coaches.

**ATARI VCS FOOTBALL**

That old devil screen flicker sabotages what would otherwise be a most innovative approach to reproducing football action within the limitations imposed by the VCS’ relatively small memory. Movement of the players can be awfully hard to track when the chunky electronic athletes are swarming all over the field.

The cartridge’s unique feature is that the goal lines are at the top and bottom of the screen instead of the sides as in the other football videogames. This allows a full field to be displayed, without it having to be as small as it would if oriented convention-
ODYSSEY'S FOOTBALL!

Almost by definition, a football cartridge for the standard programmable videogame systems (Odyssey, Atari) must be simpler than one created for the more powerful senior programmables (Astrocade, Intellivision). Viewed in that light, Odyssey's entry is a surprisingly satisfying game.

Oh, it has it's limitations. Lack of a scrolling playfield—a feature of both senior system titles—means that play is more cramped in this version of video gridding. And because the field is small, there is no provision for a first down.

INSIDE COMPUTER FOOTBALL

You Don't Have to Be A Pro to Win!

either. Cypher Bowl provides a pleasing balance of hardcore strategizing and arcade-style action. Although it will take the average gamer a little longer to learn its procedures than it does to understand the typical shoot-'em-up, the time a rank beginner will have to invest seems reasonable in view of the pay-off.

This head-to-head contest employs a play-calling system that is both innovative and surprisingly simple. There are four basic offensive formations and the same number of yards left and right. The play-field scrolls, however, so there isn't any shortage of room to execute that game-breaking fly-pass.

SSI'S COMPUTER QUARTERBACK

There's more than one way to score a touchdown. Computer Quarterback rates low in the area of graphics, and doesn't score much higher with regard to on-screen action, but this Apple II program is outstanding nonetheless.

The big difference is in the emphasis. Most football games cast the human participants as combination coach/quarterback/safety, with the responsibility of formulating a plan and then carrying it out on the gridiron. Computer Quarterback concentrates on giving the gamer a taste of what it's like to be the general manager and coach without sending him into the trenches as an athlete.

Although the game is playable without this option, the chance to draft a team that's tailored to the gamer's personal Football philosophy is Computer Quarterback's most exciting feature. All the on-screen gridders aren't created equal, so a coach who wants a "bombs away" pas-

OF BYTES AND BLOCKS

Loosely speaking, computer football programs can be split into two types: action games and strategically-oriented simulations. Statistical replay games, which are almost a hobby unto themselves with thousands of tabletop coaches from coast to coast, have not yet made much of a dent. (Computer Quarterback, by Strategic Simulations, is largely a contest of strategies, though a special disk is available from the company puts actual NFL players on the field.)

ATARI'S CYPER BOWL

The first gridiron game expressly designed for the Atari 400 and 800 computers resembles the senior system programmables videogame cartridges more than it does the other computer football programs. That's not a knock,
coach must guide his team across the goal line in four plays or cough up the ball to the other side. The number of offensive and defensive options is also more limited, but not quite as much as those unfamiliar with Football might fear.

On the plus side, both coaches can set formations before each play.

Singing game had better spend the initial allotment of cash on a good quarterback, some receivers and, possibly, a line strong enough to afford the passer enough time to set up for a heave.

Strategic Simulations is adding even more spice to its program by making available an extra disk that includes all the current NFL teams. This

**TUESDAY MORNING QUARTERBACK**

Automated Simulation's football program has some features in common with Computer Quarterback, such as its use of NFL teams, but it has somewhat more to offer in the way of visuals. For instance, you'll need those arcade-trained reflexes to kick a field goal. It makes playing Tuesday Morning Quarterback a whole lot of fun!

**STAND-ALONE SCRIMMAGING**

There's Plenty of Strategy and Action!

**A LITTLE HISTORY**

Some people don't give tabletop and hand-held football games much respect. Actually, that's not so surprising. This negative opinion, found mainly among those who've not had much contact with stand-alones in the last year or so, undoubtedly arose due to the fact that many fly-by-night manufacturers rushed to market with substandard mini-gridiron devices. They were hoping, obviously, to cash in on the boomlet in stand-alones that occurred during 1980, but many of the games were so crude and simplistic that they just clogged up store shelves.

More recent introductions have benefited from great improvements in technology. Though most are still not quite up to the best designs in the videogame and microcomputer fields, they offer gamers a heap of action in a small package.

**WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP FOOTBALL**

Representative of the best in hand-held games is Mattel's World Championship Football. Although the rules of the sport are presented in somewhat distorted fashion—the
OFFENSIVE has a variety of offensive and defensive options. And thanks to a decent job of matricining, the movement of the humanoid-shaped footballers on the field is fairly decent.

The game makes provision for five different offensive formations, from which a range of running and passing places can be initiated. An extra dimension is added to the passing phase by providing an easy-to-use means of programming every twist and turn of the pass route in advance. It may take just a little longer than just punching in a pre-set pattern, but it certainly does add a real-life feel to this contest.

*World Championship Football* is currently the best pigskin hand-held game we've tested at *EG*. It ought to be great for whiling away the time between quarters at the real thing this fall and winter.

**SELECT A ** GAME FOOTBALL

The playfield for this stand-alone cartridge shows a 10-yard segment of the field, but it provides the required breathing room by scrolling between the goal lines as necessary. Coaches can attempt a variety of passing, running and kicking moves, and there is at least some defensive phase to keep the opposing coach interested when his team doesn't have the ball.

Those who can't always find a suitable foe will be glad to know that *Select A* Game Football can now be played solo.

**TOTAL CONTROL 4**

Although this cartridge game can't compare with the deluxe videogames, it includes one feature that will make it a highly desirable purchase for some gamers: It can be played by one to four people. Of course, they'll have to crowd around the rather small unit to get a couple of fingers on their control sticks, but at least it's better than waiting for a turn to play. And when there are four rabid football fanatics moving those mini-joysticks around at the same time, there's a lot of life in this little game.

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**How to Beat The Gridiron Games**

**Winning Football for Non-Fans**

If you follow football in the real world, you've probably got a pretty accurate idea of what strategies are most likely to work on the electronic gameboard. Many arcaders are not really gung ho pigskin partisans, however, and may need a little help to avoid coming out on the short end of a lopsided score in games against students of the grid game.

1. **Practice.** This is especially necessary for arcade-style action games. Even the best strategy is no good if you can't pull it off successfully under game conditions. The most important thing to rehearse is passing. This takes more coordination and timing than any other aspect of these video football contests and is, consequently, the toughest aspect of play to master.

2. **Mix up your plays.** Even if a play works once, it doesn't necessarily follow that it will work a second time in a row. The naive football gamer should avoid falling into a predictable pattern of signal-calling, especially early in the game. If your opponent knows you always throw long on third down, he'll be running those intercepted passes back for touchdowns every couple of minutes.

3. **Play conservative defense.** Blazing the quarterback for a big loss sure boosts the old ego, but it rarely works. If the coach attempting such a rash maneuver is inexperienced, change that to "practically never." The idea is to try to hurry the offense into doing something before it is entirely set up to execute—and then drop back to keep your defenders between the man with the ball and the goal line you're defending.

Armed with these hints, even someone who doesn't know a field goal from a flanker back can usually prevent the other gamer from winning a humiliating slaughter.

**Things to Come**

No fewer than four home video football games will be reaching stores in time to enjoy during the current pigskin season. A quick rundown:

- **Computer Football Strateg-**

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Photos Courtesy Avalon Hill}

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**Players Guide to Electronic Football**

Egypt from Avalon Hill is exactly what it sounds like - an intensive strategy contest based on the same company's much-lauded boardgame. *Head-To-Head Football* by Coleco is as yet unpreviewed. Intended for play on the new ColecoVision programmable videogame system, it is expected to boast superior graphics and a fairly detailed play-calling scheme.

*Atari's Football* for its new 5200 system gives the company a good shot at making people forget its less than fabulous VCS cartridge. Excellent graphics and smooth play are just some of its highlights.

*Arcade Plus Football* is an upcoming release from the computer software publisher that previously produced *Ghost Hunter*. It's for the Atari 400 and 800 computer systems and stresses on-the-field play-action.

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48 Electronic Games
Deluxe editions of fabulously successful games were once the greatest of rarities. Space Invaders and Asteroids were virtually the only coin-ops to get the sequels in spiced-up models produced right through 1980. Now, with the absolutely awesome success of Pac-Man (whose gobbling superstar is the subject of everything from records to Saturday morning TV shows), several games have been souped with additional graphics, audio and/or play mechanics. Why kill the goose who used to lay golden eggs just because she’s getting tired? Take one of the offspring and give it a shot at stardom? After all, you may have an entire brood of geese capable of such impressive egg-laying.

Atari has already produced what amounts to three versions of Asteroids. In addition to the original and DeLuxe models, the visually breathtaking Quadrascan, Space Duel, utilizes the same play pattern with three-dimensional geometric shapes taking the place of the flat-looking space rocks.

And speaking of family resemblance, who of those skillful gamers in our audience have reached the scenario in Ms. Pac-Man when she and her hungry hubby are delivered, by stork, a bawling and naturally, hungry little Pac-Baby. Watch for this tiny trencherman in future arcade games.

Why, the gobbler and goblins are even a vital element in Midway’s excellent Kickman! But the big difference between videogame sequels and, for example, film follow-ups, is that the later games are almost always better, simply because the programmers are constantly learning new tricks. They also try to remove any imperfections they see in the original. (You know these perfectionist artists, they’re never satisfied—and don’t we arcaders just love it!)

We’ve got two games for review this issue from smaller companies, Konami and Kerstien, in addition to the previously-discussed top-hat-and-tails version of a long-standing classic from the friendly folks at Stern.

**FRENZY**
Midway Manufacturing

Much as I hate cliches, here it comes anyway: If you liked Berzerk, you’ll love Frenzy. I realize this sounds like hype, but it’s the goods. Imagine the Standard Berzerk maze-playfield, on which the human player’s on-screen surrogate begins each round by materializing in a tangle of rooms, exits and entrances, with deadly killer robots positioned randomly across the screen. The object is to use one joystick to manipulate the on-screen player around corners and such, always ready to either zap any robots and escape to the next—and even more hazardous—robot-filled floorplan.

Evil Otto is back, along with a smiling Otto-etee, to dog your footsteps throughout the contest. The big difference lies in the construction of the walls surrounding the combatants. In the original, all the walls were solid. Here, there are two types of dividers. There are titanium steel walls—hardest substance in the world according to Marvel Comics. These walls, are so well armored that a shot will ricochet

**Son of Berzerk Meets King Tut!**

By BILL KUNKEL
THE WORLD WE KNOW HAS SPAWNED ANOTHER WORLD.
A PARALLEL WORLD OF ENERGY AND LIGHT,
A WORLD WHERE VIDEO GAME BATTLES ARE REAL.

TRON

© MCMLXXXII Walt Disney Productions

ENTER THE WORLD OF TRON, THE VIDEO GAME FROM
BALLY/MIDWAY, BASED ON THE FUTURISTIC ADVENTURE
MOTION PICTURE FROM WALT DISNEY PRODUCTIONS.
right off and catch the hapless gunner should he or she move in the wrong direction. The second type presents far more intriguing strategic and play potential.

These secondary walls consist of tiny balloon-like globes, which can be obliterated with a single laser blast, putting the player in the position to wipe out any robots lined up behind that wall. Of course, it's also not such a bad idea to forget that any angle the arcader can line up to skrag a robot, can be utilized by the robot for returning fire. In other words, ace, even if you've got a clear diagonal aim at your target through a pair of breached walls, don't take too long to shoot or your quarry will simply take you out from the reverse angle.

Don't spend any time dawdling in the maze, as once one of the Evil Otto faces turns up, bouncing across the playfield, he or she (or it?) are formidable adversaries. Move it, or lose it.

Players still must go around walls. Walking into one is instantaneous extermination—of course, Otto and his back-up singers will move through titanium walls as easily as if they were paper, and he does pick up speed.

At the point where you feel Otto may be ready to make his grand entrance, move the on-screen gun-man next to an exit. From that position, take out all robots you can cleanly target. Nothing more frustrating than getting right next to an exit and ting hit by one of the robot stun guns.

Frenzy passes all the requirements for a good follow-up arcade machine.

**RIVER PATROL**

*Kersten*

*River Patrol* is one of the most offbeat arcade games ever to turn up in this field. The screen consists of a bird's eye view of an "African Queen"-type tug steaming down a tropical jungle river. There are rocks to be avoided, as well as crocodiles and other deadly river denizens.

The object is to rescue the drowning people who periodically turn up on the playfield, flailing their arms madly in the air. Passing the ship over the floaters accumulates points, and, as the journey continues, the tug gathers more and more of the rescued.

The river itself becomes more difficult to navigate as the game progresses. Tighter squeezes and sharper turns make quick wits absolutely essential. *River Patrol* is not likely to become the next Pac-Man, but it's a rather amusing, if slightly humdrum, simulation of a unique adventure-type experience. The graphics are clear and very sharp, and the scenery changes regularly. The biggest problem is pinpoint navigation. It isn't easy to snake though a couple of rocks about six feet apart, or make quick turns away from dangerous beasties without running ashore or into a crash-inducing obstacle. Definitely worth a few tokens, after which, let your own taste dictate further play.

**TUTANKHAM**

*Konami*

There's no doubt now about what type of arcade contest manufacturers are putting all their chips on right now—the maze exploration game. Centuri's The Pit, the Atari/Namco Dig Dug, and now this interesting number have all made their debut within such a short period of time that arcaders may soon find themselves working in the mines as often as they gobble dots or soar the sky in search of alien no-good-niks.

This Konami contest puts the gamer in the role of a treasure hunter. Actually, that's an extremely euphemistic term to use for someone who is essentially a grave robber, but it's all fun and games, right? The treasure seeker must explore the highly complex pyramid of a dead Pharaoh, with trap
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Learn To Repair Video Games!

It's no secret... Video games seem to be everywhere! The extraordinary popularity of coin-operated video games has created an enormous demand. Not only for the games themselves, but for qualified service personnel as well.

Randy Fromm's Arcade Schools are a practical, no-nonsense look at how video games work, and how to repair them when they don't. No previous knowledge of electronics or video games is required to get the most out of the six day course. Lab sessions allow students to gain valuable "hands-on" experience. Late model video games are used during lab and lecture so Arcade School graduates will be familiar with the types of equipment they will encounter on the job. The tuition of $400.00 includes all texts and classroom materials. There are no hidden costs.

Founded in 1980, Randy Fromm's Arcade Schools are the most respected and often recommended training programs in the coin amusement industry. As a technical writer, Randy Fromm's comprehensive articles appear regularly in the industry trade journals. Now he has condensed his ten years of experience into a proven Arcade School program that has allowed hundreds of Arcade School graduates learn the easiest, fastest, and most accurate ways to repair coin operated video games.

doors and a multitude of dangers to keep players on their toes.

The explorer is searching, specifically, for keys which open special doors within the labyrinth and the treasures which are scattered randomly about. The player is armed with a laser pistol (?) which fires horizontally, but not vertically; a "Flash Bomber", which destroys all on-screen enemies but can only be called upon once per rack.

As play opens, a clock ticks away the precious seconds remaining in the soldier of fortune's efforts to clear a particular level. Using a clever parlay of offensive might (opening up with that laser cannon the on-screen surrogate totes around) and an awareness of the various "warp zones" which dot the playfield, most arcaders should find the early levels quite plausible. "Warp Zones" are areas where the explorer can sort of "bean out" to another, randomly selected locale. As with all escape hatches of this type, there is always the danger that the spot to which the warp power delivers your explorer, will be even less pleasant than the situation from which he escaped. As always with these tactics, call upon them only when it is a clear-cut case of warp or die.

The exotic setting, the eye-pleasing graphics and the perfectly complimentary audio, compliment this highly unusual crossbreed of several popular arcade games. The element of search, treasure and general exploration is a hallmark of the fantasy quest contest, while the playfield's walled construction creates a literal maze through which animated characters creep, run or blow up other creatures. The "Flash Bomber" is essentially the "Super Zapper" from Tempest taken to the sands of ancient Egypt (but why a laser gun??). Still, this one could be a real sleeper, developing slowly and building an audience. There's a lot to see, and the entire production is choreographed with skill and care, right down to the now-commonplace radar map located atop the playfield.

For a game with a different look and lots of familiar play elements, this is as good as they come. Way to go, Konami!

Ah, I can see by the dots on my Pac-Man watch that we've come to the end of the road for this installment of "Insert Coin Here". Next issue, we'll be taking a look at the coin-op version of the first major motion picture based on computers and videogames, Midway's Tron.

Be there or be square. Aloha.
Inside the Videogame

by LES PAUL ROBLEY

Most of today’s achievements in the realm of special effects, like most things in the world of filmmaking, are usually a copy of something previously done. It’s hard to find completely new and untrod territory. After all, there are only a certain number of ways to produce any given

Movie’s Special Effects

special effect in a movie (i.e., blue screen, front screen, miniatures and so forth).

Disney’s Tron is a notable exception. It is totally unique in idea as well as actual design. The special effects which the studio magicians used to create the movie’s universe owe nothing to the standard techniques mentioned previously. The appearance of
APPARENTLY,
GEORGE PLIMPTON
ISN'T THE ONLY
ONE WHO CAN SEE
THE DIFFERENCE.

88% Preferred Intellivision.
2% Preferred Atari.

75% Preferred Intellivision.
2% Preferred Atari.
Mr. Plimpton, bless him, has been quick to point out to TV viewers just how wonderful Intellivision® graphics and gameplay are. But who better than baseball and football fans to compare Atari® sports games with ours?

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While we're on the subject of the real thing, we'd like to tell you about an exciting new addition that will make playing your Intellivision even more lifelike:

Lifelike voices. Provided by the new IntelliVoice™ module. IntelliVoice, sold separately, adds a whole new dimension of reality to our games and will be available later in the year.

But IntelliVoice is just one of many reasons to buy Intellivision. Already we offer a better designed system with greater attention to detail.

Our lifelike players make our sports games more realistic than Atari.

Or as Buying and Beating the Home Video Games author Ken Uston says, "Intellivision graphics are unsurpassed."

Our sophistication makes the games more challenging. Radio Electronics Magazine echoes this: "Intellivision has placed more emphasis on strategy and realism than any other game system."

Our hand controller has 16 positions, so you're able to maneuver players and objects in more directions with greater precision and accuracy than with the Atari controller.

Our library of cartridges is growing fast, as is our popularity among video game experts.

With special introductions to come, like Tron*** Deadly Discs™ from the Walt Disney movie.

All this attention to detail makes all the difference in the world to people who already own Intellivision.

If you visit your local dealer, you'll see the difference, too.
Tron will eventually cause all existing books on the subject of cinematic special effects to be updated, because the Disney flick doesn’t fail easily into any of the traditional categories of special effects.

Special effects R & D depts. are virtually non-existent in film studios today. Not so at Disney. Of the $6 million devoted to Tron’s visuals (one-third of the entire budget), as much as 30% was spent on research and development.

“Nearly everything had to be created from scratch,” says Harrison Ellenshaw, associate producer and co-supervisor of effects. “We had to be sure that the processors needed to process the large coaloliths would be consistent, existing cameras and enlargers had to be modified, even special boxes had to be made to hold the extra wide cells needed to handle the anamorphic format. If Tron was to be remade now using this existing equipment, its budget would probably be a third less.”

Writer-director Steven Lisberger is largely responsible for the film’s incredible look. According to Ellenshaw, Lisberger not only brought the story to Disney, but showed the way to do it. Long a devotee of videogames, he originally conceived the project back when Space Invaders first hit the market. This was well before anyone thought of electronic gaming as a national pastime. After several disappointments from other studios, he and Tron producer Donald Kushner got an enthusiastic reception from the newly appointed vice-president for motion pictures at Disney Studios, Tom Wilhite. A company once known for taking risks when it was still under the creative genius Walt Elias Disney, the studio has, since his death, turned out many formula pictures that were bitter disappointments. Wilhite had the foresight to recognize the potential of this project and coddle it along. The birth of Tron can almost be thought of as a rebirth for the studio.

“They first gave us money to do a demonstration, to prove that we could create the effects we claimed were possible,” recalls Lisberger. “It’s to Disney’s credit that they didn’t say, ‘Call us when the computer can do a dog.’” From the $50,000 test came a five minute effects reel, and what followed was special effects’ history.

Lisberger’s first move was to hire a creative trio of artists to dictate the visual style for Tron. Futuristic industrial designer Syd Mead was called in to create the physical settings and vehicles that would later be computer-generated, such as the light cycle, electronic tanks, and solar sailer. French comics artist Moebius, known for his unique contributions to Heavy Metal magazine, provided the look for characters which populate the videogame dimension. High-tech commercial artist Peter Lloyd handled the color styling, background design, and drew many of the matte painted backgrounds actually seen in the film.

Tron’s biggest innovation is the “painting with light” technique used to create the electrified outfits worn by all the characters for two-thirds of the movie. To achieve this 53 minutes of non-stop visual excitement, an assembly line of 80 artists and craftsmen worked for eight months on finely detailed post-production hand matting. Even though the end product looks extremely complicated, the basic method is rather simple to understand.

Refer to the picture of the five separate images of the villain Sark. The first is a black and white picture of David Warner shot during production on a sound stage that was completely covered with black flock paper, cloth, or velvet, depending on the closeness of the taking camera. All of the video warriors in the electronic world were usually shot against black on 65mm black and white film (the 65mm image is preferred over 35mm due to the better resolution and greater copy ratio afforded when the various elements are put together in the later stage of compositing). A few times the actors were photographed in a set that was actually painted in black and white, such as the sequences inside the electronic tanks. For the vehicles in the light cycle chase, Bruce Boxleitner (Tron) was mounted atop a black velvet box with handlebars to get him into

In the world of “Tron,” Programs who persist in their belief in Users are sentenced to death on the Game Grid. Here a gladiator plays Deadly Disks.

56 Electronic Games
the position needed for the later addition of the cycle.

Once the 65mm image of Sark was processed, each frame of film was placed in an enlarger for blow-ups onto large codalith cels (clear cellulose that's about 10 in. by 24 in. containing a contrasty negative image of Sark). At the bottom, standard three-hole animation punches were used to mount the large cels so that each one would be in perfect registration with the next corresponding frame.

Since there are approximately 53 minutes of electronic world footage in the movie, and film runs 24 frames a second, over 75,000 frames of these codaliths had to be printed. This negative-image codalith of Sark was placed in contact with another codalith of the same size, and a direct reverse, or positive, image was created. That's another 75,000 of large codaliths, for a grand total of 150,000.

After placing clear cel overlays over these codaliths, cel painters meticulously blacked (or matted) out the individual portions of the figure that they did not want to expose for the later camera passes. In the case of the Sark figure, four hold-out mattes were created: one each for the eyes, face, circuits, and body. These were placed over a light box, and a VistaVision camera mounted above made four separate passes, each with the appropriate color filter.

The range of possibilities with this method was limitless. By making separate face and eye reveals, the face could be given a slightly different color from the body, and the eyes could be made to appear more intense. By varying the camera's exposure on the circuit reveal, his lights could be made to correspond with the character's general mood. If he became angry, exposure could be increased and his circuits would appear to flare out.

As is probably evident, at least two hand-painted hold-out mattes must be inked for each frame of film: one for the circuit reveal and one for the body reveal. Since there were 150,000 negative and positive codalith images, this required a minimum of 300,000 hand-painted cels for the electronic world.

More hold-out mattes were often needed—ones for teeth, noses, eyeballs, and any background set elements that needed to be exposed separately. Ellenshaw told EG that a typical shot required 12 passes in the VistaVision camera. Some more complex sequences, as in the interior of the electronic tank, needed as many as 50 passes. The eighty effects crew members must have had their hands full painting mattes for each of these separate passes.

The final composite of Sark as he appears against the blue triangular background is seen in the bottom picture. The circuit reveal matte and the reverse body reveal matte described above also allowed the crew to place the figure of Sark into any desired environment. He could be composited into a computer-generated background, or into a matte-painted background as he's pictured here.

Ellenshaw reveals that some 300 matte paintings, versus 150 computer-generated backgrounds, were created for Tron. A typical one was drawn in an extremely dull manner, all in gradations of black or white. The painting was photographed onto a large piece of Ektachrome film and then color was added by gelatin filters in much the same way as the figure codaliths. By painting the background in such low contrast tones, subtle color variations were possible as is typical of computer imaging. With this method, Ellenshaw believes that the viewer won't be able to tell when the computer-generated backgrounds end and the hand painted ones begin.

The main thing that can be said for this backlit color compositing technique is the first-generation look it bestows on the visuals. Whenever color film is duplicated, it suffers resolution loss, becomes grainy, and loses richness of colors. Disney's technicians have achieved a finer grain image by shooting on 65mm black and white stock, and haven't suffered any color losses since the color was added in the artwork duplication stage. Any fades and dissolves were also accomplished at this time to avoid having to go to another generation.

The only film which made any new headway using a similar method was a 1968 short called Omega by Donald Fox. Fox photographed many of his figures in black and white and added separate color passes later to create a strikingly surreal end-of-the-world vision. Disney's Tron was able to take this imaginative, yet academic, attempt and create an entire electronic civilization in which energy appears to actually live and breathe.

A videogamer's fantasy made real—on the screen.

Tron looks to be the most successful movie the Disney Studios have produced since Sleeping Beauty. The primary source of its popularity, it appears, is the uncanny way in which the special effects wizards have taken every dyed-in-the-wool videogamer's arcade fantasies and made them burst into life on the screen.
Readers Enshrine Two Great Games

By THE EDITORS OF ELECTRONIC GAMES

The voice of the electorate has spoken. Several months ago, Electronic Games announced the establishment of a unique institution, the Videogame Hall of Fame. The idea is to provide a continuing and enduring method for honoring the all-time best electronic games, whether they’ve gained acclaim in the coin-op or home arcade segments of the hobby.

To get the ball rolling, we polled the members of the EG editorial staff. The consensus picked six games as charter members of the Videogame Hall of Fame: Pong (Atari), Space Invaders (Taito), Asteroids (Atari), Pac-Man (Namco/Midway), Quest for the Rings (Odyssey) and Major League Baseball (Mattel). Few would seriously question the impeccable credentials these half-dozen titles possess.

Satisfied that our project was getting off to a strong start, we threw the question of which other titles should be honored into the laps of a group of people with an outstanding grasp of the videogame scene—our readers. The response to our call for nominations couldn’t have been more heartening, either in quality or quantity. Well over 200 ballots reached our New York City office before the deadline.

Of course, there can only be very few winners out of a field of so many good games. Although there was the expected diversity of opinion—there are nearly as many favorite games as there are gamers—a handful of titles emerged as significantly more popular and respected than the rest.

By order of the gaming public, two titles are entering the Hall of Fame effective this month. Headling the list of coin-op games is Defender (Williams), while the pick of the home videogames this time proved to be Star Raiders (Atari). (You’ll find our analyses of both on the page facing.)

The list of games which almost, but not quite, made the Videogame Hall of Fame is nearly as interesting as knowing which ones actually got into it. Both Tempest (Atari) and Donkey Kong (Nintendo) came within a few votes each of surpassing Defender’s total vote. Other coin-ops showing strong support were (in order of placing): Centipede, Ms. Pac-Man, Missile Command and Gorf.

Star Raiders out-pointed other home videogames by a wide margin, but numerous other programs got significant amounts of support, too. The runner-up to Star Raiders were (again, in order of placing): K.C. Munchkin (Odyssey), Demon Attack (Imagic) and Astroman (Imagic). Since these are all relatively recent productions, it will be interesting to see whether they gain popularity or fade in next year’s Videogame Hall of Fame election.

HALL OF FAME RUNNERS-UP MAYBE NEXT JUNE
Defender (Williams)

When some future historian compiles a list of the really important videogames, look for Defender to appear in a place of honor at or near the top of the roll. With the exception of Pac-Man, no game has exerted a stronger effect on commercial amusement centers over such a long period of time.

The reason is crystal clear to anyone who has ever staked a quarter on this machine. Defender features the type of thrill-a-minute action that had made the scrolling shoot-out—the genre it pioneered so successfully—one of the most popular play-formats ever incorporated into an electronic game.

Defender is markedly different from the games which preceded it on the coin-op sales chart. Rather than repeating the same action over and over, this game is a mini-adventure with the dearly defined goal of saving the survivors of a planet-wide attack.

And when you've achieved that objective, you know you've really done something. Defender is the most difficult of the super-popular coin-ops.

Star Raiders (Atari)

Everyone talks about the tremendous pace of innovation in the computer field, yet here's a game that has remained virtually as fresh and stimulating as the day Atari shipped its first cartridges to the retail stores. Star Raiders is a beautifully executed Trek-type game that immediately made all other programs in the same general classification obsolete.

The first thing everyone notices about this program for the Atari 400/800 computer systems is the riveting visuals. Star Raiders, however, is much more than just another pretty face. With its multitude of strategic and tactical options, this science fiction classic can keep several computer-gamers happily flying along the spacelanes for hours on end.

Yet Star Raiders is more than "just" a great game. It also has its share of historical importance. Its introduction sent shock waves throughout the electronic gaming world, serving notice that computer programs would no longer take a back seat to programmable cartridges in graphic excellence or action-oriented play.
Face the Terrors of the Alien Cave!

By BILL KUNKEL & ARNIE KATZ

SPACE CAVERN
Game by Apollo/Atari VCS

You've landed your spaceship on a strange, unexplored planet. After donning your spacesuit and checking the charge on your laser rifle, you leave the craft and start scouting the countryside. Before long, you wander into what turns out to be a huge natural cave with smaller alcoves leading to ominously dark tunnels. Then, in one chilling instant, you discover that you've picked a world which is definitely not barren and uninhabited. Flying electrosauri and shaggy marsupods have already staked a claim to this cavern, and these creatures aren't too fond of uninvited guests.

That's the setting for Space Cavern, a sequel of sorts to Space Chase, which Games by Apollo published earlier this year. Like the earlier cartridge, this one won't be easy to master, but it ought to provide arcade aces with an enjoyable invasion game that will last through hundreds of replays.

Getting into Space Cavern requires a little patience and study. Its control system is different enough from other invasion contests that a period of adjustment is necessary. The gamer controls the space suited figure at the bottom of the screen, moving the crewman left or right by pushing the joystick in the desired direction.

To fire at the electrosauri hovering near the roof of the cave, just push the action button. Unlike the flying fiends, the Marsupods rush at the defender from those previously mentioned side-caves. Pushing the stick forward causes the on-screen hero to pivot to the left and fire. Pulling it back makes the spaceman shoot his disruptor to the right. The arcader begins the game with
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four crewmen, available for action one at a time. A bonus man is earned when the scoreboard shows more than 20,000 points have been scored. There is an unlimited amount of ammunition in the disrupter rifle. That’s a lucky thing for the spaceman, since there is no shortage of beasts hoping to fry or decapitate him.

The Space Cavern cartridge includes 48 variations. Half of them challenge the gamer with two flying electrosauri, while the rest present an attack group consisting of four of these beasts. The latter should really be reserved for teaching people the game, because the action is much more exciting when there are four creatures weaving back and forth overhead, all of them firing bolts of electricity.

Other options govern whether Marupods will be rushing at the crewman from the playfield edges, the opportunity to begin play at advanced skill levels and the choice of having the electrosauri fire their blasts straight or in a random direction.

Although the graphics and sounds are quite decent overall, some specific effects are better than others. The best visual sequence occurs when the electrosauri zap a spaceman with one of their blasts. The victim sizzles in a most convincing fashion before turning into a skeleton right inside his suit. On the other hand, the monsters themselves may not be drawn to your taste, especially if you don’t like your menaces to look too cartoony.

YARS’ REVENGE
Atari/NCS

A combination of familiar play elements and somewhat revolutionary packaging concepts combine to make Yars’ Revenge a potential blockbuster that misses greatness by an eyelash.

It’s a well-known fact that most arcaders simply plow into new games without bothering to read the instructions or supplemental material. The average gamer plays until he or she gets stuck, tries a dozen different approaches to solving the dilemma and, only then, grudgingly peeks at the game’s documentation. All too often, the arcader discovers that those pink creatures he’s been blowing to bits are actually allies who are supposed to be rescued, not obliterated.

In Yars’ Revenge not only the instructions, but the excellent comic book that comes enclosed with the cartridge should definitely be read before playing. Produced in a style reminiscent of Heavy Metal magazine, the graphic story recounts the saga of the Yars, peace-loving insectoid creatures who evolved from a few Earth-housesflies after accidentally stowing away on a space mission. The story goes on to tell of a society built by the cosmic bugs and how their serene life-style was abruptly shattered by the coming of the villainous, warlike Qtolie. These space bullies kicked the wings off the unprepared Yars, who only began constructing a mighty weapon, dubbed the Zorlon Cannon (after the name of the Yars’ home planet), at the last instant. Armed only with a half-built cannon and a supply of energy missiles, the Yars send out their greatest warrior to take revenge on the bloodthirsty Qtolie.

The playfield configuration consists of the Qtolie, protected by a pair of alternating shield-walls comprised of blockish cells. The initial shield is rectangular and static, but the secondary one is a revolving rectangle. The Yar appears on the left of the screen, just behind the neutral zone, a vari-colored column that extends the height of the playfield. Once within this zone, the Yars’ and Qtolie weapons—except for the swirls, which will be covered in a moment—are rendered harmless.

The Yar must destroy the Qtolie shield, or at least the portion directly in front of the Qtolie without being destroyed by either the enemy’s destroyer missiles, which move slowly through space but pursue their quarry.
with dogged determination, or the truly dangerous swirls. Periodically, the Qotile will transform itself into a whirling disc of death, flinging itself at tremendous velocity toward the Yar. The Yar must, after clearing away sufficient shielding, touch the Qotile in order to summon the Zorlon Cannon, which will always appear directly parallel to the Yar on the extreme left of the screen. The Yar must then position itself so that when the cannon is fired, the Qotile will be destroyed, and the Yar is long out of the way.

The comic book intro gives this game a strong context, making the human player a character in a science fiction space opera, while the play mechanic, some what like Star Castle, is easy to learn. Sound is excellent and the graphics are quite acceptable—with little blinking of on-screen objects.

The big question, then, is why the game isn't quite as exciting as it could be. The game has only one objective that must be repeated indefinitely. Today's players have grown used to progressive play, new challenges and changing graphics. In this regard, Yar is far too static.

Understand, Yars' Revenge is not a bad game by any means, and many gamers are sure to greatly enjoy it, especially at the higher difficulty settings. (Try one of the "Ultimate Yars" options for a real challenge).

**THE EMPIRE STRIKES BACK**
*Parker Brothers/Atari VCS*

Let's face it: Starting with a title like this, it would take a tremendous effort to end up with anything less than a top selling videogame. Call it integrity. That, plus intelligence and foresight, was used by Parker Bros. to produce an excellent cartridge. The Empire Strikes Back isn't flawless, but the company's first title is a scrolling shoot-out that effectively blends graphics and sounds inspired by the movie with dynamic on-screen action.

As a good tie-in should be, Empire is solidly based on the George Lukas' sci-

©Lowery '93
ence fantasy movie. The arcader takes control of Luke Skywalker’s snow speeder in a battle to the death against a column of Imperial Walkers (or AT-ATs—All Terrain Attack Transport—as they are also called).

The action begins when the player uses his joystick to launch his first speeder into the air. Using the radar scope located at the bottom center of the main visual display, the speeder can be directed toward the line of AT-ATs that is trudging from left to right across the multi-screen layout toward the rebel Alliance’s generating station on the planet Hoth.

The computer-commanded enemy is powerful, and relentless, enough to satisfy even Darth Vader. Each AT-AT can fire in a 360-degree arc, so there are no “safe zones” where a speeder can hover while dealing out some damaging blows. The metallic behemoths can take plenty of punishment as well as dish it out. The speeder must connect with 40 shots before a Walker disintegrates. The AT-AT, on the other hand, can destroy a snow speeder with just two hits.

Helping to even the fight against the Empire’s awesome war machines is The Force. Its power is evident in two ways. If a snow speeder lands in one of the numerous gullies along the bottom of the playfield after taking one hit, all damage is repaired instantly.

If no snow speeder is shot for a period of two minutes, the strains of the “Star Wars” theme are heard. As long as this stirring tune plays, the speeder is totally invulnerable.

A clever bit of trickery creates the illusion of depth on the screen. The foreground scrolls faster than the background, producing a diorama-like effect. An auspicious debut.

**STARMASTER**

*Activision/Atari VCS*

Arcaders patrol the galaxy, courtesy of designer, Alan Miller, in this strategic/tactical interstellar combat game. The player commands a spaceship on the hunt for enemy starfighters, which are swarming through our corner of the universe and destroying friendly base stars.

*Starmaster* is solidly in the tradition of the “Trek” genre of computer videogames that by now includes dozens of titles. Miller’s achievement is that he has created a space piloting contest with such richness for the VCS.

The greatest innovation in this cartridge is that the color/black & white lever on the front of the VCS console is used to toggle back and forth between the two main screens. One shows the view out the front screen of the spaceship and is used during the tactical dogfight-in-space portion of the game. The other display is a galactic map that indicates the location of all enemy starfighters and the base stars which the player must protect. The attacking aliens are programmed to surround and then demolish one base star after another, so choosing the right place to send your defender via the ship’s hyperwarp engines will go far to determine whether you finish the game as a hero or a casualty.

*Starmaster* is the type of videogame that really has staying power. There is such a wide range of play possibilities that boringly repetitive play is largely avoided.
BRING THE BATTLE HOME!

The Imperial Walkers are moving toward the Rebel base on the Ice Planet Hoth. Can you destroy them before they blow up the power generators? Quick, into your Snowspeeders! Launch your attack! You can stop the Walkers.

with a perfect shot at the flashing bomb hatch. Take careful aim! Fire! KAPOW! But more Walkers are coming. They attack with deadly missiles and smart bombs. Shoot them down or be destroyed! May The Force Be With You!

For your Atari Video Computer System™ and Sears Video Arcade.™

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the pack among its trio of VCS releases, the Intellivision version of this space invasion thriller is even more stunning. Squeezing every last drop of graphic juice out of the Master Component, this edition follows each successful round against the swooping invaders with a blast-off sequence that takes the gamer's ship right into the demon's lair itself. The graphics are among the most breathtaking visuals ever seen on any videogame, computer or coin-op.

Other Intellivision programs on the way include *Beauty & the Beast*, a Donkey Kong-like contest; *Atlantis*, the defense of a series of underwater cities from alien invasion; *Swords and Serpents*, an underground adventure; and this year's winner of the most offbeat videogame award, *Micro Surgeon*, based loosely on the film "Fantastic Journey" wherein gamers trek through a human body, clearing up blood clots, tumors and such before exiting through the nose, mouth or tear ducts.

The Intellivision group of games is far and away the strongest material yet seen for that system from an independent producer. In fact, excluding sports games, these programs are actually superior to much of Mattel's own product. Not only are the graphics breathtaking, but even the sound effects, always a problem on this system, have taken a quantum leap. Explosions, lasers and even the clanging of metal on metal as warriors battle with swords are all spectacular.

The Atari VCS line looks similarly strong, with an impressive version of *Atlantis*, the action/adventure Riddle of the Sphinx, Fire Fighter and the innovative SF contest, *Cosmic Ark*.

Imagic is now firmly established as a software force, with only the Activisionaries maintaining a stronger position. In terms of Intellivision software, however, Imagic is without peer.

Imagic has also announced, as reported in the Odyssey section, that it will introduce the first independent piece of software for the O2—the ubiquitous Demon Attack. The company has begun a club and newsletter, the "Numb Thumb Club", and will be sponsoring a "Defend Atlantis" tournament later this year.

All in all, videogamers should be in their glory this holiday season!
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**NIGHT MISSION**
Sublogic/Apple II/48K disk

It's either feast or famine in the computer software game. Until mid-1982, Raster Blaster stood alone as the only first class computer pinball simulation. Then, virtually simultaneously, came David's Midnight Magic (Broderbund) and Night Mission.

Which is the best? It's hard to say, because personal taste in flipper-game action will be the deciding factor for many gamers. Quite a few will probably want to purchase all three, because each is so individual. After all, most of us own more than one invasion game, maze-chase or scrolling shoot-out.

If David's Midnight Magic is reminiscent of the artful simplicity of some of the venerable Williams pinball tables, then Night Mission instead should remind many of the feature-loaded tables produced by Bally and Gottlieb. This game, which is based on the theme of an after-dark World War II bombing run, has everything from a kick-out hole to rotating lane lights. In some situations, as many as four balls can be zooming around the screen at the same time.

The meticulousness of the simulation is awesome. For instance, it is necessary to press the "Q" key, which puts a quarter into the on-screen slot to begin a game. The program also awards free games for high scores or making appropriate bonuses. It even gives a free game if the last digit of the player's score matches a randomly generated number, just like many of the coin-op flipper games do!

But the truly amazing thing about Night Mission, overshadowing all of its other plusses, is that it is user-modifiable to an incredible degree. The game comes with nine complete modes already in place, but there's room for about 100 configurations created by the gamer. Once the computerist has entered the proper mode by typing "Fix", it is possible to individually adjust 20 separate elements in the game—everything from the number of phantom ball trails to the sensitivity of the tilt mechanism.

At times, the Night Mission playfield seems to get almost too busy. When this game gets really wound up, it may sometimes seem like it's playing on automatic (even when the self-play option is not engaged). This could be somewhat disconcerting to videogamers who are used to controlling the action at all times. Still, it must be admitted that this is precisely what happens on many full-sized pinball machines when they go into high gear.

(Annie Katz)
Blast your way through the alien mine fields! Defend the moonbases from an attacking alien armada! It won't be easy.

To win you will need to mount a heroic assault on the alien mother ship.

**Moonbase Io** combines three exciting arcade adventures in one exciting game. The machine-language program by John Konopka uses advanced graphics and sound effects. Action is fast and exciting — varying levels of skill required to go from one part of the game to the next.

Disk version requires 16K ATARI® computer with disk and cassette. Cassette version requires 16K ATARI® computer with cassette.

**BEYOND SOFTWARE's** arcade-adventures are the next generation in computer games for the ATARI® computer. A voice-activated program will help you meet and overcome the challenge — it may be an alien invasion, a fiendish murderer preying on a country village or a treasure trove buried deep in the shark-infested sea.

**Moonbase Io** is available at fine computer dealers. Or, directly from PDI for $29.95 plus $2.00 shipping and handling.

Program Design, Inc., 11 Idar Court, Greenwich, CT 06830 203-661-8799

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SNACK ATTACK
Datamost/Apple II/48K disk

This delightful game for the Apple II computer involves a hungry whale, a sea of gumdrops and a quartet of pursuing guards. Playable with either the keyboard or joystick (preferable), Snack Attack has the arcader guiding the famished fish around three entirely different maze-like playfields. Each one is stocked with four energizing elements—magic stars, actually—that, when eaten, give the whale the power to chomp the guards.

More than a few readers will find this play-routine . . . familiar. Fortunately, the graphics, maze structure and audio effects raise this title far above other maze-chases created for this popular microcomputer system.

One important difference from Pac-Man is the presence of horizontal green and vertical purple doorways in the walls of the labyrinth. The whale has the advantage of being able to swim through the green portals, while its just another solid barrier to the guards. On the other hand, the goon squad can make timely use of the purple doorways, but the whale must go the long way around.

There are even gumdrops located within the central pen area, which is sealed by the magic doors, so this feature can’t simply be ignored. And don’t try to leave through the trap door!

The audio/visual aspect of Snack Attack is, however, its most endearing quality. Highlights are the undulation of the whales mighty fin as it swims through the candy cove, the gulping noises and the way the sea-going mammal “blows up real good” (as they say on “SCTV”) when it runs out of running room.

If Datamost can do this well when trodding well-worn paths, arcaders can only wonder what type of programs this supplier will publish in the way of games with more innovative play-mechanics. For now, we can only wait with keen anticipation—and have a good time with this top-of-the-line gobble game.

(Bill Kunkel)

CRICKETEEER
The Software Farm/Apple II/48K disk

“Life ain’t easy for a lowly cricket” begins the instructions for this one-player traffic-dodging contest. After you’ve tried to guide one of the little bugs across the four-lane highway, over the dreaded Black River and then through some unsuspecting homeowner’s front door, the odds are good that you’ll consider that remark an understatement.

Reviewers in this column have increasingly rapped the knuckles of software producers who do not program their arcade-style games to utilize joystick input. This is a keyboard game—“A”, “Z”, left arrow and right arrow represent, respectively, up, down, left and right—but that doesn’t create quite as much of a problem as it does in many other games. Movement is simple enough to handle using the equivalent of four buttons, and designer Rod Nelson has thoughtfully provided the option of re-assigning the directional commands to different keys if the gamer so desires. Still, there’s no substitute for the ease of joystick control, and it is to be hoped that Nelson will take this into consideration when putting together his next effort.

Each round of play consists of getting five crickets through this obstacle course. Jumping the final insect into the left-most house is quite tricky, so beginners will find themselves competing on the first level a good deal of the time. Getting a cricket safely home earns 200 points, with the possibility of a bonus of another 200 if the bug has managed to snag a food particle along the way. Jumping into the same space as a lady cricket and then escorting her home is worth a 500 point bonus. A complete round boosts the score by 1,000 bonus points. Bonus points are also awarded for the amount of time remaining on the clock after the gamer steers a cricket past the various obstacles.

Partially making up for the lack of
Joystick control is the option to skip the first two rounds of play. Once you become fairly adept at Cricketeer, this will allow you to skip what will have become the least interesting portion of the game.

The traffic portion of the game is nothing special, but the trek across the Black River holds more interest. It seems that a disgruntled employee of a tongue depressor manufacturer has blown up the plant and choked the waterway with the destroyed firm's product. The surfboard-shaped depressors serve the crickets as a floating bridge, though player's must look out for depressors that sink to the bottom of the river, leaving the cricket riding on top of it in a deadly fix.

Cricketeer is clearly aimed at fans of the popular coin-op game, Frogger. The course of play is very, very similar, though Frogger is definitely the superior design, especially from the point of view concerning art and sound effects.

Still, it's an amusing game that's also tough to play. (Arnie Katz)

AIRSTRIKE
English Software Co./Atari 400 & 800 tape and disk/92K

This is the first British-produced piece of computer game software received here at EG. If it's a sign of things to come, then Hail, Britannia!

The play mechanic is a scrolling shoot-out in the Scramble/SuperCobra familiar. The gamer maneuvers a laser-wielding aircraft through weapon-infested caverns and asteroid fields that become progressively more treacherous with each successful trip.

Designer S.A. Riding offers one- and two-player modes with five levels of difficulty. Anti-aircraft missiles can be destroyed either before or after launch (which always occurs an instant before the player's ship passes overhead). The pilot can accumulate additional ammunition by destroying the clearly-marked ammo dumps along the way.

The horizontally-scrolling spaceship can be moved vertically, with speed determined by left and right joystick movement. After passing through the caverns, the ship enters an open area of space in which asteroids fall like raindrops on Picadilly Circus. The space rocks can be either destroyed for points or simply avoided. At the end of the asteroid field, the aircraft reaches a space wall which can only be breached by blasting through the yellow airlock.
in its belly. This accomplished, the playfield changes background colors and begins the second scenario, which only differs from the first in difficulty.

The graphics are absolutely top-notch, perhaps the finest recreation of the sort of coin-op which inspired Airstrike in the first place. The audio mixes a potpourri of sounds, each representing a different visual element, from the hiss of the asteroids to the whoosh of a launching missile.

With Airstrike, English Software shows it can produce coin-op look-alikes with the best of them. A new game, however, with a more original play concept would establish this company as one of the best software producers around.

(Bill Kunkel)

JUPITERLANDER
Commodore/VIC-20/ROM cartridge

Few action games adapt well to keyboard control. Quick reflexes and immediate response are usually better handled by joysticks or paddles. Because of this, it was both a surprise and a pleasure to find an action-oriented simulation that actually benefits from using the keyboard rather than the more familiar type controllers. Jupiter Lander is a high-resolution, full-color "kissin' cousin" to the familiar arcade Lunar Landing.

The object of the game is to softland your spacecraft on one of three landing sites. To achieve this end, the game employs five controls. Three will usually bring the spacecraft down to a successful landing. The computer uses the "A" and "D" keys for left and right horizontal thrust, and the specialized F1, F2 and F3 keys, located on the far right of the keyboard, for varying degrees of vertical power. In play, the F2 and F3 keys appear to be unnecessary as their thrust levels are too low to appreciably affect flight.

Each of the landing sites applies a point value multiplier to the amount of fuel consumed in making a successful landing. The easiest site is marked 2X, the middle range of difficulty is valued at 5X and the most difficult area is 10X.

Fuel consumed during a landing depends upon your skill as a pilot. A gauge, visible along the bottom of the playfield, informs you of on-board fuel conditions. Unlike the arcade versions of this simulation, no abort button is provided. Once committed to a landing, you're on your own.

As with most VIC-20 ROM cartridge games, a demo/instruction mode is built into the system. It's a clever touch that lends a real arcade feeling to the games. To begin play, simply touch the F1 key and, after a short fanfare and beeping countdown, your spacecraft begins to descend from the upper left corner of the screen to the lower right. Jupiter looms below, a bright orange planet with three plainly visible landing sites carved into its surface.

Space cowards and novices should try for the central (2X) target zone, landing atop a flattened mountain, while veterans will head for the farthest and most difficult site. This is located on the far right of the screen and will take you into a cavern deep within the planet.

No matter which landing site you choose, pay strict attention to the meters per second (M/S) gauge located on the far right of the screen. This vertical column contains a small shaded area at its midpoint which signifies the proper descent rate. A black horizontal bar must be kept in this area when actual touchdown occurs. If the descent rate is above or below the proper level, no points are awarded for the landing and the spacecraft explodes.

Points are figured, after a successful soft landing by taking the amount of fuel consumed, factoring it by the po-
sition of the meters-per-second gauge and multiplying it by the difficulty of the landing site. It sounds more complicated than it is. Simply keep the MVS gauge as close to the top of the shaded area as possible for the most points. Depending upon the number of points awarded, fuel is allocated back to the spacecraft. The more points, the more landings that can be made.

Remember, gravity brings the spacecraft down, but finesse on the F1 thruster keeps the spacecraft from crashing. It takes a practiced, light and repetitive touch on the thrusters to keep things under control.

(Henry Cohen)

**TUMBLE BUGS**

Datasoft/Atari 400 & 800, Apple II/48K disk

Originally entitled Dung Beetles, Tumble Bugs has been released for the two most popular gaming microcomputers by a company heretofore most famous as a publisher of adventure games. It is a maze game that embodies something of the flavor of Pac-Man, but it also possesses an interesting twist.

As with many programs available for both the Atari and Apple computers, Tumble Bugs seems a bit better on the former machines than on the latter. The Atari's superior sound capabilities and high quality joystick give it a little edge over the Apple II version, though that one is also excellent.

The opening screen in Tumble Bugs is riveting. A large beetle stares directly at the player, positively daring him or her to begin the attack. The computer then draws a large maze which must be memorized by the gamer during the brief period in which it is visible. When the game actually starts, only a small portion of the labyrinth can be seen at any one time. The program gives the player a magnified view of the hunk of maze currently occupied, while the rest stays surrounded in mystery.

As in Pac-Man and other maze-chases, Tumble Bugs requires the arcader to zip through the corridors and eat all the dots. Little aliens travel through the maze, too, but they aren't very smart and can usually be avoided, at least in the beginning. The aliens get tougher to avoid, however, and they eventually pounce on the player with a cry of "gotcha!"

There's tremendous pressure to keep gobbling those dots, rather than navigating the maze in a pure contest of evade and capture. The action is timed, and failure to keep munching will cause your score to decrease. Tumble Bug's graphics and sound represent first class programming skill. The screen layouts are attractively done and pleasingly colored. The implementation of the magnifying glass effect is especially impressive. Even the on-screen scoreboard is shown in enlarged form when the glass passes over it in the course of highlighting various sections of the playfield itself.

Bob Bishop has further enhanced his budding reputation as a member of the game programming elite with this fine effort. Highly recommended.

(Leigh Goldstein)

**POOL 400**

IDSI/Atari 400 & 800/ROM cartridge

Innovative design has made quite a reputation for itself among Apple II-owning gamers with its string of successful disks for that system. Now the company has enlarged its electronic pool hall to provide sufficient room for Atari computerists. Pool 400 packs much of the detail of IDSI's Pool 1.5 into an easy-to-use ROM cartridge for the Atari microcomputers.

The most exciting feature of this generally well-executed game is the "instant replay". When you send the cue ball into the side pocket with this game, you get a chance to try the whole shot over again. Too bad real-life pool sharks aren't quite that amiable about such things.

Pool 400 will be especially welcomed by those who don't have lightning reflexes. Good strategy and a sharp eye for geometry count far more heavily.

(Steve Davidson)
It's truly amazing the way weird stories get around these days. It seems like everybody knows someone who knows someone who invented an automobile tire that never wears out or a pill that lets a car get 200 miles to the gallon of water.

The electronic gaming world possesses no immunity in this regard. One story which has received especially wide circulation concerns the subject of this month's "Inside Gaming" column, Mark Turmell.

Several articles which followed on the heels of the success of Turmell's outstanding debut game for the Apple II computer, Sneakers, attempted to profile the new design star. These stories informed gamers that Mark Turmell is a medical doctor, perhaps in his early thirties, who created Sneakers during spare moments between performing delicate operations.

So it was something of a shock when the tall string bean ambled up to me and introduced himself as Mark Turmell. With every sentence he uttered during our lengthy talk, another section of the picture these error-filled articles had created in my mind crumbled away to dust. Yet in the course of replacing fantasy with fact, it became clear that the real Mark Turmell is even more interesting than that nonexistent physician-turned-game designer.

While many of the people now active in the electronic gaming world either stumbled on a career in game design by accident or drifted into it from another field, the 20-year-old Turmell is a genuine computer kid who made good. Despite his youth, the affable Sirius Software employee already has five years of programming experience under his belt.

Something of a whiz kid, Turmell started college at the tender age of 15. He attended Delta College in University Center, Mich., and graduated with an associate of arts degree in Data Processing; just about the time they also handed him his high school diploma.

The same year he entered college, Turmell's life took a decisive turn toward his future chosen career when he got his first Apple computer. Even then, Turmell had some definite ideas about where he was headed, "I bought the Apple for two reasons," he recalls, "to make games and make money."

In a surprisingly short time, Turmell had learned his way around the Apple, particularly its graphics capabilities. Not being one to stand around with his hands in his pockets, he immediately began working on his first game program. "I wrote Head On, a crash game," he says, "which I took to Programma International, which has since gone out of business." The company gave him a contract and was expecting to publish Head On when another software supplier beat them to market with a strikingly similar game. Head On went back to the electronic garage.

He began working on Sneakers while attending Ferris State College in Big Rapids, Mich., where he pursued a degree in data processing with a minor in marketing. On his own, he was also learning Assembly language, which he felt would be necessary if he was to become a really first-rate programmer.

"Sneakers only took about three months to write," Turmell says. Most of the work was done utilizing Sirius Software's E-Z Draw. "It's a great product for designing games," he explains. "I never use anything else."
Looking For Electronic Games?

ELECTRONIC GAMES RETAILERS
If you have trouble finding ELECTRONIC GAMES at your local newstand or want to know where to send a friend to pick up a copy, the following will help. It's a list of retail stores across the country that carry the magazine.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE
- Video Station, Inc., S. Merrimack

NEW JERSEY
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- Video Sportes, Hato Rey

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- KO Enterprises, Ltd., Oshawa

(ATTENTION: If you carry 25 or more copies of ELECTRONIC GAMES in your store and are not included in this list, please let us know so that we can include your store in our next issue.)
A brief explanation for those unfortunate enough not to have seen Sneakers, one of the most popular games ever published for play on the Apple. It is a multi-screen invasion contest in which a variety of humorously drawn creatures attack the horizontally mobile cannon commanded by the arcader. Each time a wave is cleared from the board, another species of monster launches an attack. Every group has its unique attack strategy, so the gamer must employ an amazingly wide range of play strategies to get through this video war in one piece.

Like many of his fellow designers, Turmell doesn't watch the clock when he's seated in front of his computer. Many times, he worked right through the night on Sneakers. "When I'd get an idea for one of the screens, I'd go on a tear," he notes.

Apart from the many, many hours of work involved in creating his action smash hit, Turmell found the going surprisingly easy. "I kept waiting for some obstacle, like running out of memory, to come up, but it never did."

Graphics were definitely the toughest part of the project. "My biggest challenge was in getting flicker-free animation with color. Doing the meteor screen was the toughest for that reason.

"Turmell is candid about having looked to the commercial amusement centers for the inspiration for Sneakers. "Gorf from Midway had a little guy bouncing around the screen," he points out, "and Astro Blaster had the idea of multiple playfields.

Fittingly enough, the first character Turmell designed for the game was the Sneakers, those zany creatures with their oversized footgear who appear as the first screen in the game. The cartoony look of the Sneakers undoubtedly established the underlying thread of humor that runs through the entire program.

The Sneakers may have come first, but the designer's favorite creation was the chirping H-wings. This hints that there may be an edge of steel beneath Turmell's affable exterior, because these horrors are among the most perilous in the entire game. They swoop down upon the single cannon from all directions and frequently score a quick kill.

Like most designers, Turmell is first on line when it comes to spotting the few weaknesses in his much-lauded creation. Responding to comments that it is sometimes hard to squeeze the action button on the controller fast enough to dispatch the nasties, Turmell staunchly defended the hardware. "One of the reasons Sneakers works so well is that the Apple paddle is so responsive," he asserts. "It was my programming mistake that created whatever problem some players are finding. I programmed the game so that only one shot could be on the screen at a time. It's just a mistake—and something I'd do differently now.

Although Turmell has done Beer Run and Free Fall for Sirius since Sneakers scored big with arcaders, most of his recent work for Sirius has concerned the new line of videogame cartridges (VCS-compatible) that 20th Century Fox is developing for release this fall. Two of the titles will bear his distinctive design imprint, Fast Eddie and Turmell. The first is a ladder game in which the on-screen character must jump through the air and snag prizes on the fly. The latter is a space shoot-out which allows the arcader to fire a barrage of up to eight laser blasts. Turmell is very forthright in discussing his reasons for directing his creative energies primarily at videogames, at least for the short run. "The videogame field is more sparse than computers, with not as many 'elite' programmers working. 'I want to be a known person,' he admits, 'and the going may be a little easier in the videogame area.'

Besides his observations of coin-ops made during the course of frequent visits to the local arcades, Turmell looks to friends and acquaintances to serve as a sounding board. "I usually bounce the idea for a new game off at least 50 people," he says. Home arcading, on the other hand, is only a sometimes thing for the young game-maven. "I'm just used to arcade games, I guess," says Turmell.

He's also very sensitive about maintaining a good reputation among the other designers. "The one thing I'm really picky about is the other programmers' judgments," he says. "I don't want them to say, 'I could have done it better.'"

And anyone who has played his uniquely whimsical electronic games knows that this is a comment the formerly mysterious Mr. Turmell hears very seldomly indeed.
We expected plenty of lively debate when we decided to take the pulse of reader opinion on the subject of whether the best future direction for home videogame cartridges was toward more translations of big coin-op hits or greater emphasis on completely original designs. We got it.

In fact, no question so far has ignited the passions of the gaming public to quite the same degree as this one did. Plenty of readers have lined up on each side of this crucial question, and all of them have excellent arguments to support their positions. And of course, there's always that group of folks who can see right on both sides of the issue. This looks to be the start of a pretty exciting continuing debate. We hope all readers, not just those who are participating in this initial skirmish, will free to make use of Electronic Games' regular forum of opinion, "Readers Replay", to add to this fascinating discussion.

Speaking of reader input, we also got quite a few comments this time around about our prize for the best contribution to "Joystick Jury". Many of you, it seems, would prefer to get a year's free subscription to EG (valued at $28) rather than the $25 in cash. So beginning this time—and continuing until we're really sure what readers want—we're going to give our winners a choice between these two rewards.

The best comment, out of a very strong group, comes from Chicago's Dan Silvestri. So let the great debate begin with an opening salvo from the foreman of this month's "Joystick Jury":

Electronic gaming has made progress for two reasons: (1) technology has advanced, and (2) game designers' imaginations have been set free. We do not need to arrest the imaginations of these wizard-designers by encouraging them to spend their creative hours by translating a commercial amusement game into a home programmable videogame or computer game. Not only do we harness the designers' imaginations, but we encourage player dissatisfaction; The translations to date have been less than overwhelming.

The irony is, the "translators" are not at fault, they just can't cram a 16K, 32K or 48K game into a 4K programmable videogame.

**COIN-OP MISSILE COMMAND**

**VCS MISSILE COMMAND**

**VCS ASTEROIDS**
Let the quarter-popper within us all have a reason to go out to a game room or bar; let's see something different there we can't get at home. And let's have something at home that's clean and fresh.

(Daniel A. Silvestri, Chicago, IL)

I'm an arcade player who'd like to see more home versions of popular coin-op games. However, if a company has licensed the rights to make such a game, it should take the responsibility to insure that it is a good likeness that will satisfy people, because no other company will be able to make it but them. No one is going to accuse a company of losing its "creative juices" if it makes a home version too much like the original, because that's what people are expecting.

(Mike Donahue, Rutland, CT)

The arcade game transplants definitely win out over the home market originals. The coin-ops made videogaming as popular as it is today. Games developed just for the home don't hold as long as the coin-op transplants do. While Pac-Man, Asteroids, etc., just don't compare graphics-wise with the arcade games, they still provide players with a serious challenge.

(Brian S. Johnson, Chicago, IL)

The translation of arcade games for home systems has been exciting to watch. It's fun to see how a coin-op game will be changed—and how it will look—on a home system.

I'd like to see more of such trans-games like Adventure or Haunted House, but I never get to play a coin-op game nearly as much as I'd like to. Even if I did have the time, I don't have nearly enough money to get good at a coin-op game.

It's a lot easier to just walk up to your TV and play a home version of your favorite coin-op game than to spend, say, $2 on something you're not sure you're going to get any better at. But with my VCS, all I have to do is flip my reset switch. As far as I'm concerned, I'd like nothing better to see every coin-op game on a home videogame cartridge!

(Chris Cope, Central, S.C.)

The idea of translating commercial videogames into software for programmable systems is a good idea but I also think you can get too much of a good thing.

The idea of converting such commercial arcade smashes as Pac-Man,
Asteroids, Space Invaders and Defender is great. But the market also needs sports, space and adventure games to go hand in hand with the conversions. The quality of Atari's Space Invaders was up to the commercial standard, but Pac-Man and Defender are a bit of a disappointment.
(Normal Robinovitz, Divide, CO)

Here's the next "Joystick Jury" topic:
Few arcaders would argue the contention that this is the greatest year for home videogames in the short history of the hobby. New cartridges for all the major systems are not only more numerous than ever before, but include some of the finest electronic games ever produced. Of all the various game cartridges that have reached the retail market since October 1, 1981, which game is your personal favorite—and why?
Deadlines: October 15, 1982
All you've got to do to participate is follow a few simple rules. 1. Type (or clearly print) your comment on a separate sheet of paper that also includes your name and full address. Keep comments brief and to the point—no more than 100 words. 3. Observe the rules of fairness and courtesy. "Joystick Jury" should be a forum for reasoned opinions, not an arena for name-calling. Each issue we'll print the most interesting responses to create symposium on the topic under examination by the jury. The issue's best comment, as judged by the editors of Electronic Games, will win a cash prize of $25. (All submissions become the property of EG, and none can be returned.)
If the tremendous response to Electronic Games proves anything, it's that you are an unusually knowledgeable and opinionated bunch. That's good. It means you really care about this hobby and feel strongly about the things that affect it.
Here's your chance to air your views on electronic arcading in front of this magazine's entire readership. "Joystick Jury", a column of reviews by readers, will begin publication next issue.

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Score More Points in These Popular Games:

★ Space Jockey ★ Yar's Revenge ★ Mouskattack

By FRANK TETRO, JR.

SPACE JOCKEY
Vidtec/Atari VCS

Space Jockey is a one-player action game in which the arcader pilots an attack saucer over the earth, attempting to destroy the many different obstacles. Jets, bi-planes, helicopters and even hot air balloons all join the attack against this single craft. Flying close to the ground risks a collision with a house or even a tree. You may also be attacked by a tank now and then.

The saucer is steered by pushing the joystick in the appropriate direction. The button unleashes photon missiles one at a time.

The tanks, jets and bi-planes are worth 100 points each. The helicopters are 50 points, and hitting a tree or house earns 20 more. You start with three ships and are granted one more for each 1,000 points scored.

The best strategy for this game is to keep your eye on the shooting sequence. The enemy will fire a volley of two shots every four seconds (faster if playing at difficulty "A"). Stay out of the line of fire until the enemy has shot twice, then immediately get in line with an enemy vessel and fire. Do not be too greedy and go for two unless they are right next to one another.

If you are in need of extra men, stay low to the ground and hold down the fire button. This destroys all trees and houses which appear along with my stray tanks. The only flaw in this is that occasionally the tank will get off a shot.

Menaces always approach the player's attack saucer from the right, so it's a good idea to position your craft relatively close to the left edge of the playfield to avoid any little surprises.
before getting incinerated. Should this happen, quickly fly up until the bullet passes. When all is safe, drop back down.

Another thing to remember is that the balloons, trees and houses do not shoot and are easy points. The should be shot whenever possible.

Other game variations on the cartridge allow movement across the entire playfield, instead of being stuck on the left side of the screen. Even with this option, I do not recommend this type of aerial acrobatics as it does not give you enough time to dodge an enemy assault.

Remember to watch those jets, since they are slimmer than all other obstacles and therefore harder to hit.

**YAR’S REVENGE**
*Atari/Atari VCS*

In **Yar’s Revenge**, the Yar fly must protect its planet from the relentless attack of the dreaded Quotile.

The Quotile is protected by a force shield which takes the shape of either a semi-circle which shields his front, or a spiraling rectangle that covers him altogether. You must blow a hole in the shield and then fire the powerful Zorlon cannon through it to destroy the Quotile.

The Yar is equipped with an energy laser that is worn away the shield when fired. He may also deal with the shield by actually pressing against it and eating his way in. Once a hole is cleared, the Yar activates his Zorlon cannon by either touching the Quotile, or by eating a piece of the shield. The cannon appears at the left and can be fired once, using the fire button. Once fired, the button will resume firing energy lasers until the cannon is reactivated.

The Quotile is no pushover, however. Periodically, he changes into a deadly swirl and comes barreling after you. If you hit the swirl with the Zorlon cannon, you destroy it and the Quotile and score bonus points. There is also a homing missile which follows your every move and tries to ram. The neutral zone in the center of the screen is used for protection against the homing missile. Too bad it won’t stop the Swirl!!!

Once the game starts, the Quotile will appear behind his moving shield at the right. Move in and fire as quickly as possible, for he will change into a Swirl about five seconds after the start of each round. A warning noise blares and the Swirl replaces the Quotile. If you wish to simply avoid it, stay on the move! Travel vertically, scrolling off one side and back on the other. Hopefully, this will not give the Swirl a chance to home in on you, and it will just fire wildly.

If you intend to destroy the Swirl, you must eat a shield cell and activate the Zorlon cannon. Then fly just to the left of the neutral zone. Don’t touch it, because you can’t fire while inside. Position yourself just to the left at either the very top of bottom. Once the swirl appears, don’t move. Let him home in on you. Once he fires, scroll off the side you were positioned next to. You must move quickly or your own shot will destroy you. If done right, the scrolling should throw the Swirl off. He’ll run right over to where you were, just in time to get shot.

The homing missile may also be dealt with in two ways. It can be shot with the Zorlon cannon, but this only produces another one. The best thing to do is just avoid it. Use the scrolling to best advantage, since the missile cannot scroll and must travel the length of the screen to catch you. You can also use the neutral zone, but you can’t fire while in there. Once the Quotile is destroyed the first time, an explosion will occur. The next Quotile will be protected by a rectangular shield. This is more difficult to destroy, since the constant swirling does not allow a hole to form for too long. Be quick.

Also remember that eating a cell is worth substantially more than shooting one, so eat whenever possible.

**MOUSKATTACK**
*On-Line Systems*

Mouskattack turns the arcade into Barry Bain, ace plumber, and sends him into the dangerous tunnels of Rat Alley. The mission: to install pipes on the entire level and escape alive.

The plumber lays the pipes and joints by moving through the maze. The gamer controls him with the joysticks. Trying to stop the plumber are three rather scruffy-looking rats which devour on contact. After finishing a level, you go on to another section of Rat Alley which features faster rats. The game lasts three lives and awards one extra life for each two levels completed.

Two objects help
in the mission. The first is a set of traps which appear toward the right of the center block. Pick these up by pushing the button while walking over one, and drop it by pushing the button again. When one or more rats are tailing you, set the trap and keep going. If all goes well, the rats will get stuck. At this point, turn around and run back over them. This, in effect, hits them over the head with a pipe and kills them! The program awards 200 points if one rat was in the trap, 400 for two, and 800 if you get all three. The rats are strong, though, and they will bust out of a trap after a few seconds, so be quick.

The other weapon is the frightened felines. These two cats can be picked up in the same way as the traps. When the rats come close to catching you, drop the cat. This frightens the rats and forces them to change directions. Alas, all that glitters isn’t gold, for if the red Super Rat runs into your cat, he’ll eat the tabby whole!

Each section of laid pipe is worth 10 points. Periodically, you will lay a bad connection in your hurry. If this happens, the plumber must run over it again to fix it. It’s impossible to move to the next alley unless all connections are clean and the maze is filled.

Once the game begins, run right for a trap and grab it. Try to head for the corners and complete them first since they’re the hardest. Never enter a corner without either a trap or a cat, or you’re asking for trouble. You’re likely to get it, too.

Because Barry Bain can only carry one item at a time, you must decide whether to go with a trap or a cat. If a super rat is present (which randomly occurs based on how many rats are killed), a trap for it will snare Super Rat. If no super rats are present, then a cat is fine.

This game features an escape tunnel like Pac-Man, except that it runs up and down. This tunnel, when exited from the top, will bring you back on the bottom and vice versa. Any rats traveling through are cut to half-speed. Learning to use this tunnel comes in very handy . . .

Don’t worry about using all the traps or killing off the cats, since they are periodically replaced. Once one appears, you must pick it up quickly, or it will vanish again.

Many times during a game you will run over what you think is the last bad connection, yet the game won’t end. This is because there is still another bad pipe which is probably almost impossible to find. If this occurs, don’t move around looking for it, while taking a chance of getting eaten. Simply push the space bar on the computer. This freezes the game and gives you time to find the faulty connection. Once you do, just push the bar again and fix it. Never lay a trap near the entrances to the rat house. This may sound like a good idea, for once a rat comes out it will be instantly trapped. In reality, once you eat that rat another will instantly spring from the house. If you’re standing right there, it’s curtains . . .

Remember that the pink rat is the fastest, orange second, and blue is the slowest. Orange and blue are usually either slower than the plumber or, at most, move just as fast. Pink, however, is faster than you and will gain on you. If he begins tailing you, quickly head for a trap, a cat or the tunnel, or he will catch you. If you eat the orange or blue rat, and a super rat appears in his place, Super Rat travels just as fast as the pink rat. This means that now there will be two rats which are faster than you! This is where the trap comes in. Try to trap and kill Super Rat so he will turn back to his normal, hopefully slower, color.

But please, whatever you do, do not forget the coward’s way out! You can ignore the stupid rats altogether, set down your pipeline and when one of the ordinary vermin gets a bit too close, just take a couple of quick turns and voila!, you’ll lose him just like that!

After all, killing the regular rats just makes Super Rat angry.
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A special message for electronic games retailers

Playing electronic games is now America's fastest-growing hobby. Here are some facts:

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★ Sales of computer games are expected to exceed 1 million units by the end of the year.

ELECTRONIC GAMES, the first—and only—magazine devoted to this booming field, is growing as fast as the high-tech hobby it covers. Our premier issue was a newstand phenomenon, with many dealers reporting sell-outs. Our second issue promises more of the same.

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NASSAU VETERANS MEMORIAL COLISEUM
Journey
to a California
Game Palace

Standing on a pier at the approach of evening, sun setting in a blaze of color, no true arcader's heart could keep from swelling at the sight of the vision standing proudly across the waterway. Perhaps the most scenic arcade in America, Redwood City's Castle Golf and Games is an actual castle, complete with all the mock-medieval enchantment the electronic gamer with a romantic soul could hope for.

Part of the Golf and Games arcade chain (a collection of family-oriented game fortresses owned by the Malibu Grand Prix), the Redwood City castle fantasy land is located on five acres just off Highway 101 in California. There's a wide range of entertainment available in addition to the 80 videogames, including miniature golf, 15 pins, bumper boats, batting cages and 15 skeeball machines.

It has everything from golf to Gorf, and there's more to come! The unit is
still spacious, with room for lots more electronic entertainment, all waiting for someone to turn on the electricity.

"We're not electrically set up for many more games than we have right now. We removed 30 games and replaced them with picnic tables," explains assistant manager, Diana Erber. The fun center recently added a pizza stand.

Favorite games vary from hour to hour at Redwood's game castle. Teens jam the place on Friday nights with Defender and the familiar science fiction games getting the heaviest play. Saturday and Sunday mornings, on the other hand, Golf and Games becomes a true "family fun center", as they refer to themselves in an attempt to avoid the less savory connotations of the word "arcade". The crowd is predominantly parents and young kids on the weekend moms, with titles like Pac-Man, Ms. Pac-Man and Frogger drawing the traffic.

Redwood City's Castle Golf and Games gives its customers something more than just Donkey Kong, Zaxxon, Robotron and Hyperball; it has atmosphere, an ambiance of luxury and scenic beauty that elevates the entire arcade experience. Solar Fox, after all, is the same game whether it's played in the back of a laundromat or in a palace. The enjoyment one derives, however, is vastly different.

As the gap between coin-op videogames and the home product narrows dramatically, the fun centers must offer the player something extra in order to prosper. Despite the fact that the home and commercial markets actually help one another—the arcades must offer both superior games, and a desirable environment in which to play them. The arcade itself must become a greater and greater part of the attraction, rather than simply a place to be endured while playing all those fantastic games.

Redwood City's Castle Golf and Games serves as a convincing argument for that point of view.
Ken Uston's Guide to Buying and Beating the Home Video Games (Signet, $3.95) is a big, thick book designed to cover the entire home video field. It's a formidable task, but the book does a creditable job. Atari, Intellivision, Odyssey², Astrocade and Fairchild Channel F are all included, and more than 180 cartridges get space. After a very brief note to the reader, the book gets down to business. First, the systems themselves are dealt with. Each is discussed in terms of general information, the console, consumer tips, controls and the author's experience with the system—obviously, a very complete offering.

That part is strictly informational; the systems and games are compared in the next segment. Systems are divided into the games currently available, game potential, controls, the control system, reliability of operation, console durability and appearance, cartridge containers, price and a summary. There's also a table rating the systems on a point basis.

The comparison of the games consists of a total of 12 points covering the industry in general and the various manufacturers. Finally, a chart evaluates the games, grouping them by the system.

The bulk of the book is devoted to the cartridges. Separated by manufacturer, each features an introduction that talks about the system's games in general. It discusses quantity, degree of interest, versatility, hand-eye coordination, mental challenge, interest and the number of players.

Each individual game is then covered. In each case, the game is first evaluated. Then, its basic objective, scenario, board and controls are presented. Facts you should know and strategies round out the sections.

In some cases, a board diagram is featured. Generally, though, the volume is light on illustrations; the emphasis is on written explanation.

The book concludes with a chapter on new products and information.

The volume is obviously ideal for those who have decided to buy a home system, but are confused about which to get. It can also serve as a handy reference book and memory-jogger for those already heavily into home systems. Uston's very readable style is a delight, and the adherence to formats makes comparisons easy. All in all, a worthwhile addition to a game library.

How to Win at Donkey Kong (by the Editors of Consumer Guide: Pocket Books, $1.95) is a 32-page guide to saving you fair maiden from Donkey Kong's clutches. Despite its slim size, the volume does a competent job of covering both game strategy and the game in general.

To start, the book provides an explanation of the name and a run-down on the action. The Cast of Characters includes a rather lengthy description of each of the three leading players in this melodrama, as well as the recurring factors like ladders, barrels and fireballs.

An overview of the Donkey Kong strategy makes an important point that perhaps could be more strongly emphasized: the most basic skills must be
well-learned before one can make full use of the suggestions in this booklet. If you haven't mastered climbing ladders, jumping barrels and on and off elevators, broad jumping gaps and grabbing the hammer, following the well-thought-out suggestions to come won't help you save Donkey’s Fay Wray.

Another point well-made is there is a randomness involved in this game. The patterns, although generally reliable, are not fool-proof, and to be a true expert one must be able to handle the unexpected barrel or a foxfire gone haywire. After all, faint heart ne'er won fair maiden.

The actual patterns, each facing an illustration, take about 14 pages. The second “Ziggurat Pattern” is really nearly the same as the first, as the authors admit. But the tips are solid and worthwhile.

Pages on various types of “solves” round out the book. The efficiency of this set-up is debatable; some readers might prefer having all suggestions grouped under the patterns for quick and easy reference.

“Donkey Kong Grandstanding” is a nice touch, a compilation of tricks, like the Back Jump, that Mario will perform if you know how to persuade him. Unfortunately, in the first printing, an error left the instructions for the Knee Drop incomplete.

A spokesman for Pocket Books said the problem would be corrected in future editions. However, for those now vainly trying to learn the maneuver, a letter to Pocket Books, addressed to the Editorial Department, will produce the needed information.

The volume is very colorful, with neither too many or too few diagrams. It probably will suit beginners best, considering the rather detailed character descriptions and the emphasis on basic instructions.

The relatively simple tips, light style and easy-to-follow information are pluses for the book. However, don’t look for any great depth—Donkey Kong players looking for a volume geared to the already good player should seek elsewhere.

Despite that, a few basics have been missed. An explanation of such matters as how many plays for your quarter and similar elementary facets might have been appreciated. And on the whole, for the comparatively low price tag, this book is recommended for those who are just meeting that crazy gorilla!
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Player is the Blaster with full screen access and 180° direction change. Dual controls for right or left hand firing.

Fast action on a full color monitor with constant peril from giant snakes, pterodactyls, mutant gorillas and dense vegetation.

The attack starts with a few snakes as Slither. Bonus winds down. When player zaps all snakes, he gets remaining bonus points. Now, additional snakes attack in waves. Every time Slither Bonus reaches zero new snakes of a different color launch another attack.

As player concentrates on snakes, pterodactyls and mutant gorillas flit across the screen to increase danger and challenge. Additional points are scored by blasting these intruders... the closer they are downed to the blaster, the higher the score.

The gorilla places additional vegetation on the screen to further tax player who must now blast through the grass.

As player's score mounts, snakes get mad. Crafty! They now chase the player's blaster which must be maneuvered with great skill to avoid the attack.

The gorillas make further excitement for the player... when they touch a snake, it becomes invisible, and only the eyes show on the screen.

When snakes are hit, they turn into grass. Make things even more difficult for the player. The longer he holds off their attack, the higher his score.

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Making a Monkey Out of Donkey Kong

By BILL HEINEMAN

The circus is in town! Step right up and enjoy the animals and the clowns. Why, you could even see the dumbest monkey in captivity: he is so dumb that a donkey would turn down his I.Q.

A bunch of folks from Japan named him "Donkey Kong" because of his overall stupidity and the fact that he likes to watch King Kong reruns on T.V. every chance he gets. The huge ape's obsession with the movie King Kong made him go wild a few months back. It all started when the circus came into Chicago. The tent was still going up when that cursed movie came on the late show. That's when the dumb ape then began living out the part of King Kong.

First of all, he broke the bars of his cage with his bare hands and began running to a building next door that was under construction. Several crewmen saw the ape break out and summoned the police, while a few others began to chase the kooky gorilla.

A man named Mario and his girlfriend Cindy were sitting at a bus stop when all this commotion was taking place. Mario told Cindy to stay where she was so that he could see what's going on. No sooner did he leave than Donkey Kong reached the base of the unfinished building. The gigantic monkey stopped dead in his tracks. He'd forgot to get a beautiful girl to hold hostage! The ape ran to the fence that surrounds the building and jumped over. Looking around, he spied Cindy conveniently seated on a beach right in front of him. Kong carried her off to the building, her screams filling the air.

Mario, hearing his girlfriend's cries, immediately returned to the bus stop, just in time to see Cindy hauled over the fence. Mario then ran toward the main entrance of the construction yard only to discover that all the workmen had been scared off when the gorilla made his first appearance. Mario looked up to see the gorilla reaching the top and placing the girl on a small perch slightly above himself.

Then the ape looked down to see Mario running toward the bottom of the structure. Jumping up and down with rage, Kong made the scaffold buckle and bend into a weird shape, but that didn't stop Mario from reaching the oil can at the bottom.

Kong checked his perch for a weapon and only found a large number of barrels full of nails and tar. Kong grabbed a blue tar barrel and hurled it at Mario. Mario sees this missile coming at him and begins to run to the right. The barrel moves to the right with Mario, traveling at a slightly faster speed. Mario leaps to slow himself down a little, but the barrel is now directly overhead so Mario leaps a second time to put the barrel just above and ahead of him. The instant the barrel lands in front of Mario, he makes a heroic leap over the barrel and runs to the ladder at the extreme right.

Climbing the ladder in record time, this brave carpenter leaped over a barrel of nails to find yet another barrel heading his way. It was at this moment that the strangest thing happened. When the barrel of tar reached the bottom of the tower it rolled right into the oil can placed there. The can exploded and a little fire monster emerged. This critter then began to roam at will, completely unaffected by rolling barrels or fire. No one has been able to explain the creature's existence other than to say that it was there.

While on the second floor, Mario stopped at the first ladder that he came to and stood to the left of it. When the coast was clear he climbed the ladder and moved to the right, stopping at the
first ladder he reached. This time, he waited to the right of it. When the coast was clear again, Mario proceeded to the fourth floor and ran to the left-most ladder, leaping over any and all barrels that came his way. Standing at the left-most corner of the fourth floor, Mario waited for the first opportunity to climb the ladder safely.

Then the carpenter discovered a hammer left by one of the workmen hanging just above his reach. Our hero jumped and grabbed the hammer and began to pound the ground. Any barrel hit by this hammer simply disintegrated. However, the hammer wasn’t designed for barrel mashing so it broke apart after about 10 seconds.

Mario saw that the barrel-mashing was taking its toll on the poor hammer, so he began to slowly move toward the right, making sure to squash any barrel in his way. When Mario reached the right-most corner, he learned that he could swing the hammer high enough to destroy any barrels directly above him. It was at this moment that the hammer reached the 91st day of its 90-day warranty. Once the hammer broke, Mario started to jump up and down in his corner so any barrel falling from the sixth floor onto the fifth wouldn’t squish him. When the coast was clear, he ran for the ladder to the sixth floor. He ran and jumped, ran and jumped until he got to the last ladder. Jumping a last barrel for luck, he climbed up to rescue Cindy.

Donkey Kong was enraged. Ascending a short ladder he snatched the girl away from Mario. The big gorilla then rose out of sight up the scaffold.

Kong made it to the top of the conveyor belt system and put the girl on another small pedestal to keep her confined. Mario climbed to the bottom of the system and ran to the nearest ladder. It was at this very moment that more of those little fire monsters made their debut. In the center of the conveyor system, a large oil can had burst into flames, and when Mario appeared at the bottom, those little creeps began emerging and chasing the little man everywhere. Mario, seeing that he was in big trouble, climbed the first ladder and moved to the right as far as he could go without falling over the edge. When he reached the edge, Mario leaped over the extra wide chasm to the only ladder on the other side.

Mario then looked up to see if any coal pans were riding the belt above. When there were no coals above, Mario climbed the ladder and began to climb the last ladder. Halfway up though, the ladder began to retract so that Mario couldn’t get to the top. Mario had no choice but to wait and hope that one of those fire monsters didn’t turn him crispy. After a three-second wait, the ladder extended so that Mario could climb to the top immediately. Kong, seeing Mario, grabbed the girl and climbed another ladder in hopes of ditching Mario.

When Mario followed Kong to level three, he found that Kong had destroyed much of the scaffolding around the elevators. Two fire monsters trapped on sections of the down elevator. Mario sailed over the first and largest chasm because it was the fastest way to get to the girl. Mario’s heroic leap cleared the chasm by inches.

Mario then used the only ladder to get to the top. The last passage was guarded by jackhammers that have gone wild.

Mario timed himself so the instant that a jackhammer bounced overhead, our hero made a mad dash to a point just above the down-elevator. Mario then about-faced and timed himself again to make a dash to the ladder that would take him to his sweetheart. Running as fast as his feet could carry him, Mario sped to the ladder and rejoined Cindy.

Kong couldn’t believe the persistence shown by Mario in his bid to get the girl away from him. Once more, Kong grabbed the girl and headed for the absolute top of the building. This further enraged Mario and made him even more determined to end this chase once and for all.

Mario climbed up to the bottom of the structure. He ran to the left for the ladder that could be found there. After climbing the ladder, Mario noticed that five fire monsters had appeared on the right side of the structure. So Mario ran to the right and pulled out a bolt that was holding the structure together. He climbed the closest ladder to the third floor. When he got there, Mario scurried to the left and pulled out a second bolt, while continuing to run to the left. After using the left-most ladder, he ran to the right to pull out that bolt.

Mario then climbed to the top and pulled out the left bolt on the top floor. Mario then stayed on the left side of the tower and went down to the level just below him. Waiting for the right time, he jumped the chasm to get the hammer hanging from the center of the fourth floor. Using this weapon, he mashed any fire monster that dared to come near while staying on the right-most side of the building. He knew that if any more monsters appeared, they would show up on the left side and be cut off by the small holes in the floor.

By making some daring maneuvers, Mario finally pulled out the last bolt.

The entire tower began to shake and crack. Kong hung in mid-air for a second, banging on his chest as a sign of defiance, then fell flat on his head knocking himself unconscious. Mario, with Cindy at his side, ran far away from the scene of the crime never to be heard from again.
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He started out life humbly enough, just a sideways-smiled face with a winning grin and an appetite that just wouldn't quit. He's since spawned a female counterpart, T-shirts, towels and even a Pac-Baby. He is, of course, our friend the Pac-Man Gobbler, and now he'll be able to light your fire far more literally than any previously arcade-spawned character—via the Pac-Man lighter from Scripto.

The butane flame-maker with the familiar Pac-Man logo is being licensed from Midway exclusively by the Atlanta, GA, manufacturer as part of its popular "Star Lights" line which has previously featured such rock and pop musical personalities as The Who, Black Sabbath, The Police and J. Geils Band.
GAME SAFE
Total Video Supply/No price available

Although numerous manufacturers are producing storage racks for videogame cartridges, the Game Safe, from Total Video, is the first single-cartridge storage box. Capable of holding any Atari VCS, Intellivision, Odyssey or Astrocade-compatible cartridge, the case, dubbed the TA-200, is constructed of impact-resistant plastic, features a push-button security lock and an inside sleeve to store instruction booklets and controller overlays.

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K-Byte/No price available

For those more down-to-earth gamers who enjoy playing Pac-Man from a ground-based, stationary game stand, K-Byte has their new Stick Stand, a hollowed base into which the joystick is inserted.

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If you're really into electronic games—a safe assumption since you're reading this magazine—you'll probably be able to appreciate my good fortune. After all, we share a common passion. I've always played games, whether they be sports, board challenges like chess or even Monopoly or, last but certainly not least, electro-mechanical machines and their descendants: electronic games.

Back in 1974, I had the opportunity to do a story on pinball machines. This proved to be the first in a string of events that finds me here today writing this column. My interest and fascination gave the energy necessary for the in-depth research and ultimate creation of Pinball!, a book which chronicled the history of a singularly unique and exciting industry. Doing the book, in turn, allowed me to meet and get to know the people behind the games. I came to be considered an authority on many different aspects of the business and found myself testifying in court cases such as the one involving the legalization of New York City pinball machines in 1976.

I began to write for industry trade publications and acted as a critic of sorts when new games were released before realizing a fantasy come true: designing my own pinball machine, Sharpshooter for Game Plan in 1979. This brief personal saga and introduction aside, I am grateful to both Arnie Katz and Bill Kunkel for the chance to regularly bring you reviews of the new generation of pinball-inspired machines. If you haven't noticed, lately, there's a lot going on with this worthy arcade attraction.

So far this year, the one observation which can safely be made, is that all the conventional rules have been broken regarding pinball game design. At no other time in the past 50 years of the machines' existence, have manufacturers offered the diverse variety of formats and game play-action seen today. Innovation is the watchword as manufacturers continue their quest to find the best way to lift pinball back into the spotlight. Some think they have succeeded just by daring to be different and producing the unexpected. See if you agree.

Last November, Williams caused quite a stir when it unveiled Hyperball, the creation of designer Steve Ritchie, an individual who had already made a profound impact on pinball with such efforts as Flash, Firepower with its multi-ball play and Black Knight which proved the games could provide yet another level of excitement. Housed in a pinball-style cabinet and using small ball bearings, Hyperball was initially looked upon as the next evolution for flipper games, even though it didn't feature any on screen bats and seemed inspired more by videogames.

**Hyperball**
Williams

Although other companies have since introduced machines in the same vein (which we will be covering closer in upcoming issues), including Bally's March release of Rapid Fire, the hyperactive Hyperball is a breed apart. Wielding two Hyper-Cannon trigger mechanisms capable of firing 250 balls per minute, players must protect a mid-field Energy Center on a board featuring an array of dazzling red lighting bolts. Lettered target holes on either side of the playfield signal the
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attack that can only be stopped by direct hits before reaching the top, at which point the lights turn into lightning bolts and begin their descent. An added challenge is the randomly appearing 'baiter', which weaves back and forth and must be destroyed at all costs.

Hyperball's non-stop action may seem fairly straight-forward, but there are nuances to consider if players want to maximize their scoring opportunities. Extended play is achieved by hitting a flashing letter target when it's specified on the game's alpha-numeric display, placed just below the field's Energy Center. Accomplishing this earns Z Bombs (a special part of the player's arsenal, which are detonated by a single red button between the two Hyper-Cannons. When pressed, the Z-Bomb eliminates all enemies on the playfield), Energy Units or Bonus Points. When a word is flashed on the display, and can be spelled out in sequence, the increases in values are even greater.

Knocking out 30 bolts completes an attack wave and awards a bonus equal to the number of remaining Energy Units multiplied by the number of waves completed, times 1,000, with an additional Energy Center and Z collected at every increment of 400,000 points. As if the action weren't already fast-paced enough, every fifth wave is a Special Reflex Wave. The target lights randomly and a rapidly decreasing score value is entered on the display. Hitting the target earns the total that's shown and stops the countdown. There are 20 targets in this wave and, after the first five, failing to hit the next target in the time allotted will end the wave, while completing the sequence will get a player an added bonus.

Visually, Hyperball is exciting with its flashing red bolts on the playfield and the continual out-pouring of balls onto the table. In a way, it's similar to invasion-type videogames, where the attackers get closer and closer to that which must be protected. The on-board display enhances play by offering directions and warnings, as well as beautifully complementing sound effects which, all together, makes Hyperball a total entertainment package for both pinball and videogame players alike.

CAVEMAN
Gottlieb

Long recognized for its rather conservative approach to game design and a corporate stance which championed pinball before players made their demands obvious regarding video, Gottlieb has answered the call with a line-up of innovative flipper machines and one effort which totally departs from the norm.

In a cabinet notable for its strikingly different backglass treatment, Caveman brings together both pinball and video in one game, without losing the essential qualities of either medium. The play is basically very simple to understand. The field looks conventional enough at first glance, except for the presence of a slightly tilted (no pun intended) video screen at the top of the board.

Realizing that this initial creation, which combines pinball and video play, couldn't be so difficult as to turn-off either player, Gottlieb has chosen a safe format highlighted by a symmetrically balanced pinball board and a video portion incorporating a maze, with both having an impact on a player's overall success.

The layout takes advantage of a short plunger shot entry into mid-field where the main features are a top and bottom set of flippers, two banks of four drop targets, three thumper-bumpers in the middle and two long range vari-targets up the right and left side alleys. Access to the video part of the game is achieved by making either vari-target or landing behind the drop target banks, where play suddenly shifts to a center joystick control.

The strategy for Caveman is for players to strive to get to the portion of the game where they feel the most adept, although a majority of the rewards demand some amount of flipper skill. Spelling out C-A-V-E (which is split up on the left and right side at mid-field) will light the potential for an extra ball, but it can only be collected in the video maze.

The drop targets, meanwhile, are the source for bonus multiplier values from 2X to 5X of the score accumulated during the play of a particular ball. Here, the flashing lights just to the
side of the banks, denote which targets are needed for this increased value, while also influencing what will happen on the screen. Finally, the various targets feature an opportunity for players to lengthen their time when the action shifts to video.

At this point the little caveman gets into the act as players try to maneuver him around the maze in a quest to eat five Brontosaurus, Triceratops and Pterodactyls. When consumed, these dinosaurs quickly turn into red killer Tyrannosaurses. Complete a species and a new one appears along with increased values. Get killed in the process and that turn is over. Of course, a player can choose to escape by one of the doors on the screen which will once again return to pinball action.

So with Caveman, it's two for the price of one, and more than enough challenges to test the skills of the most ardent videophile or pinballer.

**MR. & MRS. PAC-MAN**

Bally

It was bound to happen. The reigning cultural phenomenon of our time has spawned yet another off-shoot which Bally is hoping will appeal to pinballers who know the name, as well as videogame devotees ready for a markedly different type of action. Housed in a new cabinet design, **Mr. & Mrs. Pac-Man** doesn't just borrow on its name sakes and their popularity, but integrates the folk hero into the basic play of the game which is pinball — plus a little bit more.

Incorporated within a rather conventional playfield design featuring a top area of two thumper-bumpers, a lone flipper and a three bank of drop targets, along with two sets of four drop targets fronting stand-ups at midfield, is a center 25-light Pac-maze Vid-Grid which is at the heart of **Mr. & Mrs. Pac-Man**'s play routine.

A digital readout, just above the bottom flippers, indicates "time to beat", "mazes completed" and "Pac-Man moves" with players qualifying and accumulating these values via the targets and lanes on the board.

Access to the maze itself, is possible via a long shot up the left side to a top kick-out hole (or "Pac-Man saucer" as it's called), or up the right side to another kick-out hole. This will activate the maze, where the strategy is to avoid the red light and maneuver the yellow light to complete the grid and advance to the next level.

Although this might sound fairly simplistic, a degree of difficulty is provided by the use of two flipper buttons on the left side. One controls the direction of movement and the other actually makes the moves. The inclusion of a joystick might have been a better choice since players must keep their eyes not only on the grid, but also on the directional arrows and digital display below.

However, **Mr. & Mrs. Pac-Man** is an interesting machine that attempts to offer a video-like quality of play without the screen. Whether players will make the translation remains to be seen, but the indication is that pinball design can, in fact, go beyond what were once thought of as very real boundaries to bringing new dimensions into the action and skill. All in all, the question remains — will Bally plan to continue promulgating the **Pac-Man** family with other issues that might bear more than a passing resemblance? The feeling here is that we've only seen the first of the offspring.

This said, players are going to have to determine not only if they like the upcoming **Pac-Man** relatives, but whether pinball in its diversity of design has hit some responsive chords with the playing public. One sure thing is that manufacturers will have to continue to upgrade and improve their products time and again.
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GUIDE TO THE
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An all-new, field-tested manual filled with savvy advice and sound tips on how to beat video arcade games. Authors David Lubar and Owen Linzmayer spent thousands of hours playing games, taking notes and finding the most effective strategies for winning. The result is a player's guide to the 20 most popular games, from Donkey Kong and Pac-Man to Missile Command and Centipede. You'll learn about: collisions, and how various games deal with them... bonuses, and why you should be cautious about going for them... rates of fire, and how they vary... wraparound... horizontal and vertical motion... distractions... goals, and why it's important to set them. For beginners and experts alike. Detailed illustrations to help you figure out the tactics described. Paperbound. 112 pages.

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Lead the Electronic Army to Victory!

By JOYCE WORLEY

If you haven’t been paying attention to the stand-alone gaming scene lately, you may still think that it’s completely dominated by sports games and space shoot-outs. It is true that manufacturers have traditionally searched the skies for inspiration when not watching the country’s sports arenas, but they’ve also discovered that there are other possibilities for useful and diverting devices.

This month’s column concerns three innovative applications of computer technology. Designers have looked at the best that space-age electronics can produce and applied these exciting new advances to entertaining devices that would have been impossible until very recently.

And there’s not a sports simulation nor space shoot-'em-up in the entire lot!

**ELECTRONIC STRATEGO**
Milton Bradley/$43-$49

A battle rages on every side. Bombs explode as Miners use detecting instruments to chart enemy minefields. Scouts rush ahead of the main force, gathering the information needed to cross the battlefield. All around, brave men fight and sometimes die, trying to advance on this bloody field of combat. A spy in the ranks searches for the opposing Commanding General, bent on assassination. Nothing but capture of the enemy battle standard will end this conflict.

**Electronic Stratego** is a prime example of what computer wizardry can do for a classic. Gamers who cut their teeth on Milton Bradley’s boardgame Stratego will find this high-tech version greatly improved by sophisticated electronics.

The routine of play is largely unchanged from the original version. Two players control forces of 23 troops each plus a flag. The playing pieces represent military personnel of different ranks. Moving onto a square occupied by the opponent’s piece produces conflict, and the most powerful piece prevails. The object is to capture the opponent’s flag in order to win the battle and the game.

But there are important differences from non-electronic Stratego. In addition to the players on the board, each gamer controls a Secret Command Center, on which six bombs can be set up on spaces which correspond with the squares on the board. Each player sets up these explosive devices where they’ll do the most good. When any of the opponent’s pieces steps on a mined square, it is blown up. Only a Miner can disarm bombs without being destroyed.

Each army has five Scouts. This piece has been made extremely versatile in **Electronic Stratego**. The Scout is the only man who can move more than one square at a time. The Scout can travel horizontally, vertically or diagonally in a straight line, to any unoccupied square. The scout is unique in possessing the ability to move and attack on the same turn. In this new version, the Scout can also strike from a distance. The Scout remains in his space, while attacking at any piece which he could reach by regular movement. This avoids the risk of exposure to hidden bombs.

On any turn, a player may elect to probe for information instead of moving. Each player has an electronic
probe device. Press this key, then the piece in your opponent’s rank which you want to identify. The machine responds with one, two or three beeps and corresponding lights, to indicate the class of the piece. The Commanding General, General, Colonels, Majors, Spy and the Flag are all Class 1 pieces. Class 2 is made up of the Captains, Lieutenants, and Sergeants. Scouts and Miners are Class 3 pieces. A convenient chart on the inside of the door to each Secret Command Center reminds players of the value and class of each piece.

*Electronic Stratego* is played on a pressure-sensitive board, and each piece is coded with a pattern of plastic nodes on its base. Pressing the piece against the sensitive board informs the computer of the rank and position of the officer in question. The player moves the piece to the desired square, assault. Press down the enemy piece, and another drum roll answers back. Then the computer magic takes over. The microprocessor decides all combat, based on the rank of each piece involved in the conflict. If your piece outranks the enemy piece, your red light flashes and a victorious trumpet sounds. If you lose the attack, the opponent’s red light flashes to indicate he has won, and a dirge mourns the death of your man. In case of a tie, both players’ red lights flash, while the funeral hymn informs that both sides have gone to the great battlefield in the sky.

Since the computer keeps track of all the pieces on the board and decides all conflicts, it’s never necessary to reveal the identity of any piece. Beginning players may wish to do so, however, in order to make the game easier. In fact, the rule book suggests varying the dis-

no ranks are ever announced, neither the winner of a strike nor the captured piece.

It is in fact this particular element of *Electronics Stratego* that most easily distinguishes it from its non-electronic predecessor. In *Stratego*, it is necessary to reveal the identity of both pieces engaged in conflict. After a few moves, memory and logical deduction can remove the suspense from the game, but computer circuitry has changed all that.

A variety of musical interludes, battle sounds and lights enhance the game. Stirring marches fan the flames of battle, while dirges mark the passing of each brave soldier fallen in conflict. Bombs announce their presence with a descending whistle and long explosion, followed by the mournful music signaling the death of the unlucky warrior. Capture of the Flag is hailed by special victory salutes and the 1812 *Overture*.

The instructions accompanying the game stress that only a soft touch is needed to activate the pressure-sensitive playing board. Actually, you’ll have to use a fairly hard push. This is important, since failure to properly enter the moves can lead to the computer giving mistaken results in conflicts. But a firm touch solves all the problems.

*Electronics Stratego* is a fine electronic boardgame. It gets my vote for the most pleasant little war I’ve ever fought!

**TC-7 AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL**
*Bandai America, Inc./$55*

Bandai’s TC-7 Air Traffic Control trims the thrill of the flight lanes to stand-alone size, with a most unusual application of high-tech creativity. Arcaders guide planes from takeoff into the wild blue yonder, or through approach patterns to a safe landing. A variety of hazards, ranging from mid-air collisions to running out of fuel, threaten the intrepid pilots. The gamer must safely shepherd the aircraft in and out of the heavily trafficked airways.

*Air Traffic Control* is a well-designed stand-alone unit. The control panel is a touch-sensitive monoplane keyboard with range of 20 separate inputs. This is one of the most complex miniature marvels yet designed for gamers. The display screen above the control panel provides the map of flight paths for arriving and departing aircraft, as well
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as air speed and altitude indicators.

Arcaders choose from four skill levels. Each has roughly 13 minutes of playing time in which controllers must accomplish the task assigned to the specific level. At the simplest setting, the gamer must make one successful takeoff and landing. At the most difficult level, the player guides eight incoming and five departing flights. All gamers start with a score of 9. Each skill level is allotted time in which to accomplish the required takeoffs and landings, ranging from 4 minutes for level A, to 11 minutes for level D. One point is deducted from the starting score for each minute used over the allotted time, and for each plane that plows into the runway or surrounding countryside.

It is unlikely that any arcader will be able to sit down and successfully play this game without reading the instructions. A typical takeoff requires the use of as many as 14 separate keys in the proper sequence. Landings are even more difficult, requiring the player to key 20-25 instructions into the microprocessor in order to successfully set the ship down on the runway.

Fortunately, the rules booklet that accompanies the game is concise and well-written. Learners should have no difficulty following the precise directions. After a few practice runs with the book in hand, it'll all make sense. The arcader should then be able to maneuver the plane using logic and acquired skills.

There are no brilliant flashing lights or screaming arcade sounds to reward the successful controller. The display is not animated in normal arcade fashion, though planes are indicated with red lights that show up well on the midnight-blue screen. Failure of a maneuver is preceded by warning sounds, then followed by a raspberry when the plane crashes. Yet to the gamer accustomed to the rich sounds and lights of an arcade, *Air Traffic Control* may seem sedate.

This is largely a cerebral game, challenging the player's mental, as opposed to physical, agility. Any gamer who lands eight planes and launches five more in the allotted 11 minutes certainly deserves to feel proud.

**TARO, THE MYSTIC CARD READER**
Fidelity Electronics/$5.00

Fidelity Electronics has made the endless search for tomorrow a bit easier with its introduction of *Taro, the Mystic Card Reader*. This computerized muse will divine your past, present and future, and gives advice on how to draw nearer to your heart's desire.

*Taro* applies space-age technology to unraveling the wisdom of the ancients. A combination of Astrology, Kabbalah and Tarot is coupled with a microprocessor. The result will amuse and/or instruct everyone who's interested in the occult.

A torso of a swarmy houses the game's inner workings, with an entry portal in the base of the statue for insertion of the fortune telling cards. Readings appear in the LCD window just above the portal, once all the data is entered into the computer.

In the past, those wishing advice from a seer had to face arduous, sometimes dangerous, journeys. Once face-to-face with the prophet, the ancients risked catching the fortune teller on a bad day and facing his or her traditionally bad temper. Even if the mystic was in a good mood, there was no assurance that the message would be understandable to the supplicant.

The easy-to-operate *Taro* takes all the uncertainty and discomfort out of prophecy. Insert the astrology card with your Zodiac sign into the entry slot. Shuffle the deck of prediction cards, insert ten into the slot, and wait for the magic to begin appearing in the display window.

The readings are lengthy and more detailed than a trip to the usual carnival palmist or card reader. Each is made up of nine factors: 1) The current influences on your personality; 2) Your destiny; 3) Major factors of your past; 4) Near future events which will occur; 5) Future influences on your behavior; 6) Results of your next decision; 7) Your influence on others; 8) Your subconscious wishes; 9) The ultimate prediction for your future.

Here's what *Taro* had to tell me: "At
this time your life is marked by intrigue and conspiracy. Your destiny leads you to confusion and trouble. Love is deeply rooted in your past. You have had very recently, or are about to have, meaningful news. Power will soon play a major part in your life. The next decision you make will be generous and kind. Your influence on others is practical. One of your secret hopes is to end in justice. The final result of all these influences is originality and creativity."

After this nine-sentence reading, many will be chomping at the bit to know more, yet the instructions that come with Taro say owners should question the prophet about long-range prospects once each lunar cycle. Those who need more guidance than this from the sage, can obtain a daily reading. Once again I insert the astrological and prediction cards, this time adding a day-of-the-week card, to obtain my 24-hour prediction.

The daily forecast is comprised of five factors: 1) Evaluation of your physical and emotional abilities; 2) Evaluation of your performance; 3) Suggestion for conduct; 4) Suggestion for decision; and 5) Special insight message. This is what Taro told me today: "Your stamina is at its peak today. Your generosity will be appreciated. Think seriously about appearance. Be discreet."

After the four-sentence reading, the supplicant can make one inquiry requiring an affirmative or negative answer. I asked, "Will my editor like this review?", and Taro replied, "You control the answer."

Taro comes with a deck of 22 pre-diction cards, the astrological and day-of-week cards, and one question card. These ingredients are combined into many variations by the microprocessor, and it seems unlikely that two readings could ever be the same.

While the prophecies leave little to be desired, the unit is not without flaws. First is its appearance. It looks like an incense burner from the dime store. While nothing is intrinsically wrong with the bust of a swami, it's made of plastic that is beneath the quality of housing expected from Fidelity products. A more prepossessing casing would've improved Taro, even if it cost a little more.

Two additional controls would make Taro easier to use. A repeat button, so the seer's words could be seen again, would relieve the problem of the prophecies being a little hard to read. Alas, the fortune-teller doesn't repeat himself. Secondly, a "clear" button would come in handy for those times when the operator makes a mistake in entering information. This would save the supplicant having to either complete the entire maneuver, including getting the reading based on the mis-taken data, or waiting for the unit to shut itself off and start a new round.

The entry portal is a little tight. Sometimes there's difficulty inserting a card if it's at a slight angle. On the other hand, Taro gives a count in the readout window of the number of cards inserted, so there's never any question whether the data has been entered.

The worst problem is that the device makes no provision for storage of the cards. There should have been a place, even if it were just a simple pressure clip, in the bottom or back of the unit. But these are minor quibbles and of no serious consequence. The fact is that Taro is unique and amusing.
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PLEASE RATE THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS FROM 1 (NOT VERY INTERESTING TO ME) TO 10 (OF GREAT INTEREST TO ME):
FANTASY & SCIENCE FICTION______ SPORTS______ WARGAMES______
COIN-OP GAMES______ VIDEOGAMES______
COMPUTER GAMES______

MY FAVORITE VIDEOGAME CARTRIDGES ARE:
1. ____________________________
2. ____________________________
3. ____________________________

MY FAVORITE MICROCOMPUTER GAME PROGRAMS:
1. ____________________________
2. ____________________________
3. ____________________________

MY FAVORITE COIN-OP GAMES ARE:
1. ____________________________
2. ____________________________
3. ____________________________
THE GUIDE TO GAMING ACCESSORIES
Manufacturers are beating their brains to come up with all manner of play-enhancing gizmos for arcade addicts. Next month, EG shows some of the most interesting new accessories so you can begin making up holiday lists.

THE PLAYERS GUIDE TO GAMING MICROCOMPUTERS
The price of small computers keeps falling even as the machines themselves get more and more powerful. As a result, many arcaders who started with a videogame system are now looking to expand their gaming horizons with one of the popular micros. This magazine-within-a-magazine will provide a complete rundown on the most popular machines as well as the best software available for each.

DIAL-A-GAME
Interactive gaming thrills are just a phone call away, if you're a member of Gamemasters, the computer network that links game-lovers from coast to coast.

KING OF THE STAND-ALONES
It's called the Vectrex, and it represents an entirely new generation of stand-alone electronic games. Built around its own vector graphics monitor, Vectrex features graphics right out of the coin-op amusement centers.

TRON: THE COIN-OP
Never before has any magazine unveiled the behind the scenes story of the creation of a major coin-op videogame. Now EG tells you all about the secrets, the triumphs and the frustrations on the way to creating Midway's Tron machine.

There'll be plenty of other exciting articles and features of interest to arcaders, plus these regular columns:

- Passport to Adventure
- Q&A
- Inside Gaming
- Arcade America
- Computer Playland
- Programmable Parade
- Switch On!
- New Products
- Test Lab
- Readers Replay
- EG Hotline
- Games Library
- Stand-Alone Scene
- Mini-Arcade Gallery
- Coin-Op Classroom
- Strategy Session
- Insert Coin Here
- Pinball Palace

So watch for the exciting NOVEMBER issue of ELECTRONIC GAMES
On Sale
October 12, 1982
The Wizard of Odyssey reveals the key to greater challenge.

The Keyboard!
It makes the fun go further with Odyssey² than any other video game. The keyboard lets you program mazes and grids. Type numbers and letters on the screen. Increase skill levels. It even lets you change opponents and fields of play!

And only Odyssey² offers—The Master Strategy Series! Each game comes with its own game board. You use it to plan your strategy, input that strategy through the keyboard, and play out the action on your TV screen.

Plus, Odyssey² offers over 50 games, including arcade, educational, sports and strategy games.

So take the word of the Wizard of Odyssey. If you're looking for greater challenge in a video game, look to Odyssey²! For your nearest dealer call (800) 447-2882. In Illinois call (800) 322-4400.

ODYSSEY²
The keyboard is the key to greater challenge.
"DON'T BE ANOTHER STATISTIC!"

— Pitfall Harry, Veteran Jungle Guide

KNOW THE DANGER SIGNS OF PITFALL!

This year thousands of jungle explorers will join Pitfall Harry and seek lost treasures in Pitfall!™ by Activision. A new video game for use with the Atari® Video Computer System. Ultimately, thousands of jungle explorers will also fall prey to the many hazards found in Pitfall's maze.

Therefore, Activision urges you to prepare yourself for some very unusual video game dangers. For example, you and Harry will swing on a vine over crocodile infested swamps. Climb down into dark underground passages. Traverse tar pits, quicksand and vanishing bogs. And even leap over scorpions, rolling logs, open mine shafts, fires and deadly cobra rattlers. So please be careful when you play Pitfall!™ by Activision. Because every step you take, could be your last.

ACTIVISION

WE PUT YOU IN THE GAME.

Designed by David Crane.

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