Baseball Fever Issue

Earl Weaver Baseball & Interview

Computer Sailing Survey

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DECEPTOR: In this arcade game, released through Accolade's budget "Avantage" line, you actually become the Deceptor (a quasi-Transformer) in undertaking a quest against the evil Replicoids. C-64/128 ($14.95). Circle Reader Service #1.

DESSERT FOX: This is the Avantage line's foray into wargames. DF is a hybrid arcade/strategy game based on the exploits of Field Marshall Rommel. C-64/128 ($14.95). Circle Reader Service #2.

PHM PEGASUS: This wargame includes eight progressively more difficult scenarios where you command a patrol hydrofoil in the "danger zone" of the Eastern Mediterranean and Persian Gulf. Apple, C-64/128 ($34.95). Circle Reader Service #3.

Sub Battle Simulator: If you've ever wanted to command on submarine in either theatre of World War II, this detailed simulation with five levels of maps, six different ship classes, and four levels of difficulty. Macintosh (soon for Apple, Atari, C-64/128 and IBM - $39.95). Circle Reader Service #4.

TALKING TEACHER: A basic preschool education program for letter identification, pronunciation, and spatial relationships, this program has excellent graphics and synthesized speech to encourage learning. C-64/128 ($39.95). Circle Reader Service #5.

TRACKER: In this fast-moving three dimensional arcade game, you attack renegade cybernetic forces which learn and remember your strategy as you attempt to destroy them. Players pilot skimmer craft through twenty-two interconnected sectors and attempt to reach the Central ring (the cybernetic brain itself). In order to accomplish this, players must defeat Cycloid (robotic vehicles) units and destroy communications centers along the way. C-64/128 ($39.95). Circle Reader Service #6.

PROFESSOR CRAPS: This tutorial/game on the classic casino gambling game seeks to duplicate the "look and feel" of a craps table. You can learn the odds and basic strategies.
then create your own strategy during the game itself. Atari ST, IBM, and Macintosh ($49.95). Circle Reader Service # 7.

Springboard Software, Inc.
7808 Creekridge Circle
Minneapolis, MN 55435

CERTIFICATE MAKER: This is an exceptional awards construction set with over 200 prefabricated certificates to choose from and the tools to make hundreds more. Apple, C-64/128, IBM, Macintosh ($49.95, $59.95). Circle Reader Service # 8.

CONVERSIONS RECEIVED

For the Amiga:
- Exodus: Ultima III (Origin/EA)
- Hollywood Hijinx (Infocom)
- Moonmist (Infocom)
- World Games (Epyx)
- Zork Trilogy (Infocom)

For the Apple:
- Championship Wrestling (Epyx)
- Gemstone Healer (SSI)
- Marble Madness (EA)
- Realm of Impossibility (EA)
- Spy vs. Spy (Accolade)

For the Atari (8 bit):
- Battle of Chickamauga (GDW)
- Mail Order Monsters (EA)
- Ogre (Origin/EA)
- Rommel: Battles for Tobruk (GDW)
- Spy vs. Spy (Accolade)

For the Atari ST:
- Arcticfox (EA)
- Championship Wrestling (Epyx)
- Exodus: Ultima III (Origin/EA)
- Flight Simulator II (subLogic)
- Ogre (Origin/EA)
- Phantasie II (SSI)
- World Games (Epyx)

For the C-64/128:
- Autoduel (Origin/EA)
- Ogre (Origin/EA)
- Spy vs. Spy (Accolade)
- Starglider (Firebird)
- Warship (SSI)

For the IBM:
- Amnesia (EA)
- Psi-5 Trading Co. (Accolade)
- Where In The USA is Carmen Santiago (Broderbund)
- World Games (Epyx)

For the Macintosh:
- Hardball (Accolade)
- NFL Challenge (XOR)
- North Atlantic '86 (SSI)

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As an incorrigible Cubs and Angels fan, I'm not sure that the hilarious, albeit racist, line immortalized by Garrett Morris' Saturday Night Live character applies to me. "Bezbol," hasn't always "been berry, berry good to me." It has always been of great importance to me, however. Like the protagonist of Sinclair Lewis' Babbitt and the great line which summarized his value system ("They were of eternal importance, like baseball and the Republican Party."), baseball has always been a tremendous symbol of hope reborn and hope deferred. Each trade, each "meaningless" spring training game, each extra inning victory, and each second-guess brought new hope and new life into the daily routine. It may have been a barbaric day at work, but a victory by the Cubs could redeem it. There have been times when I would have been willing to make the same deal as portrayed in "Damn Yankees" if only the Mets would fall apart.

Fortunately, the computer age has enabled me to experience new hope (and new anguish) with regard to baseball. The emergence of statistics-based games has enabled me to replay those extra-inning losses and often, turn those frustrations into triumphs. In fact, participation in a computer baseball league has allowed me to function as both manager and general manager. So what if my Angels lose tonight? They can redeem themselves by winning on my computer screen with any year's stats. So what if I don't like Shawn Dunston's excessive number of strike outs? I can always trade him to some other team.

Here is a brief survey some of the computer baseball games which are currently on the market. The present article will not mention Full Count Baseball which will be covered in our next issue. Instead, it seems best to begin with some of the newer programs which have hit the market, then we will attempt to summarize some of the older programs which were reviewed in the June-July 1985 (5.3) issue.

**EARL WEAVER BASEBALL**
(Electronic Arts, available for Amiga; soon for IBM; later for the Apple IIgs).

Undoubtedly the most exciting sports simulation to be released in years, Earl Weaver Baseball (EW) has it all. Although it is a statistics-based game, the graphics and animation are superb. The fluid animation of the players is kinetically correct. Of course, one would expect this from Eddie Dom- brower of Mirage Graphics who did the first computer dance notation program for microcomputers. Eddie uses a split-screen approach (a la television and his own Intellivision product, World Series Baseball) in order to show pitching and batting in detail and fielding by means of an overview. The pitcher even differentiates between the full wind-up and the stretch. Further, you can actually see the ball curve when a breaking pitch is thrown. That's not all! The sound is magnificent from the opening Sousa march to the digitized speech of Earl Weaver coming out to argue with the umpire. Teri Mason, a flutist herself, is a specialist in sound and made certain that even the crack of the bat was
authentic aurally. Of course, the big difference in this program is provided by Earl Weaver himself (see the interview published in this issue). The strategy comes from a series of meetings with Weaver throughout a full season. The computer will even set up a lineup based on Weaver's percentages and has an "Ask Earl" tutorial which is of some interest to those unfamiliar with Earl Weaver on Strategy, his authoritative book on the subject.

The chrome included with the game includes: 1) the ability to design and save your own stadium; 2) the ability to choose and save your team colors (for both road and home uniforms); 3) a general manager function for ease of trading, complete with player with suitcase icon; 4) the capacity for instant replay and slow motion instant replay; 5) the ability to print out lineups using Earl's system; and 6) a stat compiler for league play that even allows trading during the season. In addition to all of this, the algorithms are not strictly based on statistics. Dombrower has an extensive knowledge of physics and has developed a matrix modified by physical laws to determine where the ball is likely to land within (or beyond) the confines of the stadium. A typical play, for example, might go like this: Don Mattingly is at bat against Oil Can Boyd at Fenway Park. Boyd pitches. The random number generator picks a number which is compared to the combined stat matrix formed by the interaction of Mattingly's and Boyd's stats. The computer determines that the result is a double. The program then looks at a doubles table to randomly determine what kind of double it is (some of the possibilities here might be, grounder down the third base line, line drive to right center, ground rule double to right, fly ball off the left field wall, etc.). The program determines that this particular double is a line drive smash down the left field line. Once the ball leaves the bat, physics and distances take over. The distance to the wall, the wind, the position of the left fielder and his speed all interact to determine how soon he is able to field the ball. In the case of Fenway park the ball gets to the short left field wall very quickly. What may be a double in any other park in the league turns out in this case to be a long single.

Not only does the added physics bring more realism to the game, it also adds much to the appearance and enjoyment of the game. A deep fly to center may or may not be out. You can't be sure until the ball actually comes down. It's exciting!

The stadium design option is fascinating. You can choose: what the color of your stadium will be; distances down the lines, to the power alleys, and to straight-away center; height of the fences, whether your stadium is indoor (with no wind effects) or outdoor; if you will have a pitchers' park with lots of foul ground or a hitters' park with very little; and whether it will have artificial or natural turf.

If you prefer you can use one of the 32 stadiums already on the disk which include some of the current parks as well as many classic parks of the past [such as the Polo Grounds, Ebbetts Field, The LA Coliseum (with it's left field screen), old Yankee Stadium (with the Grand Canyon center field and Babe Ruth inspired right field short deck) and many many others].

The general manager option facilitates trading and compilation of statistics for league play, as well as allows you to edit the players' names so that the speech synthesizer can pronounce them.

The game itself can be played strictly as a statistics based game or as a statistics modified arcade game ("Play & Manage" mode). The latter mode allows play under four different sets of rules (Major, Minor, Semi-Pro, or Sandlot) and the player can choose to play where one pitch represents the entire at bat or take the full at bat. In the last mentioned mode, one has the chance to use op-
tions like "Swing Away" or "Take Pitch," which are not relevant to the "One Pitch" mode.

Most important to armchair managers, however, are the actual offensive and defensive options which they have to work with. *EW* is full of options, including specific steal orders (steal of second, third, home, or double steal), differentiation between a bunt and a squeeze play, and consistent with Earl's strategy, the ability to call for the "Run and Hit" play over the "Hit and Run" (although both options are present in the game. Weaver contends that the "Hit and Run" is the worst play in baseball because it both takes the bat out of the batter's hand and has a tendency to hang the runner out to dry. The "Run and Hit," however, tells the runner to try to steal and the batter only swings if he has a good pitch, not just to protect the runner. *EW* allows you to try either one. Rest assured that the game itself is not statistically biased against the hit and run even though Earl hates the play. Likewise, bunting is statistically accurate even though Earl dislikes the sacrifice bunt as a general rule.

On the defensive side, *EW* really spices up the game. In addition to standard orders like "Visit Mound," "Guard Lines," and "Hold Runner," the program allows you to shift both the infield and the outfield to the left and right according to the placement you wish, not some basic formula. The program also allows you to adjust the outfield and infield depth according to your needs. Further, the program allows for pitch outs in steal situations, as well as pitching around a dangerous hitter. In bunt situations, one has the option of charging from first and/or third. In short, *EW* really gives you the chance to think like a manager.

Finally, in the Commissioner mode you have everything you need to set up your own league with up to 32 teams in up to four divisions. *EW* will compile stats, print league leaders in all stat categories, maintain standings, compile team stats. In short, give you everything you need to run a league without spending all of your free time calculating averages and standings.

**MAJOR LEAGUE MANAGER**
(Spinnaker Software, available for IBM).

This is a new incarnation of *Pro Manager* (originally published by Avalon Hill). As noted by Bill Oxner in a previous baseball survey (*CGW* 5.3, p. 26), this game is tremendous in its stat-handling ability. The program still allows the manager to "profile" any player (getting a statistical picture of his previous performances), compile the stats of league leaders in rank order, derive standings from won/loss records, and print out all league stats. This game isn't simply a repackaged *Pro Manager*, however, because it's been tweaked up quite a bit. It is now easier to make trades, create teams, or key in a player with your own stats. The description of each play is somewhat more colorful and the addition of music adds to the play (but may be toggled off, if the player doesn't care for it or wants to speed up play). One piece of chrome that executives may find interesting is the "Executive Pause." This command clears the screen and allows you to type anything you wish without affecting the game. To return to the game, you simply hit the F10 key. This is handy for playing the game at work. [Ed.: So that's what you've been doing in the afternoons! And I thought you were editing!]

Unfortunately, the game isn't nearly as rich in managerial options as some of the other games covered in this article. For example, there are only five offensive options (pinch hit, pinch run, bunt for a sacrifice, steal with all runners unless there is a first and third situation, and hit and run). Defensively, there are five basic choices (defensive or pitching change, infield in, guard lines, pitch around, and walk). Of these basic choices, the first allows replacement of the pitcher or any fielder, as well as exchanging the positions of two players. *Major League Manager* probably plays the quickest of the products reviewed in this article, but I can't help feeling that this is because you can't make as many decisions in order to affect the outcome as you can in the other games.
Defensive options are also divided into two consecutive menus. The first menu consists of four options for the pitcher. These are: 1) pitch aggressively; 2) pitch around the batter; 3) intentionally walk the batter; and 4) pitch out. The second menu consists of five options for the fielders. These are: 1) infield in; 2) in at the corners; 3) guard the line; 4) play aggressively in the outfield; and 5) play behind the runner.

Another nice touch of Pure-Stat Baseball is the availability of three different stadiums (Yankee, Dodger and subLogic) which are part of the basic game and the stadium disk which contains several more. No matter which stadium is used, however, the graphics can be disorienting, at first. It seems that the entire stadium layout flip-flops on the screen, depending on the handedness of the batter. Hence, a left-handed batter is seen on the right lower corner of the screen, while a right-handed

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Part I of V: Ardai on Epyx
by Charles Ardai

Chapter One

Wherein the reader uncovers the many wonders of Epyx games and examines an eternal question, to wit: "How do action-oriented games succeed in the post-videogame era?"

In the past, all that was necessary for a computer game to be successful was an imaginative title or an attractive bit of packaging; the quality of the software was incidental. This curious situation came to pass as a result of most games being of equal play value. With ten versions of "Shoot the Flying Lump" competing for your consumer dollar — and often no way to compare the games in a store — decisions were made on rather flimsy premises.

What was Starpath's Communist Mutants from Outer Space, if not Space Invaders redone? It was obviously nothing more than an attention grabbing title. Since the title wasn't worth some forty dollars worth of entertainment, however, Communist Mutants had its moment in the sun and vanished as quickly as HES' Attack of the Mutant Camels and Fox's Revenge of the Beefsteak Tomatoes. All of which has nothing to do with Epyx and that's a darn good thing! If it did, Epyx would never have gotten past the Mutant Camel Tomatoes period of computer gaming.

While Mattel was selling Advanced Dungeons and Dragons, Epyx was selling the similar Temple of Apshai trilogy. When the allure of the former's licensed trademark wore off, Mattel's game disappeared. Apshai, on the other hand, is still going strong, more than half a decade after its inception. There is only one explanation for this and that explanation is the story of Epyx's existence: in the end, a good program will always be more successful than a poor one.

So, while Epyx's competitors spent their energies trying to find a way to make Q*Bert clones look like original games, Epyx busily recruited talented designers to write original, high-quality software.

Today, one doesn't need demonstration models at a computer store to be assured of purchasing a quality game. If someone wants a top-notch text adventure, he buys one of Infocom's. If he wants the same high standards in a graphic action game, Epyx can be counted on to deliver.

This is not to say that Epyx hasn't come out with some clunkers along the way. As long as we are on the subject of text adventures, we might as
well mention Robots of Dawn, an Infocom-esque offering based on the bestselling novel by Isaac Asimov. It wasn't a terrible game, but it wasn't particularly noteworthy, either. For one thing, it completely lacked Asimov's distinctive prose style (Dr. Asimov told me that he had no input in its design.). For another, it used his plot only tangentially. Most of all, however, it just wasn't what people wanted from Epyx.

There were other failures, too: a resurrection of the ancient arcade games Star Fire and Fire One; Barbie, a reprehensibly empty-headed and sexist toy; and Ken Uston's Puzzle Panic, a confusing series of uninteresting puzzles.

Through it all, however, Epyx has developed a well-deserved reputation for creating fine games and for adding elements of complexity to even the most basic contests. At every turn, Epyx surprises gamers with features like split-screen play (Pits top II), digitized voice synthesis (Barbie), background graphics (Winter Games), complex sports games with quickly learned control systems (World Karate Championship and Championship Wrestling), and products which match unusual concepts with unusually good gameplay (Breakdance, The Movie Monster Game, and Impossible Mission).

Infocom might have done a better Robots of Dawn or Electronic Arts might have created a better Fun With Music, but no one could have made a better Jumpman. On its own turf, Epyx just can't be topped.

Chapter Two

In which the author acknowledges an error.

You are in the "Software Village" computer store. All around you shelves overflow with games, utilities and bottles of Monitor Cleaning Solution. Many of the games you see are made by Epyx. Behind the store's counter, a salesman is reading the "Year In Review" article in the December issue of Computer Gaming World.

>EXAMINE GAMES
Which games do you mean, the Epyx games or the others?

>EPYX
One game in particular catches your eye. In bright red letters its title reads, "The Eidolon." The salesman looks up from his magazine and points at you accusingly. "You wrote that Activision makes "The Eidolon!"

>Salesman, I know
"How could you make such a stupid mistake?"

>Salesman, I don't know
The salesman mutters something unpleasant under his breath. "Epyx games are some of the best sellers we've got," he says, "but when they make a turkey, they should get credit for that, too."

>Kick Self
Done.

Chapter Three

The article is resumed with a discourse on Epyx's award-winning techniques.

At their best, Epyx games are lavish productions, filled to the brim with the result of what Epyx representative Noreen Lovoi calls "tweaking," adding interesting features to a game in order to heighten its appeal. At their worst, Epyx games are nothing but "tweaks." For instance, Lucasfilm's The Eidolon is a collection of imaginative graphic accoutrements with no game to speak of.

Generally, however, tweaking adds a great deal to what are already interesting games. The monitor replay in Summer Games II, the facial expressions in World Karate Championship, and the crowd in Championship Wrestling are all prime examples of successful tweaks. None of them are essential to the mechanics of the games, but they add depth and flavor to the worlds of the simulations. The most successful tweaks of all are the Olympic-style openings to the "Games" series. From the animated sequences to the choosing of nationalities and the playing of national anthems, the tweaks frequently overshadow the events themselves (not terribly surprising when one considers the occasionally dull gameplay).

How can a joystick's motion be said to simulate gymnastics? "Inaccurately," one should answer, "at best." Without tweaks, Epyx's software would be innocuous and flat, not nearly as entertaining as it usually is.

How does the ability to choose your motorcyclist's jacket style affect Supercycle? It adds to one's satisfaction in the same way that the use of Godzilla instead of a generic dinosaur affects the Movie Monster Game. Tweaks serve a similar purpose in Epyx games as gag lines in text adventures. That is, the greater the number (anyone out there catch 9 1/2 Tweaks?), the richer the texture of the game and the better the replay possibilities. At
around forty dollars per game, players want and deserve all the replay value they can get.

Game quality can be determined by its replay value and playability, as well as its graphics, background music and other aesthetic components. The best games on the market, and most Epyx games, are successful in all of these areas. What sets Epyx apart from the pack is the extra polish that is put on Epyx products. Musical themes aren't just there, they're good. Epyx's one piece of hardware, the 500 XJ joystick (soon to be available as an Apple and IBM peripheral) is not just a stylish handgrip hyped by snazzy marketing, but it actually responds faster to the player's movements than any of its competitors. Action games are never solely action. They all involve multiple levels of play and require strategic planning, especially in the new Masters Collection line of war simulations.

Perhaps the best example of the value of Epyx's adding extra features to its games prior to release is to be found in the visually aesthetic Impossible Mission. At heart, the game is nothing more than a climbing game tacked onto a simple puzzle and time limit. It is only the multitude of special features — realistic voice synthesis, appropriate sound effects, colorful and varied scenes, and unique adversaries — that make it an unusually fine game. What makes it a classic computer game, however, is a pair of otherwise non-essential tweaks. First, when the player's character jumps, he doesn't hop; he performs a perfectly fluid forward flip. Second, when he falls through a gap in the floor at the bottom of the screen, the player is treated to a horrific scream accompanied by a sound effect that suggests plummeting to unimaginable depths. That's it — a scream and a somersault. Doesn't sound like much, does it? Still, people have written to me to say that those features were what prompted them to buy the game. I suppose, when you think about it, pointed ears and a raised eyebrow don't sound like much either, but they helped make at least one television character extremely popular.

Chapter Four

Which features a perusal of a catalog of Epyx's newest releases, including a short review of each.

Though very diverse, Epyx's products can be broken up into two basic categories: sports games and everything else. In their newest batch of games, there are five of each. Three of the latter group and one of the former group have not been released as of press time. Comments based on them are based entirely on information provided by the company and may change.

Sports Games:

Championship Wrestling — With heroes and villains of the squared circle created in imitation of Hulk Hogan and his ilk, this game is a rollicking good time. Bash heads, use fancy moves, throw your foes out of the ring and win the championship belt. This lighthearted simulation is hard to win and is as much fun as the real thing. Of course, some people don't like senseless violence. For them, there's...

World Games — This offering is an adequate sequel to computer gaming's most popular non-adventure game series. It includes eight unusual events ranging from sumo wrestling to cliff diving and takes players to locales like Japan and Canada. The graphics are typically excellent, but the mechanics have deteriorated into bizarre joystick patterns which have little to do with the events. Still, the game is recommended, if for nothing else, because of the exasperatingly enjoyable Log Rolling contest.

Super Cycle — Similar to the arcade game, Hang On, players drive motorcycles along winding roads under a variety of conditions. The concept isn't

Continued on pg. 53
"A good old-fashioned, hack and slash, 'have a good' time role-playing game.'"

— Questbusters

Wrath of Danethenor is a fantasy role-playing adventure game featuring superior graphics and programming plus a plot elaborate enough to hold the interest of even the most sophisticated adventurer. Animated spells and traps provide a visual spectacle, while elaborate sound effects complete the scene.

- Travel through the light of day and dark of night.
- Find a price on your head in villages and towns.
- Plan complex strategies to attack fortresses and rob banks.
- Do battle with an intelligent foe - Denethenor won't wait idly as you hunt him down. He comes after you!

Look for Wrath of Denethenor at these fine dealers:

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Cerritos Park 818-887-5200
Boyd's Camera & Electronics
Fresno 209-432-0466
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Stoweland 216-762-3880

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Software City
Midland Park 201-447-9249
Software Station
Morganville 732-572-7600
Computer Faxes
Lodi 201-831-1004
Software Station
Rockaway 201-829-5500

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A Review of War In The South Pacific
by Bob Proctor

Before we go one step further, let me say that the full title of this game is War In The South Pacific and that is the first and last time I will spell it out. Henceforth it shall be known as WITSP. Since that is easy to type, but not so easy to read, I suggest you call it "South Pacific" (unless you’re likely to confuse it with a musical).

WITSP is a "monster" game of the Pacific theater of WWII. It does not attempt to cover the whole Pacific but only the southwestern portion: from New Guinea, Truk and Brisbane in the west to Fiji and Makin Island in the east. This area saw most of the combat (with the notable exception of the Battle of Midway) during the first year of the war. This naturally includes: the Battle of the Coral Sea, the fighting for Port Moresby, and all of the battles for and around the Solomon Islands. The game uses a 40x48 square grid where each square represents about 50 miles.

OPTIONS, OPTIONS...

There are 3 choices of starting date. In each case you can choose to play one to eight weeks or a campaign game that ends in early March 1943. Only ten months at most, you say? Well how about ten months of hourly turns, with every ship and almost every airplane represented? Fortunately, it doesn’t have to be that long; you can play a scenario as short as a week, choose eight-hour turns to speed things up, and let the computer help you manage all those forces. Still a one-week game may still take 8-10 hours to play, this is not a short game!

Beginners should start with one of the later start dates, 8/8/42 or 10/17/42. These are historical scenarios in that all of the ships that had been sunk before the start date are considered sunk. Thanks to the loss of 4 carriers at Midway in June, the Japanese player starts at a slight disadvantage: 370 points behind in August. By the later date, they've closed the gap to 251 points thanks mostly to the Battle of Savo Island. Keep in mind that up to 499 points is still only a marginal victory. Both scenarios focus on the fight for Guadalcanal and both can be quite interesting even if only played for 2 or 3 weeks. See the tables for a profile of the starting position of both sides for phase 3.

The earliest start date is May 1, 1942. This scenario is different, it is not historical. The Japanese are not committed to an invasion of Midway, therefore all of the ships that were involved there

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese Starting Position - Phase 3 - 10/17/42</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Base</strong></td>
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are available for duty in the southwest Pacific by late May. With up to 8 carriers, 5 or 6 more than the USN, the Japanese player definitely has the initiative and can choose to invade New Guinea (and Australia?) or try to establish a base on one of the Solomons.

THE GAME SYSTEM

At the heart of WITSP are the ships. There are over 400 of them in 76 classes. Every combat vessel destroyer-sized or larger is represented. Submarines, oilers, attack transports, minesweepers, seaplane carriers: they're all here. Only service vessels like submarine tenders, hospital ships and the network of supply transports are missing. Each ship is rated 8 ways: main guns, flak, torpedo tubes, speed, flotation, armor, cargo capacity, and fuel capacity. In addition, carriers are rated both for the number of aircraft they can carry and for the number of operations (take-offs and landings) they can perform in one hour.

A turn in WITSP has three parts: an Order Phase for each player and an Action "pulse" in which orders are carried out. Normally, the Order Phases are skipped so that the action is continuous. If you want to change any orders for your forces, you hit

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### US Starting Position - Phase 3 - 10/17/42

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<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Fiji</th>
<th>Noumea</th>
<th>Brisbane</th>
<th>Esp.</th>
<th>Santo</th>
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(C)annon rating  (B)omb load  (M)aneuver rating  (D)urability rating  (R)ange rating  (T)ype of aircraft
Strategic Studies Group takes great pleasure in announcing the imminent release of...

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A complete range of unit types is provided including among others, infantry (foot, motorized and mechanized), armour, anti-tank, artillery, engineer, parachute and marine battalions.

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Aircraft and naval support, air superiority, weather, supply, fatigue and combat experience are all included.

Your role as the corps commander is to direct the divisional and regimental HQs of your force by assigning an order from the appropriate action menu. The actual movement of battalions and the resolution of any conflict is handled by the computer.

The strategic and tactical decision making is up to you. How well your men execute your orders will be a true test of how well you have commanded them.

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PO. BOX 261 DRUMMOYNE, NSW. 2047 (02) 819-7199
the "O" key at any time and an Order Phase will occur after the current pulse.

The Order Phase lets you give six different kinds of orders: task force, carrier, airfield, port, army, and commitment. The Order menu also lets you review the date and time, turn sound off and on, end the game, and see what ships have been sunk. It does NOT show you what the current victory point count is, however.

Task forces are given one of 10 different types of "missions". Usually only a few of these can apply. For example, submarines always get a submarine mission and four of the missions will invariably involve loading and unloading in port. For the rest, a speed and a destination are required. Each side can have up to twenty TF's but usually 5 to 10 of them will be subs. Each TF is limited to 20 ships. Often when you need to refuel a large TF at sea, much dividing and combining of TF's must be done to get all of the ships into a TF with an oiler, especially if there are lurking enemy subs that make it unwise to leave the oiler escortless.

Carriers and airfields are much alike. In fact, carriers show up under the airfield menu when they're in port. The only reason to separate them is for convenience, because carriers often need orders several times a day and it's nice not to have to scroll through a lot of airfields to get to them. Orders are given to air groups (there are ten types of missions for these, as well). Fighters can fly CAP (combat air patrol over their own base or TF), long range CAP, or Strike Escort. Bombers fly strikes with either HE (high explosives, used against land targets), AP (armor-piercing bombs, used against ships), or Torpedoes. All groups can also be assigned to search, to transfer bases, to rest, or to break off a mission and return to base. Groups are rated for experience and morale as well as the number of aircraft. Attention to details—like using groups with low experience to fly searches and build their rating, or resting groups when their morale is low—can reduce losses and pay dividends in the long run.

There are six types of Japanese aircraft and eleven US types. Each is rated for range, maneuverability, durability, bomb load, and gunnery. Seaplanes are not represented individually, but they are active at any operational port with at least ten supply points. They always search a 360 degree circle out to 600 miles. Float planes are not represented individually either, but are assigned to certain Japanese cruisers and battleships and conduct automatic searches for 300 miles around their TF's.

The Port Orders menu is used mainly to create new Task Forces from the ships currently in a port.

For WITSP Owners...
Here are some notes and tips of interest to those who already own a copy of WITSP.

1. Get an accelerator card! Otherwise it can take an hour of real time to play a day of game time, maybe two hours if there's combat.

2. As with some other SSI games, CTRL-S will pause (and un-pause) the game. This is crucial if the phone rings and you can't wait until the next order phase stops the action. This feature is not documented.

3. Watch out for ships slowed down by damage! There is no warning of this, you must ask for Orders and inspect each TF to verify its speed. When a ship is badly hit, the whole TF will slow to match its speed which may mean spending another day within range of enemy air! Damage gets repaired fast enough to add several knots per hour but the TF's assigned speed must be increased manually so you have to give orders every hour to keep a TF moving at best possible speed.

If any ship has been used before, you will typically have to give the TF a "Replenish" mission so that all ships can top off with fuel and ammo before leaving port.

Other Port Orders include the ability to expand either the port itself or the local airfields. This is done in steps of 25 up to a maximum of 200. Expansion requires Supply Points, which we will discuss soon. The Port Order menu also lets you create an Army out of some or all of the garrison.

The Army Orders menu is then used to control these armies. They can move, attack and create new bases. There isn't normally much land combat in WITSP, which is probably why these routines haven't been fully debugged. It's possible to create armies with zero troops or supplies, or have an army suddenly disband and merge with a nearby port garrison. However, I have yet to find an error that seriously affects play and certainly none that stop the game.

The last kind of orders are commitments. Each
player receives about 5 commitment points per day. These points can be used to buy ship replacements from a list of all ships available in the Pacific. It’s a clever but simple system that keeps replacements at a realistic level but avoids a fixed schedule. It permits some strategic planning; do you spend your 12 points on a carrier or a battlewagon? Or is one heavy cruiser (4 points) really more effective than four destroyers (1 point each)? When a ship is heavily damaged in combat but still manages to make port, it is sent off-map (home to Japan or the US) for repairs. The ship will appear on the commitment list showing how long repairs will take and yes, you are forced to spend commitment points to get it back!

The Supply system is unique. Supply points are not consumed by operations -- an invisible network of transports is assumed to keep everything going. Remember this is different than fuel, which is consumed by ships and forces them to return to port or rendezvous with an oiler periodically. Supply points are used to create new bases and to expand port and airfield capacity of existing bases. Since Victory points are awarded for maintaining bases -- and the bigger the base, the more points you get -- this is an important part of the game. Both sides can get double points for bases in “enemy territory”.

The last piece of the game system that needs mentioning is computer control. Playing WITSP would take a lot longer if you had to give every single order yourself. Fortunately, you can tell the computer to handle any TF or airfield for you. It can handle the mundane task of returning a TF to Fiji or Truk. For airfields, it can assign CAP, search, and even conduct repetitive strikes against an enemy base within range. When combat looms or when better judgment is required, you’ll have to take charge yourself. If you put your home base (Fiji or Truk) under computer control, it will manage all of your forces including committing to replacements, sending out patrol and bombardment missions, moving up supplies and expanding bases.

When the action begins you’d better pay attention to the screen. The position of any task forces sighted by searching planes is shown along with the pilot’s estimate of their composition but not their course!). As usual, the computer is too predictable in that it varies the number of ships but never the types. In other words, two carriers might be reported as more or less than two or even as non-existent, but carriers will never be reported as present when there aren’t any -- something the green pilots of ’42 were prone to do. Weather systems also flash across the map and it’s important to note them in order to know where the enemy might be hiding if you should come up empty-handed during your search process.

The action pulses can be one, four or eight hours long and it is possible to change back and forth at any time. Using eight-hour pulses makes the game go as quickly as possible, but also makes it impossible to fly two carrier strikes in a single day or to respond quickly to changing conditions. It’s usually better to slow things down when a crucial battle is eminent.

When combat occurs, a brief blow-by-blow report flashes across the screen. If surface combat is occurring, you see what type of ship is being fired on and what caliber of gun is firing. Only when hits occur do you know which of your ships is involved. There are no damage reports, except when a ship actually sinks. Anything less than that and you are required to examine forces in the next Order Phase to see how bad the damage is. During air combat, CAP and flak extract their toll and then, the bombers roar in. You have no control over target selection, but they usually go after the biggest targets.

JUDGMENT TIME

So much for a description; what do I think of the game? WITSP is a good simulation, which I expect from Grigsby and SSI, but it is not an easy game to learn. Part of this is due to its complexity but I also fault the manual for not having any kind of tutorial or example of play. Even the inclusion of a few simple charts such as the two I’ve included here would make it much easier for a be-

Continued on pg. 54
FOREVER.

Forever is a long time. And that's about how long these two extraordinary wargames can keep you entertained. How? By letting you create an infinite number of scenarios, they literally provide you with an endless supply of different games.

**WARGAME CONSTRUCTION SET** allows you to design your own wargames, draw your own battlemaps, and create soldiers and scenarios that are limited only by your imagination. You can choose four levels of scale, from tactical man-to-man combat to large-scale strategic campaigns. Endow your fighting men and machines with such attributes as unit type, weapon type, and firepower, movement, and strength points.

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We can go on and on about the flexibility, features and challenges these exciting games have to offer. But when we said "forever" in the headline, we meant playing, not reading! To find the closest thing to eternal happiness in wargaming, check out these two games at your local computer/software or game store today!

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Well, I see it's that time of year again... spring (already?), when a young person's fancy turns to adventure games. So just step right in, settle into your usual chair, and Fred will pour you a tall, cool one. Something you'll probably need, as in a short time you'll be on your way to Tinseltown to indulge in some Hollywood Hijinx.

Good ol' Uncle Buddy. He was a real fun guy. Of course, you'd expect that from the producer of such box-office busters as "Vampire Penguins of The North", "You Can't Fight City Hall-But You Can Blow It Up!", "Slash and Chop Sock Hop", and the controversial "Atomic Chihuahuas From Hell", to name only a few.

Alas, Uncle Buddy is gone, and now his wife, Aunt Hildegarde, has gone to join him in that great Grauman's Chinese in the sky. However, since you can't take it with you, they've left behind a tidy little estate. Being childless, they decided to leave their earthly goodies to one of their many nieces and nephews. Which one? Maybe you. All you have to do is stay one night in their cozy beachfront bungalow, collect 10 "treasures", and the entire bundle is yours! What could be easier?

While the number of locations in all is pretty small, it helps to know your way around when you need to move fast. Although you might want to stay out of the hedge maze until you have the map (with the map, there is no trouble at all getting where you need to go, but it's a rather tedious route in and back, sigh).

Getting into the house itself is not difficult, even though the door is locked. Just pay careful attention to the poem on the back of Uncle Buddy's photo and you should be inside pretty quickly (warning: the poetry is bad, even by Vogon standards).

Indoors, you'll find a number of interesting places to explore. The Game Room, for instance, which has a scale model of Tokyo, complete with Atomic Chihuahua. However, it's not the dog you're after, but the Big Diamond Ring (from the movie of the same name) that you want. Unfortunately, the model is covered by a heavy plastic
dome, and there's no way to move it.

Careful examination shows five buttons just outside the dome. I wonder what they do? There's only one way to find out! Just be sure to save the game BEFORE you start fiddling with those buttons (personally, I thought this was the most fun part of the whole game). And remember to save the heat for last.

Of course, you won't want to overlook the private screening room, complete with theater seats and its own projection room. Curious place, that projection room, it has both a slide projector and a film projector. Synchronicity is the key here.

Along the way, you've probably been finding some colored punch cards. Count them carefully. There are seven in all and you'll need every one of them. While most are right there in plain sight, one or two may not be so easy to find. It helps to be thorough in your searching.

Naturally, there is a connection between the cards and the super-hi-tech (prop) computer in the basement. It takes no great leap of logic to decide the cards go into the machine....but in what order? Ah, that's the question! Keep your mind on business, and who knows what you might end up with!

You don't need me to tell you about the fire- place, a favorite area in any adventure for explorations, but those three patriotically-hued statuettes on the mantelpiece deserve close inspection. They will be helpful in more ways than one.

Before long, you will have probably discovered the not-very-well-hidden wall safe. Do save the game before you start messing around with the combination dial. If you make a mistake, you'll be out of luck (somewhat like the trunk in Sorcerer, you must be right the first time).

When you make your way up to the second floor (having first figured out a way past the staircase, which has a distressing tendency to flatten out when you try to walk up), you will probably be a little disappointed. There isn't really much up there. Oh, there are a couple of items to add to your collection, but most of the rooms are just, well, rooms. Even the one with the fancy brass handles in the floor is merely, so to speak, "for show".

However, that panel in the ceiling of the middle hallway is a definite attention-grabber. Too bad there's no way to open it from this side. Really, you'll just have to think of some other way of getting up into the attic. It pays to stay on top of things in this case. That's all I have to say on this matter. I refuse to leak any further information.

Getting back down to earth again (really down), the crawl space under the parlor has some attractions of its own. Unfortunately, there seems to be a small area that you just can't reach; part of the floor above is blocking the way. How inconsiderate!

Well, you certainly can't let that stop you (not when you've been doing so well up to this point!).

Continued on pg. 52
A Review by Scorpia

Name: Might & Magic
System: Apple
# Players: 1
Price: $54.95
Publisher: New World Computing
Address: P.O. Box 491415
Los Angeles, CA 90049

Might & Magic
Book One
Secret of the Inner Sanctum

Human, it will have an effect on the initial attribute scores of the character. Create some test characters first to see what the various effects are, so you don't end up unpleasantly surprised.

The sex of your character has no effect on attribute scores or abilities, but there is a point in the game where it will be extremely important whether the character is male or female. So, have both in the party.

Take your time when creating the characters. You want the best possible attributes for each one. Every little bit helps, especially at the very beginning, when your party is at its weakest and most vulnerable. Later on in the game, you'll find ways of increasing attributes, but you have to survive long enough to do that, and it isn't easy.

Once the group is created, you begin just outside the inn of Sorpigal, one of the five towns in the game. Don't think you're safe because you're indoors; monsters roam the corridors here and in all towns, as well as everywhere else.

A map of Sorpigal comes with the game, and shows you most, but not everything, in the town. At least you won't get lost. So now it's a matter of wandering around town, trying to pick up as much information as you can, while staying alive.

At the very start, do not go too far from the inn. Inns are the only places where you can save the game. This is especially important at the beginning, when you'll want to save a great deal of the time. Each encounter with monsters that you win is very precious indeed, and you don't want to lose any of the experience points, gold, or goodies you've just fought so hard to obtain.

Fortunately, the saved game stays saved. Which means if your party gets creamed in an encounter, you can re-boot and the characters are still there, just as they were before they stepped out into trouble. Of course, anything found or any experience gained after that point is lost, but your characters are still alive and well...to get creamed again.

There is a dungeon below Sorpigal (as there is under every town except Algaly), but low-level parties would be wise to avoid both dungeons and the great outdoors for some time. I would suggest hanging at least 3rd level characters before going outside of the town. You will have more than enough to handle within the confines of Sorpigal itself.

This mostly means a lot of fighting and, probably, even more running away from fighting than actual fighting. If your party is overmatched (a frequent occurrence at the start), it's better to retreat than stand there and watch your characters bite the dust. Monsters can come in groups of up to fifteen, which is quite a lot, although you won't meet too many of these large parties at the beginning. Still, even a small group of six monsters (which, by the way, is usually a mix and match assortment of various nasty types) can be overwhelming. So, swallow your pride and beat feet when necessary.

You should especially retreat when you see Sprites, number one on every player's hate list. While they don't have many hit points, they are extremely difficult to hit. What makes them such a pain, though, is the fact that they cast curses on you. Each curse reduces your chances of landing a blow on an opponent, Sprite or otherwise. As beginning characters will have a hard enough time getting blows anyway, they don't need any more problems in this area.
Avoid monster groups with Sprites whenever possible.

One of the nicer features of combat is the ability to use distance weapons: bows, crossbows, and slings. Any character, except Clerics and Sorcerers, can use a missile weapon. However, only an Archer can use them in hand to hand combat, and the first 2-4 characters in the party are usually the ones in direct confrontation with the enemy. Thus, most of the time, only your Archer and Robber will be using bows.

Of course, if you can use missile weapons, so can the monsters. Kobolds, Orcs, Thieves, etc., will be shooting at you from the back ranks, and naturally, they can aim at anyone in your party, including those in the rear. Try to get rid of them with spells as quickly as you can, while knocking out the front ranks to move the archers up and out of bow/sling range. This is much easier said than done, naturally, and on occasion may even prove impossible. Such is life (or is that, "death").

Eventually, with a lot of patience, some luck, and a great deal of saving the game, your party will be ready to go out into the cold, cruel world. Your first excursion should be to the dungeon below Sorpigal, where you will get some idea of what's in store for you later on, and also a job offer. All you have to do is deliver a message to someone in another town. And live to tell about it.

However, don't be in a rush to leave just yet. Once you're done with the dungeon, map out the area around Sorpigal. You'll get some good practice in outdoor mapping. And you'll need it, because there is something (or even several somethings) of importance in each and every sector. Therefore it is crucial to go over every square in the sector so you don't miss anything.

Actually, mapping in most cases is pretty straightforward, and more time-consuming than difficult. Except, of course, in some dungeons, which have a few traps for the unwary cartographer. Frequent use of the location spell is recommended. You might not be where you think you are.

Among the many sights in the great outdoors are castles. Three of these - White Wolf, Blackridge North, and Blackridge South - are ruled by Lords who will be happy to send you out on quests, a lot of quests ("several for each Lord") and all of them necessary for completing the game.

You won't be able to finish one set at a time, because many of the quests are interrelated and you'll have to switch off, now and then, from one Lord to another. Also, your party might not be strong enough for a particular quest at the time it's handed to you (e.g., party should NOT be going out after a Medusa's head). That's the moment to use the Remove Quest spell, and go visit a different Lord.

Be careful when dealing with Lord Hacker of Blackridge South. He is not altogether a nice guy. Under no circumstances should you ask for another quest after you have completed the seventh one (ring of Okrim). Should you do so, you'll get an extremely unpleasant, and possibly fatal, surprise.

Throughout your wanderings and questings, you'll be visiting all the towns, probably more than once. Each of them has the standard set of establishments: Inn, Smithy, Temple, Training Area, Food Store, and Tavern. Prices of most items vary from town to town, though Sorpigal has the lowest prices in general. Food, in particular, is cheap here. A character can carry a maximum of 40 units of food; for only 5 gold pieces, he or she will get as much as necessary to bring the current supply up to 40 (even if he or she had only 1 unit left!). In Dusk, however, it will cost you 200 gold pieces for the same amount.

The taverns are very important. Don't overlook them. Each one has several rooms you'll want to hear, although it will take repeated visits to get them all. On some days, there won't be any rumors, so you'll have to come back another time. Make sure that you do and remember to tip the bartender!

Training areas are where your characters can gain a level, if they have enough experience points. This is not free. You'll have to pay for it. Also, each time a character goes up a level, he or she will age one year.

The Smithy, as you might expect, is the place to buy weapons, armor, and miscellaneous items such as torches and lanterns (you can also sell unwanted items here, too). Each Smithy has a different inventory; not all things are available in all places. Magical arms and armor, for instance, can only be purchased in Dusk and there only at a stiff price.

Temples, naturally, heal you of various unpleasant conditions...for a price. How much they will charge depends on the type of healing needed. A quick restoration of hit points, for example, is cheaper than reviving the dead. Also, be careful. So, when you have a fair amount of money, keep handing it over until something interesting happens.

Of course, there is more to the towns than the usual run of shops. It will be up to you to find out what's there. Map each one as carefully as you would a dungeon or outdoor area and remember that some walls have secret doors. Algary in particular is riddled with them.

Let's not forget those dungeons, either. There are twelve in all and many with multiple levels (multiple monsters, too). They are nasty places indeed, but essential to finishing the game. For those dying down there, be on the lookout for numbered messages (of which there are a total of nine). They'll be found in any dungeon with more than one level (so don't expect to find 'em below a town; those dungeons are strictly single level). Did you say treasures? You bet! Those dungeons are treasure houses, ranging from magical weapons to armor to potions and all sorts of neat little items. Of course, it's not always obvious just what a thing may be or do, so some experimentation is necessary (better save the game first!). And, sorry to say, some of those magical items are cursed. Naturally, you will only find this out the hard way. Good thing you can run out to a temple and have it uncursed, provided you can afford it.

As you can see, this is a major undertaking! So what's it all about, Alfie? The first paragraph of this article is what it's all about. Might & Magic is not a "find-and-kill-the-evil-wizard" campaign. Rather, it is a quest for knowledge and truth and you will find it only when you find the Inner Sanctum...wherever that is. This is a refreshing change of pace.

The game is all graphics (no animation), with single-stroke keyboard input. The view is 3-D, you are there, both indoors and outdoors. The outdoors are...
Might & Magic (cont.)

represented by a few simple icons: trees, mountains, ocean, desert, and glacier, but they are used to good effect. When you're in the wilderness, the entire sector is loaded in at once, minimizing disk access. The same is true for towns, castles, and dungeons.

In combat situations, a single full-figure graphic of the lead monster is displayed, while the right side of the screen lists how many and what kinds of monsters comprise the total group (at times, this list can be depressingly long).

Mapping, as mentioned earlier, is not hard most of the time. Each area in the game (indoors or outdoors) is a 16x16 grid. The manual contains several blank mapping pages to start with; after that, considering the number of areas to map, you're better off using graph paper than making copies of a map page. It works just as well, and is cheaper.

The manual needs special mention; it's a class act, and one of the best I've seen. Over-sized (9x12), spiral-bound, printed in crisp, clear, type, well-organized, and including a beautiful, fold-out, two-page map of Varn (handy spell guide on the back!), it's informative enough to get you started in the game while leaving plenty for you to figure out on your own.

Might & Magic comes on two double-sided disks; you make copies of three sides before playing (Side A is used only for boot up). The game supports one or two drives (two is recommended), and will run on any Apple, from the old II through the new IIGS. If you don't have an Apple, don't despair; the game is currently being ported over to the IBM and Commodore 64; those versions should be out by Christmas. Versions for other computers will be done in the future, so hang in there!

My only real complaints with this game have to do with the very real difficulty in getting started, and the Astral Plane sequences. Too often at the start, my party would run into a band of monsters that were just too much to take on, especially with only clubs as weapons. Retreating was not always possible, and new characters simply don't have enough money to offer a bribe. Getting the party up a level or two was a somewhat frustrating experience. Fortunately, once you get past that point, things even out somewhat, but it does require patience and determination to obtain a real foothold in the game.

Further, I found the Astral Plane to be frustrating, as well as a bit tedious. Such an important part could have been better handled to be more enjoyable and less ulcer-producing.

Still, when compared to the game overall, these become minor points. There is much to learn and enjoy in Might & Magic, because its scope and complexity are amazing. Don't miss out on it.

Bottom line: Highly recommended!

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Put yourself in command of Space M+A+X, the world's first commercial Space Station. Your assignment is to launch, assemble and operate the Space Station within a limited time schedule and budget. Your resources include Space Shuttles, Heavy-Lift Launch Vehicles, Space Station modules, flight crews, assembly and operating crews, consumables, a project budget and a fixed number of days to complete the project. Not an arcade game but a real-life simulation of one of Man's greatest future challenges! Based on the NASA Space Station Program. Over 80 realistic color displays and 3-D graphics. Three diskettes. Features include a 137-page operator's manual, five levels of difficulty, simulation save and much more. Joystick or keyboard. Space M+A+X combines project management with business strategy in a simulation unlike any other.

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One double-sided disk drive
Color graphics adapter (100% IBM-comp.)
Color graphics monitor (Double-disk system, RGB monitor, joystick and printer recommended)
Three Sailing Programs for Microcomputers

by Russell Sipe

When Dennis Conner piloted *Stars and Stripes* across the finish line 1 minute 59 seconds ahead of *Kookaburra III* to win the fourth race of the America's Cup Finals (and thereby sweep the series) he brought to a conclusion an incredible computerized campaign to, as they have been saying here in the U.S., "win back The Cup". While we all recall the drama on the Indian Ocean (the ocean spray, the zinc oxide smeared faces, the looks of agony and despair, as well as the smiles of victory), the fact is that the 1987 America's Cup had been fought for the four years (prior to the actual competition) on computer. Just a partial listing of companies that were involved in computerized simulations of Twelve Meter yachts and the America's Cup competition would include Digital Equipment Corp, Hewlett-Packard, M.I.T., Grumman, Boeing, McDonnell Douglas, the Lawrence Livermore Labs, Stanford University, and Cray Computer. Therefore, it is little wonder that sailing has now come to your micro. During the last year, fueled by the frenzy surrounding the Cup, at least three new sailing programs have appeared on the market: *The American Challenge: A Sailing Simulator* from Mindscape; *America's Cup* from Electronic Arts; and *Dolphin Sailing System: Simulator & Instructor* from Dolphin Marine Systems. What is interesting about these three releases is that each is unique. We are not looking at three clones here. An avid computerized sailor will find room for all three on his entertainment shelf.

**AMERICA'S CUP**

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The full title is *The Official America's Cup Sailing Simulation* but everyone is going to call it *America's Cup (AC)*. Despite the fact that EA calls this a sailing simulation, it is less that than a game of sailboat racing. In *AC* the gamer does not need to know how to actually execute a tack, or a jibe, or to head into the wind, or watch the mainsl' for luffing, etc. Rather he must pay attention to wind conditions, using the correct sail, keep in mind the right of way rules, etc. So, you say, that sounds like important aspects of sailing to me, what do you mean, *AC* is not a simulator? What we mean is that the skills one exercises in *AC* are the larger skills of outfoxing an opponent tactically rather than the more basic skills of trimming the sail properly, watching the heel angle, etc. Crew skills are minimized; pilot skills are maximized. One can learn to play *AC* well even if they have had no time on the water learning the basics of sailing. The same cannot be said for the other two products. Additionally, the skills learned in the other two games can be directly translated to the basic skills needed to actually sail, while mastery of *AC* will do little to actually show you how to tack from one side of the bay to another. This is not to say that *AC* is not a good product, it is an excellent product.

After watching the America's Cup on ESPN, *AC* has taken on a reality that many gamers never realized was there. Playing *AC* feels like actually racing for the Cup. It's all there, the tactical jockeying for the start line, the perplexing question as to which headsail to use when the winds are borderline, the threat of mechanical failure, the rapid action of the grinders (yes, even that is simulated in *AC*); the maneuvering to gain position and advantage over your opponent; and the necessity of making a clean turn around each buoy, etc. This game can become addictive if you love sailing or...
even just a good one-on-one contest!

You can play against the computer at three different difficulty levels, but to really enjoy the game, you will want to sail against a human opponent. The tension can be excruciating... but extremely exciting!

**AC recreates the eight-leg three-buoy course recently used in the America's Cup held off Fremantle, Australia. You race against another human or the computer as you pilot your 12-meter yacht through changing weather. Viewing the race from overhead (the helicopter view perhaps?) you pilot your yacht choosing from between six different headsails suitable for the three main wind conditions you will encounter (light, medium, and heavy genoas, and the same range for three spinnakers). The designers (Micro Forte' of Australia) have cleverly worked in the furious action of the grinders by requiring a grinding action with the joystick to raise and lower the headsails.

The rules of the International Yacht Racing Union Blue Book are incorporated into the program and are enforced. For example, failure to give the right-of-way to a yacht on a starboard tack causes your port tacking yacht to slow down or even stop dead in the water. A windward yacht blocking a leeward yacht will have a similar penalty assessed against it. And so forth.

The 55 page manual includes the rules of the game, a tutor on the basics of sailing, a summary of the most important rules from the Blue Book, a yachting glossary, an America's Cup history, and score sheets for recording the results of the America's Cup (OK, so the race is over, you can still use the score sheet for your own competitions if you wish).

One irritating feature of the game is the fact that when a boat nears a buoy, the split screen showing both boats disappears and only the boat near the buoy is shown. This is not a problem if the two boats are near one another. But it has happened several times in our playing of the game that the boats are approaching different buoys at the same time. Whichever boat gets to its buoy second will be sailing blind since the program defaults to the full screen view for the other yacht. There is a small arrow on the indicator panel that gives you a general idea where the buoy is, but it is inadequate in helping you make a good racing turn. The problem could have been solved by having the program cycle every two seconds between full view for each boat.

The glossary is good but inconsistent. It is so detailed on the parts of the boat that it includes a definition for _bow_ and _stern_ but neglects to define _cats' paws_ which is referred in the instructions. "Cats' paws" refers to a puff of wind affecting a localized area such as would causes patches of ripples (the paws) on the water.

If you enjoyed watching the America's Cup or just want a good sail racing game, **AC** is just your "cup of tea".

### THE AMERICAN CHALLENGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>The American Challenge</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>System</td>
<td>Apple/IBM flippy; C-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Players</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price</td>
<td>$39.95 ($34.95 C-64)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designer</td>
<td>Chris Lutes Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>Mindscape Inc.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Northbrook, IL</td>
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More of a simulation than **America's Cup** and more of a game than **The Dolphin Sailing System**, **The American Challenge (TAC)** combines the good points of the other two. Sailors will feel right at home with TAC, and while the actual task of sailing requires more skill in TAC than AC, non-sailing gamers will not find it overly difficult to learn the basics. Sailing in TAC "feels" like sailing. Your basic perspective is a view from about 10 feet directly behind your boat looking forward so that
your boat is in the extreme foreground and your point of sail is on the horizon. When you pinch the wind too much (heading up into the wind more than you should) you see your boat right itself and your speed drop. Come off the wind too much without letting out the mainsheet and you see your boat heel over excessively (again losing speed). The "feel" of sailing is even more realistic when you have the opposing boat in view. The adrenaline begins to flow as you see him heel over and catch the wind. Is your trim correct? Is he pulling away/gaining? If I tack now I may gain a few seconds, but will my new course be off the wind enough to maintain speed? When playing TAC I feel like I am out there in the club race on saturday afternoon.

TAC can be played against the computer (in which case the opposing boat simply represents the course taken by the boat having the best time on record for the course in question) or it can be played against another human using a modem or direct cable connection. In the one player mode the opposing boat is a "ghost ship" and can be sailed into, through, etc. with no penalty. In the two player mode the opposing boat is "real" and you will need to pay attention to the rules of sailing. The game includes a Hot Line Protest Screen which assists sailors in resolving collisions and protests.

The main screen shows the sail boat view. Below this is the instrument panel that shows your
compass direction, the angle of the wind relative to your boat, the angle of your sail, your speed, the wind speed, the status of the centerboard (up or down), and any comments from the race official.

The game contains eight race courses the last of which, the Cup Race, can only be run when your boat has recorded the fastest times on the other seven courses. Be prepared to spend a goodly amount of time on the other seven races as the computer's best time on those courses is difficult to better. You will have to race nearly flawlessly to beat the computer's best times.

For sailor/gamers this program is an absolute must. Non-sailor/gamers will also find it to be a good value and may learn some valuable "ground school" sailing techniques.

DOLPHIN SAILING SYSTEM

Name: Dolphin Sailing System (Simulator/Instructor)
System: IBM
Price: $20 (master); $39.95 per lesson
Designer: Jim Spalding
Publisher: BCI Software
1140 Greenwood Lake Turnpike
Ringwood, NJ 07456
(201) 728-7796
Circle Reader Service #99

For the serious sailor or the person who is more interested in actually learning to sail (as opposed to just playing a sailing game) the Dolphin Sailing System (DSS) should appeal. To get a feel for this program imagine it as the Flight Simulator II of sailing complete with a tutorial. The detail, the realism, the navigational features; plus the no-nonsense nature of the DSS mark this product not as a game, but as a serious sailing simulator and instructor.

The price of the system alone points out how this program differs from the others. While the master diskette only costs $20, each lesson diskette (there are eight of them in the "Sailing Instructor System") costs $39.95. The cost of the whole "Sailing Instructor System" is $395.00 (nine diskettes). And the "Sailing Instructor System" is but the first of eleven planned systems (including, for example, the racing instructor system, the navigation instructor system, the fishing instructor system, etc.). Within the "Sailing Instructor System" there are eight lessons. Lesson one teaches you basic sailing and takes you out on a single sail CAT-BOAT in Chesapeake Bay. Lesson two, "Sailing Theory", finds you on a sloop with jib and mainsail in San Francisco Bay. In lesson three you sail between Boston, Cape Cod and Newport as you learn the "Rules of the Road" on a cutter. In the remaining five lessons you learn basic navigation and piloting, racing techniques, cruising techniques, passages making, and heavy weather techniques. In these lessons you will sail on ketches, catamarans, yawls, and motorsailers in such locations as Tampa Bay, Lake Michigan, New York Harbor and Long Island Sound, San Diego Harbor, Mission Bay, the Pacific, Seattle Harbor, and Vancouver Bay.

Your basic view is from the cockpit of your sailboat. Like Flight Simulator, you can select from a variety of views: forward, aft, port, starboard, or scan the 360 degrees around your vessel. There is even a binocular mode that lets you take a close look at the detailed features and landmarks that you will be sailing near. Beyond the cockpit and binocular views, you have access to a series of very graphic and detailed information stations, such as the navigation chart, the tactical chart, the naviga-

Continued on pg. 45
Bruce Artwick's Flight Simulator
You've Come A Long Way, Baby!
The History of an Epic Program
by Daniel Hockman

In one of the most vivid memories of my early days in computer gaming, I was sitting at an Apple II plus computer staring intently and proudly at the screen. I had taken my Piper 150 far off the edge of the "world" and had executed a turn to begin a descent back to the world of gridland. The five mile by five mile grid that made up the "real world" in SubLogic's A2FS1 Flight Simulator (FS) looked like a small postage stamp on the screen. I was exploring the "edge of the envelope" and it was fun! It was 2 a.m. on a warm summer night in 1979 (I had begun playing with the simulator at 7 p.m.) but I ignored the messages I was getting from my tired aching body. Who cares about tense tired muscles when you're jazzed?!

Some six years later I sat down at a new version of Bruce Artwick's famous FS. This time I manipulated the mouse of an Amiga to make my Learjet buzz the Transamerica Tower in San Francisco. Then I gave the motorists on the Golden Gate bridge a thrill as I did a low "the-FAA-frowns-on-that" pass over the bridge. Banking right and climbing I toggled the instant replay switch and, using the spot plane feature, positioned myself at sea level and watched myself buzz the bridge. Wow! That's when the title of this article came to my mind.

Computer games tend to be the offspring of the hardware on which they exist. As hardware became more powerful, programmers developed new techniques to make use of that power, and games, thereby, improved. Games that were "hot" five years ago look like dinosaurs now, but not so with FS. As the technology improved, FS improved with it. Very few programs are strong enough to warrant the continued release of "new and improved" versions. This, then, is a brief history of the ongoing development of this epic program that every computer gamer should own.

IN THE BEGINNING...

In the beginning there was Bruce Artwick and Stu Moment. Behold, they were roommates at the University of Illinois. Bruce was a computer graphics specialist and Stu was a devotee of flight and a master's degree candidate in marketing. Bruce thought it would be a good idea to combine his 3-D graphics knowledge with Stu's piloting and create a flying simulation. The original work was done on punch tape. When the Apple II came out Bruce wrote his program for the Apple and called it A2FS1 Flight Simulator. Having formed SubLogic, Bruce and Stu were now in business with a unique product. Three months after the October 1978 release of A2FS1, they released the TRS-80 version.

"LET THERE BE 16-BIT"...

...and Bruce saw the new 16-bit IBMpc and he said "It is good!" So when Microsoft approached Artwick about an IBM version of FS, a deal was struck. Microsoft was looking for a translation of FS, but Bruce felt that the new 16-bit machine offered the chance to develop a new program altogether. With the power of 16 bits and the added memory, Bruce could add shaded graphics, realistic scenery, actual airports, a slew mode, user definable flight situations, better sound, better flight equations, and a more realistic instrument panel. The new Microsoft Flight Simulator, with all these features, was released on November 11, 1981.

Next, Artwick and Moment decided to do a new 8-bit version of FS which would incorporate the best features of the 16-bit IBM version. One year of development followed.

THE ADVENT

And when the praises of the IBM version were noised abroad, Bruce did say "Let us make a new Apple version in the image of the IBM." And a year later, on December 26, 1983, we beheld the advent of Flight Simulator II for the Apple.

The new version was an immediate hit and SubLogic recovered all their research and develop-
A NEW HEAVEN AND A NEW EARTH

Speaking of the Amiga (and the other 6800 versions)...

In early 1985 SubLogic began working on a series of "scenery" disks (Project USA) that could be used in conjunction with the various versions of the Flight Simulator. The original concept was to develop a series of disks that contained detailed scenery of the entire USA. As it turned out, this would have required more than a 100 years to develop. Needless to say, the project was scaled down. The San Francisco Star Scenery Disk and Japan Scenery Disk still follow the original concept of detailed scenery, but Scenery disks 1-6 which cover the Western USA can more accurately be thought of as airport disks than scenery disks. The airports are there, but the scenery is sparse.

Presently, SubLogic is working on scenery disks 7-12 (#7 has just recently been released). Disks 7-12 will contain more scenery than 1-6. Most of the scenery will be along "corridors of interest". Disks 8 through 12 should come out at about three month intervals. Owners of the Amiga version, however, will have to wait until fall to see the new disks.

Speaking of scenery disks...

"GO INTO ALL THE WORLD..."

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Awe inspiring! That is the only way to describe what Artwick did with the 6800 versions of Flight Simulator II. When I first sat down at the monitor of my Amiga and began flying around the Bay Area I was astonished at what the program had become. But first, the story of the development of the Amiga and Macintosh versions.

When Amiga Corp. was developing what would become the Amiga 1000 they approached Artwick and asked him to do some 3-D graphics work and develop an Amiga version of FSII. An agreement was reached and Bruce spent New Year's Eve 1984/1985 holed up in a hotel suite with other Amiga developers working feverishly at the keyboard of a "grey box" Amiga (he was developing 3-D drivers for the new machine). At midnight the developers paused long enough to drink an orange juice toast to the new year (as any designer can tell you, programming and alcohol don't mix). One minute after midnight it was "back to the keyboard".

When Commodore bought Amiga, Artwick and Commodore entered into talks concerning the Amiga version of FSII but, unlike the talks with Amiga, things did not work out (June 1985).

At this same time the Macintosh version was under development. When the contract on the Amiga version of FSII fell through Artwick devoted his efforts to the Mac. Mike Kulas of SubLogic also jumped into the project and from September 1985 through March 1986 both men worked full time on it. The Mac version shipped in March 1986. It took extra time to develop because the two programmers had to write some of their own development tools, including their own assembler which ran 10-15 times faster than the old assembler.

New FSII features added to the 6800 versions included the use of a mouse graphic interface, windows, a map, spot plane views, the capability of displaying two 3-D views simultaneously, control tower view, super zoom, instant replay, and a second aircraft (a Learjet). The San Francisco Star Scenery (from the IBM scenery disk series) was incorporated as a standard feature in the 6800 versions.

Following the March 1986 release of the Mac
and also began developing the Atari ST version. A multi-player capacity was added, due mainly to get feedback from customers about the desirability of modem/cable linked simulators. The feedback has been positive, but it turns out that there is a problem with finding the other plane (it's a big sky and a small plane after all). SubLogic is considering changes to the modem/cable feature that will make it easier to find the other aircraft. The Amiga and ST versions shipped in November 1986.

ALPHA AND OMEGA

SubLogic's Flight Simulator has come a long way. From that marathon flying session in 1979 to the present it has never failed to hold my interest. But then, that is how an epic should be, right?

I have slipped the surely bonds of Earth....
and have touched the Face of God.

"High Flight"
John Magee Jr.
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EARL WEAVER BASEBALL

AN INTERVIEW WITH EARL WEAVER

In January of this year CGW editor Russell Sipe and Assistant Editor Johnny Wilson interviewed Earl Weaver concerning his new baseball game, Earl Weaver Baseball (EWB) from Electronic Arts. Also interviewed were, Ed-die Dombrower (game designer), Don Daglow (Electronic Arts Producer), and Teri Mason (sound and music designer).

CGW: Earl, we have seen a lot of products that are closely associated with a famous person (Arthur C. Clarke and the computer version of Rendezvous With Rama for example). The fact is, the famous person in question rarely has any involvement with the development of the product. That was the first thing that came to our minds when we were told that your name was connected with this product. Electronic Arts has told us, however, that you were very much involved in the design. Could you describe your involvement?

Weaver: Well, Electronic Arts contacted me about doing a baseball game. I was interested because, when I was a kid, we were looking for any kind of baseball game that you can play. You know, roll the dice and move your man and if a certain die came up, you could get him to second base. I don't know how many different baseball games that I played as I was growing up. And then there was football. I don't know if you remember the football games where you placed your men on the football field and turned on the motor to watch the play while it vibrated? I thought that was great. But now, when something like this (i.e. stat-based sports games) comes along and you can make the plays yourself, it's great! My son is into these stat-based computer games. He's 36 years old and lives in Atlanta.

CGW: So, you've played these games on his computer?

Weaver: Not a baseball game. All he had was golf and bowling. Whenever I'd go visit him, we'd play golf, but we'd never play baseball. I didn't even know there was one out until Electronic Arts contacted me. When they did, I was very interested. I flew out to San Francisco to meet with them. What a day that was! Now, I've been asked baseball questions before, but never like this. And I'm sure you CGW fellows could wear me out as well. I could only answer a third of their questions accurately. But, they kept asking me and they kept asking me. So I got a blackboard. I put people in position, told what they do, where they should be, how deep they should be, when you should bring the infield in, etc. They asked every question that could be answered and they asked questions that I couldn't answer, after thirty years of involvement with baseball!

CGW: We noticed that in the Play and Manage mode of EWB there is a strong arcade element. Does this arcade element also play a role if you want to play the game as a stat-only game?

Dombrower: No. In the stat-only mode (that is, our "manage" mode) you can only affect the actual pitching and hitting by ordering a 'pitch out' or a 'pitch around'.

CGW: What can you get it up to?

Dombrower: Well, there's always a random chance you could make him a .700 hitter for a short period of time, but you really won't keep that because the difference between a .200 hitter and .300 hitter involves other things. The power of the hitter and his running speed figure in.

Daglow: The way you need to think of it is that the better you get at the timing of the game, the better you fulfill the potential of that player.

CGW: Let's get back to the algorithms in the game. For example how did you arrive at a formula that would determine if a player such as Alan Wiggins would successfully steal second against Lance Parrish?

Dombrower: Well, we go to kind of a mixed medium because of my programming background is not in sports, but in real world modeling. What we've done is rate the players. Lance Parrish's arm is rated and Wiggins' speed is rated and his lead-off will be somewhat random. The time he breaks is somewhat random. Those are four variables. There's also the speed of the pitch variable (in the arcade mode that is). Those things affect the outcome of the play. They've just been adjusted through manual adjustments. We've taken the formulas and tweak them until they work. We started out with basically what we thought was going to be the model and each time, I guess it was five times, now, Earl has seen the game, and he would say, "This needs to be a little faster. This needs to be a little different," he's helped us balance and fine tune it. We've seen things in the current playtest version of EWB [Ed.: this interview was conducted in January] that need to be changed. For example, Earl coming out to argue with the umpire!

CGW: Yeah, we've played the game. Earl argues with the umpire, too much. (laughter)

Weaver: Way too much, but you've got to realize, it's the other manager coming out to argue half the time. (more laughter)

CGW: Okay, so let's return to the algorithm that determines if Wiggins is safe or out?

Dombrower: Well, part of it is based on the reality of the situation. He runs in a real number of feet per second. Now, Par-
rish throws in a real number of feet per second. And those two factors more than anything affect this.

CGW: You mean, you go in for physics and trigonometry? It's not just percentages?!

Dombrower: Everything in this game is really based on the fact that the ball falls at 32 feet per second.

CGW: Are you serious?
Dombrower: Oh, yes.

CGW: This is totally different than any other stat game. Any other stat game is totally based on the percentage chance of Wiggins stealing in that situation. This is based on physics?

Dombrower: Well, EWB still uses percentages. But physics are used to modify the basic play result called for by the statistical matrix. For example, an astro turf bounce is totally different than a natural field.

CGW: Where did you get this approach?
Dombrower: Well, I have a degree in math. A lot of this stuff comes from my college education.

CGW: The rest of it?
Dombrower: I don't know. A lot of it you just go to the library and look it up, if you have to.

CGW: While we're talking about modeling, this brings up another question and this is directly to Earl. In your book Weaver On Strategy you give examples of charting pitchers. You mention that you had on index cards, references to every player that had come to bat against the Orioles in major league play.

Weaver: Actually, they cover all baseball, now. In spring training we look at the players and see how they hit against us in the past. Now, if a guy hit .180 and we look at the chart and it says that we pitched him down and in, then, he'll primarily see slow breaking stuff, down and in and we'd stay with it. If a guy had a successful year against us, then, we'd have to look at where we'd got him out and

then, we'd go to those spots. Now, a typical example was Sal Bando, who hit us just about every other year. We'd get him out on the inside part of the plate in 1974, and he'd hit .180 against us. Well, Bando had his own book and he'd say, "They got me out on the inside part of the plate." So, the first time we'd see him the next season, he'd back off of the plate a little bit and whack, now he's hitting it. So, we have to change. Now, you can't do that on a machine. That's the manager and Bando was a pretty smart player.

CGW: Did EA had access to your data in working on this project.
Weaver: Well, yeah!

CGW: Did you actually use this data to create the algorithms?
Dombrower: No, they were a little too sophisticated.

CGW: Earl, did you use a computer to keep track of this data?
Weaver: No. It just wasn't that complicated. As far as my hitters against the opposition, I'll tell you what I did against Catfish Hunter. Al Bumbry just wore him out. Now, I had a sheet on Catfish Hunter

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and it would say "Bumbry - .423" and, who was on the team with Bumbry, well, Brooks [Robinson] was there, .289. You know, this helped me decide when to bunt and when to swing away. Now, when Ripken plays, there's a couple of guys where he's 1 for 33, already. Against a couple of these guys, I put on the bunt for the base hit. Get one or two guys on and Ripken is liable to bunt in the first inning. But, there's not that many guys he's 1 for 33 against.

Daglow: Earl took us back into the clubhouse and had us look at those cards so we could figure out how he does it.

CGW: When you saw those cards, how did you use them?
Daglow: We saw how he fixed them. We didn't get the actual data off of the cards.

CGW: Okay, but did Earl's pitching cards influence the game design in any way?
Daglow: Yes, it helped us decide how computer Earl picks his lineup in the machine, the way he substitutes players, pinch hits, etc.

CGW: Let me return to the Wiggins example. So, you're dealing with physics, here. How fast he is, how fast the ball travels, and that. How does the program determine how fast he is? It has to use a statistic.

Daglow: The speed rating translates into a figure. We use Project Scoresheet to detail those ratings. They are located in Chicago and publish new statistical analyses on baseball. They're headed up by a guy who used to be an insurance actuary and programmer. They are the biggest baseball research lab and staff in the country.

CGW: So, you work with them on your subjective ratings?
Daglow: Yes. But, there is one other feature which we have in our game and that is, that you can edit the stats. If you find that we've done something wrong, you can always change it yourself.

CGW: Let's explore another area. Please describe a typical design session on EWB.
Weaver: The first design session was during the off season. It was something like ten hours long. It was a blackboard session of everything that I knew about baseball that I could tell Eddie and the EA people in a ten hour session. From that meeting Eddie developed the first draft of the game. Later in the year, in Oakland, we played the game for the first time. I made suggestions. For example I might say: "this is wrong" or "the cut-off man is too deep" or "the runners are running too fast." We had two or three more sessions like that.

CGW: Eddie, How did you come onto the EA Baseball project?
Dombrower: I worked on a similar project at Mattel for the Intellivision called "World Series Baseball". The producer of EWB was Don Daglow. Don was my boss at Mattel before he joined EA.

Daglow: The Intellivision was so much more limited than the Amiga but Eddie had done such a phenomenal job in the physical modeling in "World Series Baseball" that we knew he could do great things with the Amiga. Our goal at EA was to do the greatest baseball game ever for the Amiga.
done; we wanted to emulate the greatest manager of all time, and we got our first choice on that one, Earl. So when Earl was brought on board, I asked Eddie to work with us.

CGW: How much of "World Series Baseball" ended up in EWB?
Dombrower: Well physics are physics. A baseball falls at 32 feet per second. Any program based on baseball physics is going to emulate that. But I did not incorporate anything specific to "World Series Baseball" into EWB. Mostly what I took from that project was what NOT to do. One thing I discovered was that the TV like viewpoint in "World Series Baseball" does not work. The TV view uses a lot of inferred information. In "World Series Baseball" the basic view was from the centerfield camera, looking over the pitcher's shoulder. That perspective is worthless for the batter. On the other hand, the pitcher does not need the centerfield view in order to select his pitch. So the more optimum view would be from behind the batter and home plate umpire. Obviously this has more relevance in the 'play and manage' arcade mode than in a strictly stat replay mode. Additionally if you cover up any of the bases during the pitching you place the players at an additional loss. The eye can't readjust quickly to a new screen that again shows the bases. Therefore EWB has a set view of the field on the left side of the screen with a pitching overlay on the right side of the screen.

Daglow: Just for a point of history. Eddie was the first designer to use a split view in a sports game. After "World Series Baseball" and the promotion of that game on TV with George Plimpton pushing it, everyone began to copy it. But Eddie was the first one to do that and no one ever gives him credit for that.

CGW: Well, we'll straighten that out. [Ed.: Consider it done.]

CGW: Moving along, the music in EWB is great [Ed.: Teri Mason is a professional musician; it shows in the EWB music] and the sound effects are SO realistic. Teri, how did you accomplish getting such great sound effects?

Mason: Most of the sounds are digitized. We would take a tape recorder to the ball park (Anaheim Stadium) and get right behind the batting cage. The sound of the bat crack in EWB comes from actually batted balls during batting practice. The sounds of the ball being caught come from players playing catch in front of the dugout.

CGW: We are out of time here, but we want to ask Earl a question about last season. The Angels were one strike away from going to the World Series and went on to lose the playoffs. Then the Red Sox were one strike away from winning the World Series and went on to lose. How do you rate last year's playoffs and World Series?

Weaver: How do I rate them? They were among the greatest! They had to be two of the most exciting series in the last two to three decades.

[Ed.: That is, until my Tehachapi Steamers repeat as the CGW Baseball League World Series Champions this year.]

Postscript: We were so impressed with EWB when we saw it in January that our Computer Gaming World Baseball League (see CGW #28) not only became involved in beta-testing EWB, we also adopted it for our league this year!
THE MAIL PLANE BLUES
or Why haven't I got my turn results?

by Johnny L. Wilson

Believe it or not, I've got a few friends who don't have computers. We still have the age-old problem, however, when and where to play a strategy game. We've tried numerous methods. We've tried play-by-mail with one gamemaster trying to do all the adjudicating by hand. This works for a while, but we usually finish only about one in three games. We've tried play-by-phone, but none of us are rich and we play-by-mail with one gamemaster trying to do all of some of the computer-moderated play-by-mail. The following discussion is a brief survey of the only alternatives were Avalon Hill's pbm kits and pbm Diplomacy. Loomis began by soliciting players from the pbm ad in The General and ended up trying to keep up with 200 players. This was quite difficult to do without help, so he asked Steve McGregor to write a adjudication program for the game and they ended up renting time on a Control Data computer in order to keep up with the game. In 1972, Steve and Rick pooled $14,000 in order to purchase a Raytheon 704 (with a measly 4K!) and Flying Buffalo ushered in a new era of computer games. The Raytheon is now 28K (and still in use). In the succeeding years other companies appeared and the computer moderated play-by-mail game became a vital part of the gaming hobby. The following discussion is a brief survey of some of the computer-moderated play-by-mail games which CGW is aware of.

It's A Crime!

It's no accident that I begin with Adventures By Mail's (Box 436, Cohoes, NY 12047-0436) It's A Crime. Of all the PBM games I've played and seen, it seems to be the easiest to get into, afford and keep up with. I have friends who don't even care for PBM that have tried It's A Crime and think it's great. It's A Crime puts you in the role of an inner city gang leader who is trying to take over control of a city which consists of almost 10,000 blocks (coordinates). You name your gang, scout over to four blocks, and issue up to four orders (more on that, later) for each turn. Your move can be written in 10 minutes on a yellow post card provided by ABM, but the detailed report which is returned to you provides numerous details, plenty of chrome, and lots to think about. The results sheet gives a tongue-in-cheek report on how each is more orders fared; details the number of blocks of your gang controls; updates notoriety and morale; delineates the demographics for each of your blocks and the ones you've scouted (for example, 46% derelict, 2% restaurants, 9% entertainment); accounts for income and expenses; and informs you of each block's defense level. It gives you a list of the "City's Most Notorious Gangs" and allows you to find out what the "Barf Baga," "Crypt Rats," "Strassekindern," and the like are up to. Finally, you get the New York City Post reports on the most interesting events taking place in the city. Your yellow post card begets at least 3 pages of information. One of the players had a unique experience. He heard on the street that a movie studio was filming "Karate Kid III" on one of his controlled blocks. His gang hired on as extras so that Pat Morita would teach them karate. I particularly liked the turn results where my "Skull Busters" took control of a block after shaving the heads of two bus drivers.

Naturally, game players are wondering what you can do on that yellow post card. Orders involve: ambushing other gangs and its counterpart, defending against other gangs; spreading your gang's influence by controlling new blocks; enlisting recruits in order to build your gang's strength; firebombing buildings in order to bring down a block's defense level and make it easier to control; mugging defenseless victims; pushing drugs; committing armed robbery; spying on other gangs; using dope; purchasing weapons or drugs; and acting tough. The game mechanics are simple but allow for a multiplicity of options.

The rule book and first two turns for It's A Crime are free. After that, each turn is $1.50. In the world of PBM, that's a bargain. This game is highly recommended, especially (but not exclusively) for your first PBM effort.

Fleet Maneuvers

If you can imagine a multi-player version of Star Fleet 1 where you are interacting with other captains of your fleet (as well as human opponents in the enemy fleets), you have an initial handle on Fleet Maneuvers (FM). I say "initial handle" because the game is more complex than the computer game, even without considering the variables involved when playing with other humans (humanoids?). The use of the X and Y coordinates on a two dimensional cartesian plane is similar to the computer game, but allows room for more intricate maneuvering. Further, players have the option to take over defense of different enemies, rather than the two in Star Fleet. FM allows you to be a member of the Alliance (the good guys, roughly equivalent to the Federation in Star Trek), the Confederacy (an imperialistic splinter group from the Alliance), the Donza (A small in stature, diabolic racing team - incredible engineers, these one meter tall beings are deadly when they are threatened), and the dreaded Krell (These are a cross between Klingons and Romulans in Star Trek and Krellan and Zaldron in Star Fleet 1, being both culturally bellicose and having a chock-full racing temperaments). One must realize that its captains make judicious use of energy units by making command decisions regarding allocation of energy for weapons, shields, life support, command control, and sensor scans. Then, if the original game isn't complex enough for you, the company runs two addition games with expanded rules (Fleet Maneuvers 3: The Next Dimension, where a Z axis is added to create a three-dimensional cartesian plane and allow considerations like roll, pitch and yaw to be factored in, and Fleet Maneuvers 3: The Final Exam, where the player attempts to command a fighter-type Krell Cub Escort - a highly maneuverable "throw-away" ship). Fantastic Simulations (P.O. Box 24566, Denver, CO 80224) is a classy company which features professionally printed rules; maintains a BBS to assist players with questions, record turns, and provide a forum for helpful interactive communication; and uses the most attractive turn sheet of the lot. The rule books have extremely helpful diagrams and everything in the advanced games have some beautiful transparencies available for keeping track of defense points, targeting points, and maneuvers. The company also publishes a professional looking newsletter, Comm-Link, which contains updates on all the games, tips, strategies, sponsors contests, and clarifies rules. Rule books are free and turns cost $2.50 per turn.
Uncovering An "Illuminated" Conspiracy

Though Flying Buffalo, Inc. (P.O. Box 1467, Scottsdale, AZ 85252) runs two of the longest running PBM games (Heroic Fantasy and Starweb), one of their current best is Illuminati, a PBM version of the Steve Jackson tabletop game which really enables the fiction to shine. After all, Illuminati is supposed to be based on covert operations and paranoia. You don’t know anything without infiltrating, subverting, probing, or controlling these conspiratorial organizations. Game play is similar to the table game, but seems to be more in tune with the fiction when you have to wonder who is controlling what than when you can see their entire structure laid out on the table. You can not only add to your power, influence, and wealth, but you can corrupt, neutralize, or destroy other groups, as well as assassinate other leaders. What more could you ask? I’ve always wanted to control the “Morticians” and “Radio Evangelists.” Now’s my chance.

This game features the best turn sheet which FBI has published, yet. The game mechanics are easier to get into than either Heroic Fantasy or Starweb and the open-ended due dates increase the playability. Turns cost $4.00.

Feudal Lords and Futile strategies

One of the most interesting and educational games available at the present is Feudal Lords (Graaf Simulations, 27530 Harper, St. Clair Shores, MI 48081—also available through Flying Buffalo). This is an incredibly sophisticated simulation of ruling a fiefdom in the England of the feudal age. What’s so remarkable about the game is that it isn’t just another conquer the world (or galaxy) game. It is a simulation that is actually concerned with the way it was.” The barons must provide for the peasants and the general economy through a series of economic, as well as diplomatic, decisions. The baron who sim-
batter is portrayed on the left lower corner of the screen. Once you think of this as being a different camera angle, this is somewhat easier to cope with. Nevertheless, it can be disconcerting in your first couple of at bats.

The computer manager seems somewhat better than "Casey" in Computer Baseball, but not as effective as Full Count Baseball or Earl Weaver Baseball. Percentages seem to favor the aggressive manager, especially in solitaire mode. I found that my fast runners almost never get thrown out and when they are, it is usually because I've tried to steal with them every other time they've been on base. It is exceedingly rare for a runner to get thrown out taking the extra base, unless the ball is hit to a field where the fielder's throwing rating is 4. It certainly doesn't hurt to swing aggressively, especially with batters who have a high average but less power. A player tends to pick up more doubles than strike-outs. Aggression is the better part of valor in this mode.

Those who want to have a computer baseball league will certainly want to give Pure-Stat Baseball a chance, since it has a statistics compiler which allows both manual and automatic updates of stats, the addition of new teams to the stats, and printing of individual team stats. It also facilitates the general managers of each team with its capacity for trading players. This function makes trades much simpler than the earlier stat-based games where each statistic had to be entered by hand.

Pure-Stat is a good value, only to be avoided by those who insist on realistic graphics or those with 64K systems who want a fast-playing game (With less than 128K, the program has to access the disk for the graphics and this gets tedious). For those who want to have a computer league on Apple or Commodore machines, Pure-Stat provides a nice array of options and plenty of managerial challenges.

**HARDBALL**

(Accolade, most systems).

Like EW's "play and manage" mode, Hardball is a statistics modified arcade game. The pitchers are not based on real pitchers, but they have characteristics similar to real players. As for the position players, the field is pretty level here, unlike statistically based games where actual fielding ability based on real performance is important. Strategic decisions for the defensive player are reduced to simply selecting a lineup, changing players or positions, shifting the outfield or leaving it in normal
position, moving the infield to normal or double play depth, or intentionally walking the batter. Once those options are decided, the defensive player selects one of eight types of pitches: very fast, fast, offspeed, straight change-up, sweeping curve ball, screwball, sinker, or slider. The offensive player has even more limited choices. He can bunt or steal (if he has a base runner), but is primarily concerned with swinging high, swinging low, looking for an inside pitch, looking for an outside pitch, or swinging straight away. Timing is more important than strategy in this game and it would probably be disappointing to anyone other than an avid arcade fan.

BASEBALL FANATIC
(Performing Arts Software, IBM)

Baseball Fanatic is a stat-based game with an interesting twist. It allows the player to set five different play levels which affect the probabilities related to offensive production. For example: 1) Super Slugfest usually nets a thirty to forty hit game (more than 10 above the major league average); 2) Slugfest isn’t quite as wild, but usually produces almost 10 more hits than the average major league game; 3) Pitcher’s Duel allows the most minimal production of hits (about 6-10 hits under the average) and makes strategic decisions loom even larger; 4) Average Big League is for those who want a more realistic statistical replay; and 5) Pot Luck creates a random setting from one of the previous four, so that your strategy is developed “in the dark,” as it were. The game allows computer vs.
computer replays, solitaire mode, and human inter-
play, as well as facilitates the creation of new teams
for league play and updates the standings for your
league from game to game.

Unlike most statistical games, the game plays
one pitch at a time, which allows you to mix up
your pitches and attempt to fool each batter. The
pitcher uses a numeric menu which allows him to
select the type of pitch and what portion of the
strike zone and/or plate he is aiming for. Changing
speed becomes very significant in this game. Fur-
ther, the game keeps track of the number of
pitches thrown by each pitcher and the fatigue
factor weighs heavily on his effectiveness. The of-
fensive options are primarily limited to bunting,
stealing, running, and taking a pitch. Beyond these,
the batter’s guess at the pitcher’s selections has a
positive or negative impact on the outcome of the
at bat.

The game has color graphics and requires a
CGA card (or equivalent).

A BRIEF ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

APBA Major League Players Baseball (Random
House): This is a faithful recreation of the famous
table-top game. Although short on graphics, the
decision-making options and text descriptions more
than make up for this. The amount of statistics
considered for each situation is considerably more
than most programs and bound to please the most
avid stat player. At $60 retail, it is also the most
expensive of the games considered. Apple, IBM.

Championship Baseball (Activision): This is an
arcade game which is slightly affected by a statis-
tical database. Action lovers will enjoy it, but it’s
not for those who want to recreate professional
baseball. Championship Baseball does allow for
drafting players and having league play, however.
Apple, C-64/128.

Computer Baseball (SSI): Even more of a bargain
as part of SSI’s "Classics" promotion than it was
when it was released in 1981, this program is one
of the most playable and versatile simulations on
the market. The Computer Gaming World Baseball
League used this program as its unanimous choice
during its first three years of existence. The version
on the market doesn’t help with league statistics,
but does allow for the creation of teams by input-
ing actual statistics from any era by means of an
easy-to-follow step-by-step process. More than
30,000 copies of this program have been sold. Ap-
ple, Atari, C-64, IBM.

Micro League Baseball (Micro League Sports
Assn.): Endorsed by the Major League Players As-
sociation, this program features a good balance
between graphics and statistics. An optional Gen-
eral Manager’s Disk is available to assist you in
trading and drafting players and a Stat Compiler is
also available as a separate purchase (the game
doesn’t keep stats otherwise). Apple, Atari, C-64,
IBM and soon for the 68000 computers.

Playing all of these games could well make one
into a baseball pundit. Of course, as one wag put it
as early as 1915, "Knowin’ all about baseball is just
about as profitable as bein’ a good whittler." (Abe
Martin’s Sayings and Sketches). May all your whit-
tlin’ be on a 38 ounce bat. [Ed.: CGWBL Tehachapi
Steamer pitcher Dwight Gooden has whittled on a
few 38 ounce bats over the past few seasons. Sorry,
Johnny, just had to sneak that one in there.]
Continued from pg. 31

As detailed as the actual sailing portion of the program is, DSS is just as detailed as a tutorial. Within lesson one there are nine chapters. Each chapter contains a story and instructional adventure which teaches and then quizzes you about various aspects of sailing. In the instructional adventure you will be given a situation (such as another sailboat crossing your path forcing you to change course to avoid a collision). You will then be questioned about the situation. In the present example you may be asked which boat has the right of way: the boat on the starboard tack, the boat on the port tack, etc. If you get the answer correct you gain points, wrong answers lose points. Your scores are recorded for each chapter of the lesson and a performance analysis is available to compare your scores with those of other "students" using the same program to learn sailing.

In preparing this article we spoke with DSS designer Jim Spalding who indicated that there is a possibility that the sailing features of DSS could be put on a single disk program without the sailing tutorial and with slightly fewer features. This configuration could be marketed more as an entertainment product than a tutorial. We would like to see such a version become available. But even in its present configuration, DSS offers a lot of value, especially if you are interested in sailing beyond the confines of your computer screen.

SUMMARY

There is something intellectually, emotionally, and at times spiritually satisfying about sailing. The intellectual task of getting from here to there using only the wind and your brains is exciting. Being out there on the water and knowing that you are in tune with nature, as well as using nature's own tool, the wind, as your means of transport is a spiritual experience. Sailing is a sport/hobby we highly recommend and these programs are a good introduction to the sailing experience. Prepare to come about!
In 1977, Meta-Gaming released OGRE, the boardgame. Quickly becoming a classic for its playability and challenge, numerous expansion kits and magazine articles (especially in The Space Gamer) kept this "simulation" in the arsenal of most wargamers. Now, Origin Systems has released the computer version, a faithful adaptation of its famous boardgame predecessor. No matter which system is used, OGRE utilizes a GEM-like pull-down menu system where menus are selected via mouse or joystick (depending upon one's system). This makes for relative ease of movement and reasonably fast play.

The heart of OGRE is a one-unit tank against a combined-arms defensive in the "future". Anyone familiar with Keith Laumer's science-fiction Bolo stories will recognize a collateral relative here [Ed. Note: OGRE isn't the first computer game to claim affinity with Laumer's stories. Synergistic Software published Bolo, an arcade game based on the series, in 1982. This is definitely not the same game, however.]. The OGRE is a cybernetic super-tank, computer-driven and sporting enough weaponry to devastate an infantry division. The OGRE's sole mission in life is destruction. The defensive command post is the OGRE's goal because the OGRE must destroy the command post and every extant opposing force element in order to achieve a decisive victory. Destruction of the command post alone will merely yield a minor OGRE victory. For the defense to secure victory, it must destroy the OGRE, a task which will prove extremely difficult.

The defense may pick and choose its composition. For the Basic Game, normal force composition is made of 12 armor and 20 infantry units, while the Advanced Game uses 20 armor and 30 infantry (OGRE opponents are Mark III and Mark V models respectively). Armor units available include Heavy Tanks, Missile Tanks, Howitzers (immobile and counting as two armor elements apiece) and G.E.V.s (Ground Effect Vehicles, similar to super-hovercraft). Silhouettes delineate each type except for infantry, which is available as an actual integer (i.e. "1", "2" or "3") and may be combined or broken down in a hex.

As for playability, OGRE best lends itself to solitary play. The human OGRE has little real strategic or tactical thinking to dissuade him from his goal of marching to the enemy Command Post. The
solitaire defense has a difficult job, even in the Basic Scenario. The most important strategic guideline is to destroy the OGRE's mobility. Even if all weapons systems are destroyed, the OGRE may still crush a Command Post beneath its treads.

The obvious critical decision is the initial defensive mix. A voluminous amount of print has been devoted to determining the "optimal" mix (cf. The Ogre Book by Steve Jackson Games). A defensive force emphasizing GEVs is one optimal strategy, since these vehicles are the only ones that can move, attack and move back before the OGRE can react. Of course, they are relatively weakly armed, so the net effect is a stinging annoyance which hopefully escalates into a fatal crippling of the OGRE.

With their second movement phase, GEVs can avoid all casualties from the OGRE's secondary batteries (after, of course, its speed is reduced to "two" from the initial "three"). Time is critical, however, as Lawrence Duffield noted in "Ogres and the Fuzzy Wuzzy Fallacy," because OGREs can reach missile firing range in six turns and over-run a Command Post by the eighth turn. Therefore, the defense must reduce the OGRE's mobility from the outset. In The Ogre Book, Chester Hendrix opted for a four howitzer, mutually-supporting defense. This has the effect of reducing the armor assault capabilities of the defense, but allowing the massive firepower of the howitzers to tear massive chunks out of the OGRE. Notice that no reference has been made to the infantry. The PBI (poor bloody infantry) has the role of acting as grease to the OGRE's tread. With their low mobility and inability to escape the OGRE's wrath, they serve as suicide troops, hopefully buying enough time with their bodies as to slow down the OGRE for the artillery and armor.

What is the real critical factor in Ogre? The answer is luck. While assaults against weapons systems may mass for best odds, the assault against the OGRE's mobility (treads) must be done individually at a 33% odd. Thus, when all is said and done, Ogre boils down to a die-rolling (or with the computer, a random number generator) contest. If the defense gets sufficient 1-3 successful die rolls, then the OGRE is doomed. If not, ...

The computer game is easy to play. The odds are displayed on the screen, and the pull-down menus are very clear. The map is the traditional one that board wargamers were used to; however, the computer does have a benefit. One may design the board in any desired fashion. Indeed, it is simple to do so by using the map editor. As with any battle situation, terrain can have a marked effect upon the strategy and result. Craters and rubble are easy to insert or delete, and the finished product may be saved for future games. Even more important, if the gamer feels that he needs more defense, he may select the size of the defense of his choice. The computer will allow him this license, after confirming that this is indeed the player's desire.

Ogre is not without its flaws. During tread assaults, especially with infantry, the player may tire of having to continually confirm his attacks. But even more important is the lack of design options. The boardgame version of Ogre allowed the player to design his own OGRE. OGRE statistics have been published for the Mark I (a beefed-up heavy cybertank), the Mark II (larger chassis and more guns), the Mark IV (light raiders) and Mark VI (with 3 main batteries and 20 missiles!). Alas, computer Ogre will not allow one to utilize these fearsome beasts, nor to fight OGRE with OGRE.

Of course, historical accuracy is not a consideration in Ogre. The game's premise is pseudo-science fiction and any resemblance to reality is strictly coincidental.

Greg Costikyan, well known boardgame designer, called the boardgame Ogre "the ideal game to play whilst stoned," (perhaps the "beer and pretzels" game for a New Generation?). The world and most of that generation has changed direction (at any rate, playing with computers and electricity "whilst stoned" are not conducive to one's health or even the computer's).

Therefore, even though Ogre is a faithful adaptation of its parent boardgame, has adequate graphics, and can be fun, it isn't the bargain at $39.95 that the boardgame was at $2.95.
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SELF-DESTROYER?

I have recently purchased the game Destroyer. Sadly, I must report, I find several areas that keep this game from being in the same class as Microprose's Silent Service or Gunship. To be specific, there are three areas that really hurt this game: 1) a propensity for the ship to self-destruct with little or no warning, while in the "Evasive Action" or "Pursuit Mode" by running off the map or grounding on a reef; 2) a critical absence of vital target data information in order to properly employ torpedoes or to make a reasonably intelligent depth charge attack; 3) the omission of a "Combat Information Center" screen (which by the way, is where the Captain's real battle station is). The C.I.C.'s function is to constantly monitor and plot the ship status and all threats to it, while allowing the C.O. to be in constant contact with all other stations aboard ship. In effect, this is where the captain fights his ship from, not by chasing from one station to another.

Tom Cianflone
Cheektowaga, NY

Ed.: We welcome our readers comments about games. Please try to give specific reasons (as in the above letter) for your views and not ambiguous comments like, "This is the greatest game since the 'Leave It To Beaver' simulation!" or "This game stinks!"

DEFENDER OF REKNOWN!

I enjoyed your review of Defender of the Crown but was puzzled by one point. Nowhere is Kellyn Beck, the game's designer, so much as mentioned. Kellyn deserves credit for his innovative use of cinematic effects within a playable, enjoyable game. Kellyn is a friend of mine and I know he is too modest to write such a letter himself so I took it upon myself to point this out.

The fact that I am also a game designer (King of Chicago, ChipWits) shouldn't make you question the purity of my motives in writing this letter. (Should it?) Kellyn deserves to be known as one of the best designers in the business.

A fan of your mag,
Doug Sharp
Minneapolis, MN

Ed.: Actually, Wyatt Lee was simply abiding by an age-old cinematic tradition, ignoring the opening credits and leaving before the closing credits were finished. We'll try to be consistent in the future when we neglect to mention your designs. Frankly, Wyatt was so interested in describing the game that he skipped the usual Basic Information box and got right to the product. The product will speak for itself, like a good film, and Kellyn will eventually get the credit he so richly deserves. Film directors don't usually become famous in their early efforts, either. Look how long it took for Spielberg to get his Oscar.

MICRO-WOES FROM MICROPROSE

I am writing in the hope of alerting your other Atari users of problems arising from using Microprose software with non-Atari (third party) disc drives...Although thousands or perhaps tens of thousands of Atari users have chosen non-Atari disc drives for their superior performance, Microprose software is designed to function only on Atari disc drives, without any warning label on the outside or inside of the software package that the program may malfunction on non-Atari disc drives. I have purchased programs from most major software publishers; they all run on my Trak disc drive except for Microprose. Anyone else out there with problems running Silent Service with Trak or other disc drives?

Do you agree that it is unfair to market a program without warning that the program may malfunction on compatible hardware?

Barry H. Jacobs, M.D.
Boston, MA
My Silent Service wouldn't work on my Rana drive until the protection was broken. Are other recent Microprose releases as screwed up? I won't buy them if they are.

Don
Union City, CA

There is a definite problem with non-Atari disc drives. Microprose takes the position that the package specifically says that this is ATARI software and since they can't test every possible configuration that this ought to be enough. Further, the problem relates to the protection scheme. They have changed it since their earlier programs (which were relatively simple to break, according to the company) and that is what is causing the problem. CGW would like to see a disclaimer on the box, but the company suggests that potential customers simply call or write before purchasing a Microprose program, particularly with Atari software.

SOONER BOWL SUNDAY

The Avalon-Hill football game "Super Bowl Sunday" is fun for doing historical replays and keeping stats, etc. However, the graphics of the game are not only VERY elementary (shades of stick-man) but also time-consuming, since it is obvious the program has produced the play results before the graphics take the screen. Question: Is there any way to get inside the program and eliminate the graphics so that we can have a quick stat-oriented replay? Even if no one here does machine-language, I am sure we could follow a printed direction sheet that told what to input. Avalon-Hill, although very quick to respond to service complaints, doesn’t seem to be interested in this sort of user inquiry.

S. Moffett
Kamitsutsui, Kobe, JAPAN

Ed.: Surprise! Avalon-Hill does care about this sort of thing. They have already updated "Super Bowl Sunday" so that version 2.1 allows you to suppress the graphics with the "G" key. Owners of earlier editions can get version 2.1 for $10 plus the original disk. Obviously, they can't tell you how to change it without telling you how to break their copy protection.

POST AWFUL DESTRUCTION SET

The "Postal Service" has destroyed 2 of the last 3 issues of CGW (thanks for resending me #27). Perhaps an armored box would work?

Greg Peterson
Gering, NE

Ed.: Maybe your postman is a Cray owner who is mad because we don't have a Cray column? Seriously, though, we'd like to be able to send the issues with more secure packaging, but this is problematic for us. Formerly, we used a protective cover, but the post office kept delivering the covers without the magazines. You think we get complaints, now? You haven't lived until you hear from a subscriber who paid over $2.00 for a protective cover!

PROFILES IN VERBIAGE?

Thanks for "Designer Profiles." This is surely a welcome addition to CGW. The interview with Al Miller was interesting and informative. I never knew Alan worked on the Atari 8 Bit OS (and I thought I knew everything about the Atari OS). Thanks again CGW for keeping your readers informed!

Ray Forbes
Oak Park, IL

I really enjoyed your interview with Brian Moriarty of Infocom.

Marian Apgar
Napa, CA

Ed.: Thanks! We think the personalities behind the games make the games more interesting. We also think it's important to know the players in order to prepare our minds for future developments in the industry. Of course, we could be wrong, so witness the next two comments.

I love the magazine, but you should have more reviews and game tips instead of Designer Profiles.

Cesare Foschi
Deer Park, NY
Designer Profiles not useful. More strategy tips.
R. Cary
Marmora, NJ

WHAT DO READERS AND ELEPHANTS HAVE IN COMMON?

In your Sept.-Oct. '85 issue, 5.4, an article written by Roe R. Adams III and entitled "Come Cast A Spell With Me" described some software from Japan (Black Onyx, etc.) that would be released in the U.S. I've been waiting and looking and haven't seen it anywhere yet.

R.A. Upshaw
Somerville, NJ

Ed.: It's not here, nor there, nor anywhere, so beware! Vaporware (those announced titles which never seem to show up) is a common problem. In this case, Sierra Online was supposed to have the license to market "Black Onyx" in the U.S.A. and the company has informed us that the deal with Henk Rogers' Bullet Proof Software never materialized. Remember that Roe's column was dealing with trade rumors and expectations at a Japanese trade show. Sierra On-Line has gone with a U. S. designer for its fantasy line. Wrath of Denethenor is available as of this writing, as well as the animated adventure series.

In the Sept.-Oct. '85 issue, Rick Teverbaugh mentions in his column he will be reviewing "Great American Cross Country Car Race" in his next column (along with others). I have missed no issues, and still have not seen these reviews. Did the column with those reviews not get published, or did Rick forget? I was interested in all 3 of the programs he mentioned but never reviewed.

Lewis J. Snyder
Jamestown, NY

MONSTER GAMES!

Will we see computer games similar to grand strategic board games like "War & Peace," "War in the East" and the number of WWII Pacific Titles?

Al Figlia
APO NY

Ed.: Hmm, I don't know if we could hook that many computers together for a game without using a LAN! Seriously, you mean "War in Russia" doesn't work for you on that level? I believe that's about as close to a monster game as you can get on a computer. You might try SSI's new "War in the South Pacific," reviewed in this issue.

A PLANE OLD COMPLIMENT!

I just wanted to let you know, I enjoy your publication very much. I just received my December issue today, and as usual, it is excellent. Please keep up the good work.

Mike Messersmith
Compuserve Subscriber

Mr. Messersmith,
Thanks for the compliment. By the way, we love your airplanes.

COMPUTING OUT OF THE CLOSET

What do the computer enthusiasts of the world do with game software that they are tired of playing. An avid player can accumulate quite a large stockpile of software that will most likely never be used again. Not to mention the investment, money well spent I might add, that lies idle.

Marshal L. Sudrala
Phoenix, AZ

Ed.: Actually, one can advertise adventure games with a free ad in the "Swap Shop" in Questbusters (the Adventurer's Newsletter published by Shay Addams - $15 per year). CGW may well come out with a subscriber newsletter to fill in the three "off" months that we do not publish. If said newsletter comes about, it will most likely have some sort of game swapping service.
1941: Rommel's Afrika Korps was besieging the strategic port of Tobruk. The British 8th Army attacked three times to raise the siege: Operations Brevity, Battleaxe, and Crusader. On the third try, Rommel retreated. But the next spring he was back, sweeping around the flank of 8th Army's Gazala Line and into Tobruk, forcing the British all the way back to El Alamein.

Rommel gives you four different games: all the battles for Tobruk. Now you can experience the sweeping maneuver and hard-fought tank battles of the desert war with the incredible historical detail that only GDW can provide: battalion-level historical units, counting individual tanks (by type, from L3s to Matildas), men, artillery, and anti-tank guns; a game system that fully models combined-arms combat; detailed supply and air war systems. We put history in so you get history out. And it's remarkably easy to play.

- Simultaneous hidden movement—limited intelligence
- Real combined arms interactions
- Detailed model of unit morale
- Tactical and strategic maps
- Computer plays either side at three skill levels
- Save game and play by mail options
- Change options in mid-game—even change sides
- Keyboard or joystick control
- Minefields and fortifications
- Fatigue and regrouping
- Complete documentation
- Extensive historical notes

The Battle of Chickamauga

One of the bloodiest and most evenly matched battles of the Civil War. You command a Union or Confederate army of 50,000 men: brigades of infantry or cavalry with attached artillery. The computer keeps track of each man and gun, plus changing unit morale, fatigue, and communications status.

Rommel: $40; Chickamauga: $35. Disk for Atari computers with 48k. Both coming soon for Apple and Commodore computers. If there is no store in your area, you can order direct from GDW. Add $1 per game for handling.

History In—History Out

GDW
Game Designers' Workshop
P.O.Box 1646, Bloomington, IL 61702-1646
(309)452-3632

A GDW Computer War Game
Pay careful attention to the ceiling in the southern half of the crawl space. And don’t be afraid to be pushy.

Round about now, you should be pretty much finished with the house. If you’ve been into the hedges, you have eight goodies, or seven if you haven’t (this does not especially matter, as the maze can be done at any time).

So you’re thinking about those beach stairs, the ones with a few steps missing about half-way down. Terrible, how things have deteriorated since your childhood days. Actually, it’s more than terrible, since you can’t jump over the gap, and there’s no rope anywhere. Life is hard.

Still, moaning about it won’t do much (except maybe put the estate in Horrible Herman’s hot little hands). I wouldn’t give you a snow job; there’s a fast and easy way of going down those very stairs, one that will get you to the bottom before you can hardly draw a breath.

Whew! A fast trip indeed, and now you’re on the beach at last. Both the green match and the smoldering fire are important (which reminds me: I hope you haven’t used the red match yet). Of course, it’s your job to figure out in what ways.

While you think about it, a quick stroll of the area is in order. You’ll find it to be a very small area, at that. The only place of interest is the small grotto. Which doesn’t appear to hold anything of interest, except water. Well, I’m sure that sometime in the past, Herman told you you were all wet.

The only problem with being in the dark is that you can’t see. This is actually a bigger problem than it sounds, because while you can walk around in the dark, you can’t OPEN anything in the dark. At least you don’t have to worry about Grues. On the other hand, a light source would certainly come in handy right about now.

And there is the trick, getting a usable light source with you into the bomb shelter (so? what did you think was on the other side of the hatch, eh?). This is probably the most difficult puzzle in the game (now watch everyone tell me later they got this one right off). But I’m not going to wax prolific on this one, you’ll have to figure it out on your own.

Once you can see again, a very strange sight will meet your eyes. A large safe suspended by a rope, a sawhorse with a plank, hooks in the wall, a hatch and a greasy chain. What a combination! I recommend making a rough diagram of the set-up, which will help to make things much clearer. I also recommend opening the hatch before doing anything else.

Naturally you have a burning desire to get your hands on the safe, or rather, its contents. This may not be easy. Once you get the safe down (which is not hard), you have to get it open (which IS hard). Yes, it’s another combination lock. And yes, you have to get it right the first time, just like with the other one.

However, there’s nothing around with anything that looks like it might be the combination. Nothing, that is, except the small plaque on the door. Hmmmm. Could there be a clue here? Possibly several clues? There sure are, and you can count on that.

Now the rest is easy (or ought to be!), and before long you should be out of the shelter and up the slope with another treasure in hand. A brief stop at the cannon (too obvious to mention!), and you’re ready for the end game (that is, when you’ve picked up the 10th and last goodie; if you haven’t done the maze yet, hop to it!).

Bet you didn’t think you’d end up in a prop vault, eh? Well, let me give you a little clue. That buzz saw is no prop, it’s for real. You don’t have much time here (you probably figured that out already by yourself), so you must act quickly! All I’ll say is: third time lucky. Good luck!

Well, I see by the old invisible clock it’s that time again. If you need help with an adventure game, you can reach me in the following ways: On Delphi: Stop by the GameSIG (under the Groups & Clubs menu). On GEnie: Visit the Games RoundTable (type: Scorpia to get there). On The Source: Send SMAIL to ST1030. By U.S. Mail (please enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope if you live in the United States): Scorpia, PO Box 338, Gracie Station, NY NY 10028.

Until next time, happy adventuring!

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Continued from pg. 14

bad, but I won the game within an hour after loading it and I'm a lousy game player (maybe it's that Epyx joystick's fault). Forty dollars is a lot for a one-shot game.

World Karate Championship — This is an unoriginal Karate Champ clone, but it's the best one available. Seventeen moves are available in the quest for the black belt and the game actually does require both physical and mental endurance. Great scenery adds to the ambiance.

Street Sports Basketball — This is projected to be the first of a series of Street Sports games. It wasn't available at press time, but it sounds like a winner. Three person teams are chosen from rosters of players with distinct characteristics and play in "one of four different neighborhood scenes." Hazards of street play are all part of the fun.

Everything Else:

The Movie Monster Game — This game is a revamped version of the classic Crush, Crumble and Chomp. You may control the beast of your choice as you rampage through the metropolises of the world in search of food, a lost child, or a good time. It gets a little tedious after a while, but the improved graphics and multitude of play options should keep your interest for a while.

Graphics Scrapbooks I, II, and III — These are data files for use with The Print Shop. The first two offer one hundred images each, dealing with sports and general weirdness, respectively. The third, unavailable as yet, dealt with school. The graphics are nice and occasionally funny, but hardly useful. Then again, I never cared much for The Print Shop, either.

Destroyer — This is an excellent naval simulation, set in the Pacific during World War II. (Ed. - See the Letters to the Editor column for some reasons why this might not be considered an excellent game.) Seven interesting missions invite would-be skippers to test their mettle. There is plenty to do and the game doesn't require a vast background in war games. It may not be suited for novices, but anyone who has ever played computer games and won at chess should have a ball.

Sub Battle Simulator — Another program that wasn't released when we went to press, this game could be a real treat. It should be historically accurate enough for players to fight in replicas of real World War II sea battles. Though Jet Combat Simulator wasn't very good, I have high hopes for this first in the Masters Collection.

Create A Calendar — I haven't seen this program, so I'll reserve judgment. The thing makes calendars. Can you stifle your enthusiasm? There aren't any pin-ups, either. Go to your bank (or local auto parts house) and get one of theirs for free so you can save your money for other products.

Chapter Six

In which the author bids the reader a heartfelt adieu for the nonce.

A friend recently remarked that Epyx was like a dinosaur and that it creates products that people no longer want. Feeling depressed, I went to a computer store and saw a man buying six new Epyx games. Does that say something about dinosaurs or Epyx? Any way you look at it, though, Epyx and action games show no signs of impending extinction.

Next month: Part Two of Five — Ardai on Electronic Arts.
beginner to understand the relative strength and position of the forces. Sure, you can compile a similar chart in 15 or 20 minutes (once you know what you're looking for and learn the menus), but that takes hours of study. Anyone trying to learn WITSP deserves more help than they get.

Another factor that confuses beginners is that all bases default to computer control. Assume you create a new TF or two and then discover, a few hours later, that they don't even exist, because the computer has broken them down and reassigned the ships to new TF's. Air groups that were ordered on a mission end up being reassigned to other bases and so on. It can be very disorienting. The book does mention this and advises that beginners turn off computer control of everything to avoid confusion. This is good advice but the warning appears on the very last page in the very last section, 24.7 - Other Notes. Even the explanation of computer control is buried at the end of section 21 - Miscellaneous. A section that pulls together these key concepts is badly needed.

WITSP could also be a lot easier to play. A few examples should prove this point. The amount of information displayed during the most dramatic part of the game, combat, is pitiful. After spending hours (days or weeks of game time) maneuvering for a battle, what you see is one line for each hit or plane shot down which scrolls quickly by on the four text lines below the map. When it's all over, you have to call for orders and take the time to examine forces in order to really see how bad the damage is and how many planes are left. A lot could be done to improve this. After all, when examining TF's and airfields, the on-screen map is replaced with a full screen of text. Why not do the same during combat? A more narrative style of reporting would add tremendously to the suspense.

Another example is the inefficiency caused by the way missions are assigned to Task Forces. A fleet that has refueled at sea keeps refueling until ordered elsewhere. A group of loaded transports arrives off Guadalcanal and waits six hours before being ordered to unload and, once unloaded, waits again to be ordered back to Fiji or Truk. This is in spite of the fact that Guadalcanal is a very dangerous place to wait around! This happens because there is no indication that the TF has completed its mission and needs new orders. It can be compounded by using eight-hour pulses. The solution would be the ability to "stack" several orders and let the computer take care of them. As it is, only considerable playing time will let you develop a sense of how long missions will take. Even with experience, though, it still feels wrong. Did Nimitz have to remember to call Halsey exactly at 1500 to tell him what to do after refueling?

These should be taken as criticisms of the game and not of the designer and developer. They are well aware of the game's faults and, in fact, WITSP was delayed more than a year because of them. However, the various game modules are all within a handful of bytes of filling the memory of the computer -- there just isn't any room to add more! Indeed, a few of the minor "bugs" noted above were not corrected because there wasn't enough memory to do so.

Largely because of this experience, this will probably be SSI's last monster game for 64K computers. This bodes well for the future as there are some very nice computers that run 256K or more and have much higher screen resolution. For now, though, I can only recommend WITSP to those who are very SERIOUS wargamers, have a particular interest in the Pacific theater, and have lots of time to delve into it.
On this page, a number of games and articles are listed for evaluation, as well as some general interest questions. When evaluating a game, consider such things as PRESENTATION (graphics, sound, packaging, and documentation); GAME DESIGN (design, playability, and level of interest); and LIFE (does the game wear well?).

For each game or article which you have played or read, place a 1 (terrible) through 9 (outstanding) next to the appropriate number.

-----Games-----
1. StarTrek: Promethean Prophecy (S&S)
2. Killeed Until Dead (Accolade)
3. Defender of the Crown (Mindscape)
4. Moonmist (Infocom)
5. Hollywood Hijnx (Infocom)
6. Might and Magic (New World)
7. Tracker (Firebird)
8. Major League Manager (Spinnaker)
9. Earl Weaver Baseball (EA)
10. Pure-Stat Baseball (subLogic)
11. Radio Baseball (EA)
12. Hardball (Accolade)
13. War in the South Pacific (SII)
14. Starflight (EA)
15. SpaceQuest (Sierra)
16. King's Quest III (Sierra)
17. Aliens (Actven)
18. Z21B Baker Street (Datasoft)
19. Make Your Own Murder Party (EA)
20. Titanic: Recovery Mission (Actven)
21. S.D.I. (Mindscape)
22. Wrath of Denethor (Sierra)
23. Indiana Jones/Revenge (Mindscape)
24. Blue Pwdr/Grey Smoke (Garde)
25. Universe II (Omnitrend)
26. Adventure Game Const. (EA)
27. Desert Fox (Accolade)
28. Parallax (Mindscape)
29. Wishbringer (Infocom)
30. The American Challenge (Mindscape)
31. Dolphin Sailing System (BCCI)
32. America's Cup (EA)
33. Ogre (EA)
34. Flight Simulator II (subLogic)

-----Articles-----
35. Bezbol
36. Aardal on Epyx
37. War in So. Pacific
38. Might and Magic
39. Gone With The Wind
40. You've Come A Long Way
41. Weaver Interview
42. Letters
43. Scorpion's Tale
44. Mail Plane Blues

-----Questions [Answer 1] Yes or 2) No-----
45. Are you planning to buy a new printer for your computer within the present year?
46. Do you own a compact disc player?
47. Do you plan to buy a compact disc player during the present year?
48. Do you plan to buy a new car in the present year?
49. Do you plan to buy a new computer in the near future (if you answer yes, please be specific in comments area)?

NEW FROM
SIMULATIONS CANADA
ROMMEL AT GAZALA
Battles For Tobruk, 26 May to 27 June, 1942

Rommel had tried at Tobruk before, His Afrika Korps had been weaker then, but so had the Allies. This time they were due in from in front of Gazala to Bit Hamed and fortified boxes, formidably minefields. And behind the line stood major tank formations. It looked impossible. But Rommel did not intend to fight on the Gazala line, he intended to fight in the air, by a system of the resulting battles presents a whirlwind of activity. By 29 May DAK had swept around the Gazala line and was backed up against it on the Tobruk side, out of supply and under attack by Allied armour. But by 2 June a supply line had been cut to the depleted DAK through Abia Belafarit and Allied attacks. After Tobruk while in the Cauldron had seriously weakened 3 of the 4 English tank formations. Heavy losses to the 5th Indian and 7th Armoured in further attacks puts DAK back on the offensive by 6 June, and a series of skirmishes. thrusts and sweeps the remaining armour is destroyed and the Gazala line cut off, forcing it to be abandoned. On 22 June Tobruk fails to attacks from the south and west, and the pursuit to Egypt begins.

ROMMEL AT GAZALA is a command oriented sim of the battles culminating in the fall of Tobruk and the retreat of Allied forces out of Lybia. The Axis player must slide around or cut through the Allied positions and fortified boxes of the Gazala line. The Allied player must attack the Axis with selected and effective counter attacks, but without the losses that would leave Tobruk at the mercy of DAK. The game includes 2 sets of playing pieces and situation maps for both players. And the computer will act as a player for either side. Scenarios include a historical campaign, late Axis armored, and extra Allied reinforcements. Design by S. St. John, development by S. Newberg, & art by J. Kula. Disk for Apple II or IBMPC systems.

OTHER SIMULATIONS CANADA COMPUTER GAMES:
STALINGRAD CAMPAIGN, The Turning Point in Russia, June 1942 – February 1943. Disk for Apple II or C64/128 systems.
KURSK CAMPAIGN, Operation Zitadelle, Summer, 1943. Disk for Apple II or IBMPC systems.
OPERATION OVERLORD, The Invasion Of Europe, June – 28 August 1944. Disk for Apple II or IBMPC systems.
SEVENTH FLEET, Modern Naval Combat In The Pacific Ocean. Disk for Apple II or C64/128 systems.
BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC, The Ocean Lifeline, 1940-1944. Disk for Apple II or IBMPC systems.
SIEGE IN AFRICA, The War In North Africa, 1940-1943. Disk for Apple II or C64/128 systems.
FIFTH ESKADRA, Modern Naval Combat In The Mediterranean Sea. Disk for Apple II or C64/128 systems.
FALL GELB, The Fall Of France, Spring 1940. Disk for Apple II or C64/128 systems.
GREY SBAS, GREY SKIES, Tactical Modern Naval Combat. Disk for Apple II or C64/128 systems.

ORDERING INFORMATION, PLEASE READ CAREFULLY: All computer games are $60.00 each. Ziplock versions are not available. Purchasers outside Canada should send payment in U.S. dollars. Money orders are preferred for speedy shipment, as we will let cash be held in our checking account for too many bad cheques of late. Canadians must add 33.3% ($50.00 per computer game) for Federal Tax & shipping. Nova Scotians must add 15% of the total, and for rest of Canada. Disk orders from locations outside North America must add $3.00 per game to cover extra handling.

SIMULATIONS CANADA, P.O. Box 452
Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, Canada, B4V 2X6

Circle Reader Service #32
As predicted in CGW #35, SSI’s Gettysburg: The Turning Point did very well in its first showing on our rating list. So well, in fact, that it has landed in the number one spot on the strategy side. As future ratings come in, expect to see a bit of a decline from the initial 7.97 rating for Gettysburg, but not much. Another new member of the Strategy Top Ten is Master Designer/Mindscape’s Defender of the Crown which has checked in with a 7.50 rating (good for 4th).

To quote from CGW #35: "Ultima IV continues its domination of the Adventure/Action Game side". The new kid on the block is EA’s Starflight which joins the list with a 4th place 7.68 rating. The big loser among top ten games was Leather Goddesses of Phobos which fell from 10th place in CGW #35 to 25th spot this time around.

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### Strategy Top 50

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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### Adventure/Action Top 50

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- **Summer Games**: Actvsn 2 35 6.79
- **Racing Dest Set**: EA 3 49 6.78
- **The Pawn**: Firedb 1 22 6.73
- **Universe**: Gmtr 3 46 6.73
- **Adventure Con Set**: SSI, Ap, C 3 40 6.55
- **Marble Madness**: EA 20 20 6.71
- **Moebius**: Origin 2 21 6.71
- **Wishbringer**: Incom 2 42 6.68
- **Archon II**: EA 4 76 6.64
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- **Spy vs. Spy**: Acclde 1 25 6.56
- **Mig Alley Ace**: Micpr 3 40 6.55
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