HOW TO BACK UP, UNLOCK OR MODIN COPY -PROIECTED SOFTWARE

## DELVING INTO ULTMA II

CHARACTER EDITOR ULTMA MAPS SOFTKEYS ADVENTURE TIPS PEST PAMPOL

## COPYIIPLUS PARAMETERS

# REPLAT II <br> Apple Program Copy And Development System 

- Disk Formatting Irrelevant
- Does not interfere with other cards
- Card is transparent until copy is desired
- Copies all 64K with *no* compression
- Menu driven
- Copy and restart in under 15 seconds
- Copies memory resident programs
- Analyze programs
- Development tool
- Transparent atep \& trace
- Backwards \& forward disassembly scroll


> Why ours is better!
> 1. Accurate copy of memory
> 2. Language card not needed to copy or run - when using Replay Card
> 3. Fast copy $\mathrm{E}^{3}$ restart - 15 seconds -
> 4. Analysis programs and 60 pages of documentation
> 5. Copy system in eprom
> - No need to boot other disks at copy time -

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Outside U.S./Canada add \$10 shipping
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VSA/MASTER CARD accepted!!
REPLAY II is intended to be used as an analysis tool, for program development, and for making archival backup copies.
*Apple is a registered trademark for Appie Computers inc.

REPLAY II is an interface card that is slot independent. Users can stop a program, examine and change memory, or copy the program, and restart. Control of the APPLE is obtained by pressing the remote switch which comes on an 18 inch cord outside the APPLE. REPLAY II does not copy the original disk, rather it copies the program executing in memory. If a copy is desired a blank disk is inserted in drive 1 and the options on the menu are contained in the eprom on the REPLAY II card, no other disk needs to be booted for copying, unike other copy cards. The very act of booting another disk alters memory which is detectable by some protected software.

REPLAY II does not change ANY memory. Extra memory is buffered to allow copying and analysis without altering the original memory contents. Other copy cards always change specific points in the original memory. FEPLAY II faithfully reproduces the lower 48K of memory in a fast load format. The upper 16 K can also be copied for a 64 K copy. Standard DOS 3.3 fles are created automatically for storage on floppy or hard disks. A RAM card is needed for this.

REPLAY II is fully documented in a 60 page manual. Utility programs supplied with the REPLAY II card include Program Analysis, Comparisons, Packing and Compression. A language card is not needed to run packed program copies.

Because most programs are written in Assembly language, the user should be familiar with Assembly in order to fully utilize the advanced Analysis and Packing programs. Users can now freeze a binary program and perform a transparent step or trace while continuous disassembly is shown. View text or hires during trace.
REPLAY II can automatically move protected APPLESOFT programs to a standard DOS 3.3 disk for isting or modification.

Now garne players can save a game at any level and QUICKLY restart with the REPLAY II card. Users can freeze games, change variables to obtan unlimited ships or power, etc., then restart the program. Saving high scores is easy!

Minimurn requirements are an APPLE II and a single disk drive.


## Delving Into Ultima II

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Checksums for binary listings are found alongside the hexadecimal dumps, to the right of a dotted line. Checksums for Applesoft are listed separately. More information on SoftKey's Checksums can be found in HARDCORE COMPUTIST \#1. To order back issues, send $\$ 2.50$ (plus $\$ 1.00$ for postage in North America; $\$ 2.00$ for all others) to HARDCORE COMPUTIST, P.O. Box 44549, Tacoma, Washington 98444.

# hardcore 

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Page 2
HARDCORE COMPUTIST no. 4


## From Geneva (III.). . .

I see in your letters column that Martin Halpern makes mention of the fact that our applications software is unprotected and that our games are protected (Hardcore Computist 2). He goes on to say that "too bad Mark Pelczarski's faith in the end user pertains only to his more expensive software . . . of course games are where the fast money is." Talk about biting the hand ... ! We were the first ones to take the stand that applications software should be unprotected, and believe me, at that time we really felt like we were taking a big risk by taking the side of the end user on it. A lot of people thought that we would be out of business in no time. Now, I'm happy to say, we're still doing just fine, and a lot of companies are going along with the idea and leaving the copy-protection off applications software.

But tell me, why should games be unprotected? When we were making the decision concerning applications software, we came up with dozens of reasons. When we look at the same decision with games, none of those reasons remain. You don't have situations where you need to modify it . . . even so, with the game programs, the coding tends to get very obscure so as much as possible could be packed into RAM. Games certainly can't be considered critical data, and you're not going to have situations where if a game disk gets blown, a week's wait for a replacement is going to shut down the office or a project.

Unless you're blind, we all know that kids are trading copies of game programs like we used to trade baseball cards. Except we used to buy the baseball cards. I haven't seen many parents discourage it. In fact some of them are just as much part of it as the kids. It's not a matter of trust; it's a matter of reality. I'm willing to take the risk with the applications software, because I think people understand the intent and benefits of having it unprotected. But I ask again, why should games be unprotected?


Back to the letter, your logic seems a little backwards. "Profit-wise," would it make sense to have the expensive software unprotected and the inexpensive software protected? Shouldn't it be the other way around if we were worried about the dollars? And you make no mention that we are the only ones who've lowered game prices to $\$ 19.95$. I'm willing to do as much as I can to help the consumer, but I don't want to give the company away. Perhaps what you are suggesting is that we should take the protection off the games and sell them for $\$ 50$ ?

Furthermore, your assertion that "games are where the fast money is" is quite wrong. A couple years ago it may have been true, but not anymore. Take a look at the monthly Softalk poll to see the relative sales between applications and games. Surprised? We publish

games because we like them, and they give us a balance (inside and outside) with the applications software. Our authors are the ones making most of the money on the games; we still rely mostly on the applications.

Mark Pelczarski<br>President<br>Penguin Software

## To Mt. Kisco ...

To unlock the disk Casino so it can be accessed and backed up with COPYA, use the same method printed in HARDCORE COMPUTIST \#1 for Zork. No changes in the sector mode are necessary!

Leonard Nadel, D.D.S.
Mount Kisco, NY
continued on page 19



## WE NEED SOFTKEYS.

Hardcore Computist will pay 558 to the first person to submit a clearly explained and neatly formatted Softkey for a commercial program. \& Softkey shows how to unlock commercial software for modification and improvement, not just how to copy it.


Interested readers should send their Softkeys via certified or registered mail and must enclose the original commercial disk with their article so that the method can be authenticated by our staft. Bardcore Computist guarantees returm of the original within six weeks and will not use it to create back-ups for company or personal use.

Sottkeys submitted without the original will also be considered for publication and authors will receive 528 for each published article.

Programmers who submit original modifications commercial sotware will receive additional compensation, depending upon the quality and scope of the improvements.

For more information on format and standards, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope for our Writer's Guide to Hardcore Computist, EO. Box 44549, Tacoma, Washington 98444.

## WE HAVE NOT FORGOTTEN

For all the avid readers who have patiently (and impatiently) awaited the arrival of the phantom "Best of Hardcore," please bear with us a while longer.

The staff of SoftKey Publishing has encountered substantial production problems that have impeded publication of The Best of Hardcore, a compilation of the finest articles and programs from the first three issues of Hardcore Computing, plus the four update newsletters.
If you simply can't wait, contact us and we will send a full refund.

SoftKey Publishing has changed the order of release of the next several issues of HARDCORE COMPUTIST and CORE. The contents of the magazines will be the same, but the new order of release will be:

CORE GAMES
HARDCORE 5 HARDCORE 6

CORE DATA BASES HARDCORE 7 HARDCORE 8


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The TIMEMASTER includes 2 disks with some really fantastic time oriented programs (over 25) plus DOS dater so it will automatically add the date when disk files are created or modified. The disk is over a $\mathbf{\$ 2 0 0 . 0 0}$ value alone - we give the software others sell. All software packages for business, data base management and communications are made to read the TIMEMASTER.
If you want the most powerful and the easiest to use clock for your Apple, you want a TIMEMASTER.

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- Provides an 80 column text display.
- Compatible with all Apple lle 80 column and extended 80 column card sottware (same physical size as Apple's 64 K card).
- Can be used as a solid state disk drive to make your programs run up to 20 times FASTER (the 64 K configuration will act as half a drive).
- Permits your lle to use the new double high resolution graphics.
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- PRO-DOS will use the MemoryMaster lle as a high speed disk drive.

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- 80 characters by 24 lines, with a sharp $7 \times 9$ dot matrix.
- On-board 40/80 soft video switch with manual 40 column override
- Fully compatible with ALL Apple languages and software-there are NO exceptions.
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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VIEWMASTER | 169 | vES | YES | res | res | res | res | ves | YES |
| SUPRTERM | MORE | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES | YES |
| WIZARDB0 | MORE | NO | NO | NO | NO | ves | NO | ves | VES |
| VISIONAO | MORE | res | YES | NO | NO | VES | NO | NO | NO |
| OMNIVISION | MORE | NO | res | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES | YES |
| Vifwmaxso | MORE | ves | ves | NO | NO | VES | NO | NO | VES |
| SMARTERM | MORE | res | YES | NO | NO | NO | ves | ves | NO |
| VIDEOTERM | MORE | NO | NO | YES | NO | YES | YES | NO | YES |

The VIEWMASTER 80 works with all 80 column applications including CP/M. The VIEWMASTER 80 works with all 80 colurnn applications including CP/M
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# Generating Your Super Character <br> and <br> Requirements: 

Program By Dave Thompson (Hardcore Staff)

Mark Cal<br>Article By<br>Gary Peterson

Rocky Giovinazzo
Richard Kahn

Apple II + or compatible
One disk drive
Ultima II Player Master copy which can be cataloged
One blank disk

The Swiss psychologist Carl Jung coined the term "synchronicity" to apply to related, yet independent, events which occur more or less simultaneously. The concept of synchronicity is quite frequently related to scientific advances (like discovering celestial phenomena or cures to diseases) and theories (the theory of evolution is a widely-known case). Although Jung never had a chance to play Donkey Kong or Zaxxon (he died in 1961), he probably would have found it intriguing that synchronicity also occurs in the world of computer games.

Whether due to synchronicity or to the popularity of Ultima II, three explanations of how to enhance the attributes of players in Ultima II were received by SoftKey Publishing within a relatively short time this summer. Although the submissions varied slightly in technique, the idea was the same: generating a super character for Lord British's second game.

To offer HARDCORE COMPUTIST readers the best possible character generator, the authors allowed their ideas to be combined by our staff into one comprehensive program. The result is a character generator powerful enough to allow convenient manipulation of any attribute of an Ultima II character.

## Storage of Character Traits

The traits of each character are stored on the Ultima II Player Master disk in the file "Player." This file is \$100 (256) bytes long and loads at address \$4E00.

The chart on page 14 shows where the various characteristics are placed when the file is loaded. Values in most locations are stored in BCD (Binary Coded Decimal), which limits the various traits to values of $0-99$ (1 byte) or 0-9999 (2 bytes). The name of the character and its sex are stored in standard ASCII.

## Using the Ultima II Character Generator

Before using the program to create your super character, the Ultima II Player Master must be moved to a disk which can be cataloged. Refer to the Ultima II Softkey on page 28 if necessary.

To begin, type in the Ultima II Character Generator Applesoff listing on page 8 and save it. Now run the program, and you'll find out how easily your character can become invincible.

The program is self-prompting, but an example will give you some idea of what to expect.

## Need A Dagger?

No problem. When the program first runs, you will be confronted with a main menu which corresponds to the
headings in the "Changing Your Ultima II Character" chart. "Daggers" is listed under "Weapons."

1) Select "2" from the main menu, for "Weapons."
2) "Ready Weapons $=>$ " will appear first, with the name of your Ready Weapon following the arrow. (If you would like to change this, type your preference over the existing word.) To reach the "Daggers" selection, press return.
3) "Daggers $=>$ " will be followed by the number of daggers your character currently possesses. To the right will be the limitations (0-99) on the new number of daggers. Enter the desired number, for example 90, and press return.

Now that your character has 90 daggers, you will be confronted with each of the remaining items on the weapons list, and you may be tempted to make more changes. Remember, cheating is a terrible thing, but so is guilt. Since you have already cheated, you might as well forget about the guilt and do whatever's necessary to win the game. The program will return to the main menu after you press return for the final, Weapons selection. You then will be free to explore the other menu choices.

A special warning should be heeded when changing gold and experience. An upward limit of 9999 is indicated for each by the Character Generator program, and this number may be entered. However, the price of avarice is that when you acquire more gold in the course of the game, that number will turn over and leave you at 0 . To avoid this, simply use a little moderation when increasing your gold and experience. Safe numbers are 9000 or less.
4) Once you are satisfied with the traits you have given your character, select " 6 " from the main menu to save the new "Player" file to disk.

## Take That, You Pesty Devil!

Now you can begin your search for the Enchantress of Evil, confidently challenging those pesty devils, daemons and balrons who used to give you so much trouble.


## Changing Your Ultima II Character

 TRAITSAgility Class Charisma Experience Hit Points Intelligence Race Sex
Stamina Strength Wisdom

WEAPONS
Axes
Bows
Daggers
Great Swords Light Sabers Maces
Phasers Quickswords Ready Weapon Swords

ARMOUR
Armour Worn Chain Suits Cloth Armor Leather Suits Plate Suits Power Suits Reflect Suits

## SPELLS

Blink
Kill Ladder Down Ladder Up Light Spells Magic Missile Passwall Prayer Ready Spells Surface ITEMS

Ankhs
Blue Tassles Boots Brass Buttons Cloaks Food
Gems Gold Green Gems Green Idols Helms Keys Red Gems Rings Skull Keys Staff Strange Coins Tools Torches Tri-Lithiums Wands CHARACTER NAME

## ULTIMA II <br> CHARACTER EDITOR

## Character Editor Program



```
    0,1\emptyset8\emptyset,11\emptyset\emptyset,113\emptyset
    19\emptyset REM ** ALTER TRAITS **
    2\emptyset\emptyset SV = \emptyset: HOME : PRINT "SEX=>";
    SX$( PEEK (19984) = 2\emptyset5)
210 HTAB 6: VTAB 4: INPUT nn;A$:
        IF AS = "n THEN HTAB 6: VTAB
        4: PRINT SX$( PEEK (19984) =
        2\emptyset5): GOTO 250
22\emptyset IF AS < > SX$(\emptyset) AND AS < >
    SX$(1) THEN PRINT CHR$ (7)
    : GOTO 210
230 IF AS = SX$(\emptyset) THEN POKE 19
    984,198: GOTO 250
240 POKE 19984,205
250 PRINT : PRINT "RACE=>";RCS( PEEK
    (19986))
260 HTAB 7: VTAB 6: INPUT "n;A$:
        IF AS = "m THEN HTAB 7: VTAB
        6: PRINT RC$( PEEK (19986)):
        GOTO 29\emptyset
270 FOR D = TO 3: IF A$ < > R
    C$(D) THEN NEXT : PRINT CHR$
    (7) : GOTO 260
    POKE 19986,D
    PRINT : PRINT "CLASS=>";CL$(
        PEEK (19985))
    HTAB 8: VTAB 8: INPUT n";A$:
        IF AS = "n THEN HTAB 8: VTAB
    8: PRINT CL$( PEEK (19985)):
        GOTO 330
310 FOR D = TO 3: IF AS< < C
    L$(D) THEN NEXT : PRINT CHR$
    (7): GOTO 30\emptyset
320 POKE 19985,D
330 PRINT :AS = "STRENGTH=>":HT =
    11:VT = 10:X = 19989: GOSUB
    1240
340 PRINT :AS = "AGILITY =>" :HT =
    10:VT = 12:X=X + 1: GOSUB
    1240
350 PRINT :AS = "STAMINA =>":HT =
    10:VT = 14:X = X + 1: GOSUB
    1240
360 PRINT :A$ = "CHARISMA =>":HT =
    11:VT = 16:X=X + 1: GOSUB
    1240
370 PRINT :AS = "WISDOM =>":HT =
    9:VT = 18:X=X + 1: GOSUB 1
    240
380 PRINT :A$ = "INTELLIGENCE =>"
    :HT = 15:VT = 2D:X = X + 1: GOSUB
    1240
39\emptyset PRINT :A$ = "HIT POINTS=>":H
    T = 13:VT = 22:X = 19995: GOSUB
    1300
```


## Character Editor Program

40の POKE 35，25：AS＝＂EXPERIENCE＝ $>^{\prime \prime}: H T=13: V T=24: X=2 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset$ ：GOSUB $130 \emptyset$
410 POKE 35，24：HOME ：GOTO 150
42ø REM＊＊WEAPONS＊＊
430 SV＝Ø：HOME ：PRINT＂READY W EAPON $=>^{n}$ ；WP $\$($ PEEK（2Dø11））
440 HTAB 15：VTAB 4：INPUT nn；A\＄ ：IF AS $=$＂n THEN HTAB 15：VTAB 4：PRINT WP\＄（ PEEK（2øø11））： GOTO 470
45 FOR D $=$ OTO 9：IF AS＜$>\mathrm{W}$ $P S(D)$ THEN NEXT ：PRINT CHR\＄ （7）：GOTO 44D
460 POKE 2øø11，D
470 PRINT ：AS＝＂DAGGERS $=>^{n}: H T=$ 1ø：VT $=6: \mathrm{X}=20033:$ GOSUB 1 240
480 PRINT ：AS $=$＂MACES $=>^{n}: H T=8$ $: V T=8: X=X+1:$ GOSUB 124 $\emptyset$
49の PRINT ：AS＝＂AXES $\Rightarrow>^{\prime \prime}: H T=7:$ $V T=10: X=X+1:$ GOSUB 124 $\emptyset$
500 PRINT ：AS $={ }^{n}$ BOWS $=>{ }^{\prime \prime}: \mathrm{HT}=7$ ： $\mathrm{VT}=12: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1:$ GOSUB 124 $\emptyset$
510 PRINT ：AS＝＂SWORDS $=>^{\prime \prime}: \mathrm{HT}=$ $9: V T=14: X=X+1:$ GOSUB 1 240
520 PRINT ：AS＝＂GREAT SWORDS $=>$＂ $: \mathrm{HT}=15: \mathrm{VT}=16: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1:$ GOSUB 1240
530 PRINT ：AS＝＂LIGHT SABERS $\Rightarrow{ }^{\prime \prime}$ ：HT $=15:$ VT $=18: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1:$ GOSUB 1240
540 PRINT ：AS＝＂PHASERS $=>": H T=$ 10：VT $=20: X=X+1:$ GOSUB 1240
550 PRINT ：AS＝＂QUICKSWORDS $=>^{\prime \prime}$ ： HT $=14: V T=22: X=X+1:$ GOSUB 1240
560 HOME ：GOTO 150
570 REM＊＊ARMOUR＊＊
$58 \emptyset \mathrm{SV}=\emptyset:$ HOME ：PRINT＂ARMOR W ORN＝＞＂；AR\＄（ PEEK（2øの12））
590 HTAB 13：VTAB 4：INPUT＂n；A\＄ ：IF AS $=\mathbf{m}$ m THEN HTAB 13：VTAB 4：PRINT AR\＄（ PEEK（20012））： GOTO 62D
600 FOR D $=$ TO 6：IF AS $<>A$ RS（D）THEN NEXT ：PRINT CHR\＄ （7）：GOTO 59ø
610 POKE 20012，D
620 PRINT ：AS＝＂CLOTH ARMOR SUI $T S=>^{n}: H T=20: V T=6: X=2 \emptyset \emptyset$ 65：GOSUB 1240
630 PRINT ：AS＝＂LEATHER SUITS $\Rightarrow$ n：HT $=16:$ VT $=8: X=X+1:$ GOSUB 1240
640 PRINT ：AS＝＂CHAIN SUITS $=>^{\prime \prime}$ ： $\mathrm{HT}=14: \mathrm{VT}=10: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1:$ GOSUB 1240

650
HT $=14:$ VT $=12: X=X+1:$ GOSUB 1240
660 PRINT ：AS＝＂REFLECT SUITS $\Rightarrow$ ＂$: \mathrm{HT}=16: \mathrm{VT}=14: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1:$ GOSUB $124 \emptyset$
PRINT ：AS＝＂POWER SUITS $\Rightarrow>^{\prime \prime}$ ：
$\mathrm{HT}=14: \mathrm{VT}=16: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1:$ GOSUB 1240
68 HOME ：GOTO 150
69Ø REM＊＊SPELLS＊＊
7øØ SV＝Ø：HOME ：PRINT＂READY S PELL $=>^{\prime \prime}$ ；SPS（ PEEK（2øø13））
710 HTAB 14：VTAB 4：INPUT＂n；A\＄ ：IF AS $=\mathbf{n n}$ THEN HTAB 14：VTAB 4：PRINT SP\＄（ PEEK（2øø13））： GOTO 74ø
720 FOR D $=$ TO 9：IF AS＜$\langle$ S PS（D）THEN NEXT ：PRINT CHR\＄ （7）：GOTO 710
730 POKE 20013，D
740 PRINT ：AS $=$＂LIGHT SPELLS $=>{ }^{\prime}$ ：HT $=15: V T=6: X=20097:$ GOSUB 1240
750 PRINT ：A\＄＝＂LADDER DOWN $\Rightarrow>^{\prime \prime}$ ： $\mathrm{HT}=14: \mathrm{VT}=8: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1:$ GOSUB 1240
760 PRINT ：AS＝＂LADDER UP $=>^{\prime \prime}$ ：HT $=12: V T=10: X=X+1:$ GOSUB 1240
770 PRINT ：AS＝＂PASSWALL $=>^{n}: H T=$ $11: V T=12: X=X+1:$ GOSUB 1240
780 PRINT ：AS＝＂SURFACE $=>^{n}:$ HT $=$ $1 \emptyset: V T=14: X=X+1:$ GOSUB 1240
79の PRINT ：AS＝＂PRAYER＝＞＂：HT＝ $9: V T=16: X=X+1:$ GOSUB 1 240
80Ø PRINT ：AS＝＂MAGIC MISSLE $\Rightarrow$＂ $: H T=15: V T=18: X=X+1:$ GOSUB 1240
810 PRINT ：A\＄＝＂BLINK $=>^{n}: H T=8$ $: V T=2 \emptyset:$ GOSUB 1240
820 PRINT ：AS＝＂KILL $\Rightarrow{ }^{\prime \prime}$ ：HT＝7：
$\mathrm{VT}=22: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1:$ GOSUB 124 $\emptyset$
830 HOME ：GOTO 150
840 REM＊＊ITEMS＊＊
$850 \mathrm{SV}=0:$ HOME ：PRINT ：A\＄$={ }^{n} \mathrm{~N}$ O．OF RINGS $\Rightarrow>^{n}: H T=15: V T=$ 4：X $=$ 20128：GOSUB 1240
860 PRINT ：A $\$={ }^{n}$ NO．OF WANDS $=>{ }^{\prime}$ $: H T=15: V T=6: X=X+1:$ GOSUB 1240
870 PRINT ：AS $={ }^{\circ}$ NO．OF STAFFS $\Rightarrow$ ${ }^{n}: H T=16: V T=8: X=X+1:$ GOSUB 1240
880 PRINT ：AS $={ }^{\text {＂BOOTS }}={ }^{\prime \prime}$＂ $\mathrm{HT}=8$ $: V T=10: X=X+1:$ GOSUB 12 40
890 PRINT ：AS $={ }^{n}$ CLOAKS $\Rightarrow>^{\prime \prime}: H T=$ $9: V T=12: X=X+1:$ GOSUB 1

## Character Editor Program

|  | 240 |  | 19967 ＋D，ASC（ MID\＄（AS，D， |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 900 | PRINT ：AS $=$＂HELMS $=>^{\prime \prime}: H \mathrm{HT}=8$ |  | 1））＋128：NEXT ：FOR D1＝D |
|  | $: V T=14: X=X+1:$ GOSUB 12 |  | － 1 TO 15：POKE 19967 ＋D，$\emptyset$ |
|  | 40 |  | ：NEXT ：POKE 34， $0: N \mathrm{l}=1: \mathrm{GOTO}$ |
| 910 | PRINT ：AS＝＂GEMS $=>$＂$:$ HT $=7$ ： |  | 120 |
|  | $V T=16: X=X+1:$ GOSUB 124 | 1120 | REM＊＊LEAVE PROGRAM＊＊ |
|  | $\emptyset$ | 1130 | POKE 34， 0 ：HOME ：VTAB 10：HTAB |
| 92】 | PRINT ：AS $=$＂ANKHS $\Rightarrow>^{\prime \prime}: H \mathrm{HT}=8$ |  | 1：IF SV THEN HOME ：END |
|  | $: \mathrm{VT}=18: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1:$ GOSUB 12 | 1140 | PRINT＂YOU HAVEN＇T SAVED YO |
|  | 40 |  | UR NEW CHARACTER！${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ：PRINT ：HTAB |
| 930 | PRINT ：AS＝＂RED GEMS $=>$＂：HT $=$ |  | 4：PRINT＂ARE YOU SURE YOU W |
|  | 11：VT $=20: X=X+1:$ GOSUB |  | ANT TO QUIT？＂：PRINT ：VTAB |
|  | 1240 |  | 18：HTAB 1D：PRINT＂HIT＜ESC |
| 940 | PRINT ：AS $=$＂SKULL KEYS $=>^{\prime \prime}: H$ |  | ＞TO QUIT＂：PRINT ：HTAB 4：PRINT |
|  | $\mathrm{T}=13: \mathrm{VT}=22: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1:$ GOSUB |  | ＂HIT＜RETURN＞TO SAVE CHARAC |
|  | 1240 |  | TER＂ |
| 950 | HOME ：PRINT ：AS＝＂GREEN GE | 1150 | $\mathrm{K}=$ PEEK（－16384）：IF K＜ |
|  | MS $=>^{n}: \mathrm{HT}=13: \mathrm{VT}=4: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+$ |  | 128 THEN 1150 |
|  | 1：GOSUB 1240 | 1160 | POKE－16368， $0:$ IF K $=155$ |
| 960 | PRINT ：AS＝＂BRASS BUTTONS $=$＞ |  | THEN HOME ：END |
|  | ＂$: ~ H T ~=~$ 1240 | 1170 | HOME ：VTAB 2：HTAB 20－（ LEN （NAS）$/ 2+5):$ PRINT＂CHARA |
| 970 | PRINT ：AS＝＂BLUE TASSLES $\Rightarrow \gg 0$ |  | CTER $\Rightarrow>^{\prime \prime}$ ；NA\＄：POKE 34，3：GOTO |
|  | ：HT $=15: \mathrm{VT}=8: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1:$ GOSUB |  | 1080 |
|  | 1240 | 1180 | END |
| 980 | PRINT ：A\＄＝＇STRANGE COINS $=$＞ | 1190 | REM＊＊POKE 1 BCD BYTE＊＊ |
|  | ＂：HT $=16: V T=10: X=X+1:$ | 1200 | POKE X，（ INT（HX／10）＊ 16 |
|  | GOSUB 1240 |  | $)+(H X-I N T(H X / 10) * 1$ |
| 990 | PRINT ：AS＝＂GREEN IDOLS $=>^{\prime \prime}$ ： |  | $\emptyset$ ：RETURN |
|  | $\mathrm{HT}=14: \mathrm{VT}=12: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1:$ GOSUB | 1210 | REM＊＊POKE 2 BCD BYTES＊＊ |
|  | 1240 | 1220 | POKE X，INT（ INT（HX／100 |
| 1000 | PRINT ：A\＄＝＂TRI－LITHIUMS $=$＞ |  | ）／10）＊ $16+$ INT（HX／10 |
|  | ＂：HT＝15：VT $=14: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1:$ |  | $0)$－（ INT（ INT（HX／100）／ |
|  | GOSUB 1240 |  | 1D）＊1D）：POKE $\mathrm{X}+1$ ，（ INT |
| 1010 | PRINT ：AS $=$＂TORCHES $=>{ }^{\prime}$ ：HT $=$ |  | （ HX －（ INT（HX／10ø）＊ 10 |
|  | $10: V T=16: X=20014:$ GOSUB |  | ø）／10）＊16）＋（HX－（ INT |
|  | 1240 |  | （HX／1Dø）＊1DD）－INT（ H |
| 1020 | PRINT ：AS $=$＂KEYS $\Rightarrow>^{\prime \prime}: H T=7$ |  | X－INT（HX／100）＊100）／ |
|  | $: V T=18: X=X+1:$ GOSUB 12 |  | 10）＊10）：RETURN |
|  | 40 | 1230 | REM＊＊ 1 BYTE INPUT＊＊ |
| 1030 | PRINT ：A\＄＝＂TOOLS $=>{ }^{\text {c }}$ ：HT | 1240 | VTAB VT：HTAB 25：PRINT＂$(\emptyset$ |
|  | $8: V T=20: X=X+1:$ GOSUB 1 |  | －99）＂；HTAB 1：PRINT A\＄；：HTAB |
|  | 240 |  | HT：GOSUB 1280：HTAB HT：INPUT |
| 1040 | PRINT ：AS＝＂FOOD $=>{ }^{\prime}: \mathrm{HT}=7$ |  | ＂＊；HX\＄：IF HXS＝＂n THEN VTAB |
|  | ：VT $=22: X=19997:$ GOSUB 13 |  | VT：HTAB HT：GOTO 1280 |
|  | Фの | 1250 | HX＝VAL（HX\＄）：IF HX $>99$ OR |
| 1050 | PRINT ：POKE 35，25：A\＄＝＇GO |  | HX＜THEN POKE 34，VT－1： |
|  | $L D=>^{\prime \prime}: H T=7: V T=24: X=200$ |  | HOME ：GOTO 1240 |
|  | D2：GOSUB 1300 | 1260 | POKE 34，VT－1：HOME ：POKE |
| 1960 | POKE 35，24：HOME ：GOTO 15ø |  | 34，3：HTAB 1：VTAB VT：PRINT |
|  |  |  | A\＄；：GOSUB 120日：HTAB HT：VTAB |
| 1070 | REM＊＊SAVE THE CHARACTER |  | VT：GOTO 1280 |
|  |  | 1270 | REM＊＊ 1 BYTE BCD CONVERT＊ |
| 1080 | PRINT ：PRINT CHR\＄（4）；${ }^{\text {m }}$ BS |  | ＊ 1 BYE BCD CONVERT |
|  |  | 1280 | PRINT INT（ PEEK（X）／16） |
|  | 1：GOTO 150 |  | ＊ 10 ＋（ PEEK（ X ）－INT（ PEEK |
| 1090 | REM＊＊CHANGE PLAYERS ${ }^{\text {® }}$ NAME |  | （X）／16）＊16）；：RETURN |
|  | ＊＊ | 1290 | REM＊＊ 2 BYTE INPUT＊＊ |
| 1100 | SV＝¢：HOME ：VTAB 12：PRINT | 1300 | VTAB VT：HTAB 25：PRINT＂${ }^{(0)}$ |
|  | ＂NAME $=>$ ；${ }^{\text {NAS }}$ ：HTAB 7：INPUT |  | －9999）${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ；HTAB 1：PRINT As； |
|  | ＂n；AS：IF A\＄＝＂n OR LEN（A |  | HTAB HT：GOSUB 1340：HTAB H |
|  | \＄）＞ 14 THEN 110¢ |  |  |
| 1110 | FOR D $=1$ TO LEN（AS）：POKE |  | THEN VTAB VT：HTAB HT：GOTO |

## Character Editor Program

134D
$1310 \mathrm{HX}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{HX} \$): \mathrm{IF} H X>999$ 9 OR HX < THEN $130 \emptyset$
1320 GOSUB 1220: HTAB HT: VTAB $V$ T: GOTO 1340
1330 REM ** 2 BYTE BCD CONVERT *
$1340 \mathrm{HB}=\operatorname{INT}($ PEEK $(\mathrm{X}) /$ 16) * $10+($ PEEK $(X)$ - INT ( PEEK $(\mathrm{X}) / 16) * 16):$ LB $=($ INT $($ PEEK $(X+1) / 16) * 10)$ + ( PEEK $(X+1)$ - ( INT ( PEEK ( $\mathrm{X}+1$ 1) / 16) * 16)): PRINT HB * $10 \emptyset+L B ;$ RETURN
1350 REM ** DATA **
1360 DATA "FEMALE", "MALE", "FIGH TER", "CLERIC", "WIZARD", "THIE F", "HUMAN", "ELF", "DWARF", "HO BBIT", "HANDS", "DAGGER", "MACE ", "AXE", "BOW", "SWORD", "GREAT SWORD","LIGHT SABER","PHASE R", "QUICKSWORD"
1370 DATA "SKIN", "CLOTH", "LEA THER", "CHAIN", "PLATE","REFLE CT", "POWER", "NONE", "LIGHT"," LADDER DOWN", "LADDER UP", "PA SSWALL", "SURFACE", "PRAYER"," MAGIC MISSLE","BLINK","KILL"

| 10 | - \$BADD |  | Character Editor Checksums |  |  |  |  | 1090 | - \$B143 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | - \$F628 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1100 | \$2BC4 |
| 20 | - \$DA85 | 250 | - \$BD89 | 530 | - \$270C | 810 | - \$72CD | 1110 | - \$587D |
| 25 | - \$965F | 260 | - \$F5C8 | 540 | - \$DE9E | 820 | - \$B558 | 1120 | \$71EF |
| 30 | - \$599A | 270 | - \$4519 | 550 | - \$7242 | 830 | - \$040B | 1130 | \$5B14 |
| 35 | - \$0587 | 280 | - \$5E80 | 560 | - \$9513 | 840 | \$926C | 1140 | \$7C30 |
| 40 | - \$A182 | 290 | - \$2F3C | 570 | - \$A855 | 850 | - \$A2AD | 1150 | - \$77C7 |
| 45 | - \$85B4 | 300 | - \$84CB | 580 | - \$9018 | 860 | - \$AEDO | 1160 | \$14AD |
| 50 | - \$365D | 310 | - \$CA55 | 590 | - \$F05E | 870 | - \$838D | 1170 | SFDDF |
| 55 | - \$F6F8 | 320 | - \$542D | 600 | - \$E51F | 880 | - \$1576 | 1180 | - \$B185 |
| 60 | - \$EA61 | 330 | - \$C4B3 | 610 | - \$BEB0 | 890 | - \$2960 | 1190 | - \$39BD |
| 65 | - \$02FB | 340 | - \$A89C | 620 | - \$7BB9 | 900 | - \$5AA1 | 1200 | - \$5AB9 |
| 70 | - \$AD8A | 350 | - \$503E | 630 | - \$E847 | 910 | - \$E0E5 | 1210 | - \$DDB4 |
| 75 | - \$5567 | 360 | - \$5B2C | 640 | - \$AEEC | 920 | - \$4469 | 1220 | - \$38ED |
| 80 | - \$A19E | 370 | - \$BF97 | 650 | - \$605A | 930 | - \$FB91 | 1230 | - \$1924 |
| 100 | - \$01CC | 380 | - \$5EAA | 660 | - \$A168 | 940 | - \$7A53 | 1240 | - \$D397 |
| 110 | - \$5D6D | 390 | - \$7FB9 | 670 | - \$A9B6 | 950 | - \$6F24 | 1250 | \$A235 |
| 120 | - \$9DFD | 400 | - \$DFD8 | 680 | - \$B227 | 960 | - \$14D1 | 1260 | \$2CFA |
| 130 | - \$5C82 | 410 | - \$0EA6 | 690 | - \$54D2 | 970 | - \$381E | 1270 | \$1222 |
| 140 | - \$E2BA | 420 | - \$6EB8 | 700 | - \$BABD | 980 | - \$9FFF | 1280 | - \$BB12 |
| 150 | - \$7740 | 430 | - \$6566 | 710 | - \$6CA0 | 990 | - \$949A | 1290 | - \$10BE |
| 160 | - \$7F84 | 440 | - \$9298 | 720 | - \$B35A | 1000 | - \$3360 | 1300 | \$F882 |
| 170 | - \$518A | 450 | - \$71A4 | 730 | - \$13B3 | 1010 | - \$53A4 | 1310 | - \$EFB4 |
| 180 | - \$1444 | 460 | - \$294B | 740 | - \$5A8E | 1020 | - \$5083 | 1320 | - \$E301 |
| 190 | - \$BE36 | 470 | - \$342A | 750 | - \$A8DA | 1030 | - \$95DD | 1330 | - \$6FCC |
| 200 | - \$B46F | 480 | - \$2FE8 | 760 | - \$24FB | 1040 | - \$9D91 | 1340 | - \$D0C6 |
| 210 | - \$E41A | 490 | - \$8F74 | 770 | - \$9065 | 1050 | \$48F2 | 1350 | \$FC6F |
| 220 | - \$5927 | 500 | - \$9783 | 780 | - \$EB4C | 1060 | \$243B | 1360 | - \$BE90 |
| 230 | - \$7DA2 | 510 | - \$E2DC | 790 | - \$7D56 | 1070 | \$F754 | 1370 | - \$1F48 |
| 240 | - \$2071 | 520 | - \$6494 | 800 | - \$8E7F | 1080 | - \$D5DD |  |  |



By Brian Burns and Dan Rosenberg

Requirements:
48K Apple II Plus or Ile
One disk drive with DOS 3.3
Ultima II: Program Master, Player Master, and Galactic disk
COPYA or similar disk copy program
Three blank disks
Owners of Ulitima II may know how hard it is to back up. The copy-protection is tough to break because the data is stored differently than on normal DOS disks. Unlocking disks like Ultima is frustrating, mostly because it is often impossible. But there are shortcuts.
Because Sierra On-Line left a big hole in the copy protection of this adventure game, the disks are COPYAable with only slight modification to DOS. Programs like Locksmith and Nibbles Away usually have a hard time copying Ultima II. But they will do the job if you prevent DOS from reading the VTOC's from the disks. The VTOC is a sector on every normal DOS disk that tells on which track and sector the catalog starts (the catalog contains all the file names on the disk), and which version of DOS is on disk ( 3.2 or 3.3). It also contains a table that tells which sectors are being used to store programs and which are empty.
The VTOC's on the Ultima II disks have been filled with hex \$FF's, which is why DOS gives an I/O error (it thinks the catalog starts at track \$FF, sector \$FF). You do know, of course, that track \$FF, sector \$FF doesn't exist, don't you? Ultima II doesn't get errors when it is reading from its own disks because its Disk Operating System is modified and doesn't need the VTOC to load programs.
After the Softkey, there is an Advanced Playing Technique for Ultima Il which allows you to change a character's strength, wisdom, armor, weapons, race, hit points, etc. in the middle of the game. First complete the Softkey, because it modifies the program so it can be used with the A.P.T.

## How to Copy

1) Boot your system master or any regular DOS 3.3 disk.
2) Enter the monitor

CALL-151
3) Type

AFF7G
This allows the reading of the VTOC from the normal DOS 3.3 disk into memory.

## 4) After the drive stops, enter

AFF7:60
AFFD:60
This keeps DOS from writing or reading the altered VTOC from the Ultima II disks and thus prevents errors when copying the disks.
5) Run COPY or COPYA. Copy all three Ultima II disks as you would normally (yes, copy the Player Master disk this way, even though it is normally COPYA-able). If you have a character disk you want to keep, also copy it.
6) Boot your System Master or any regular disk and enter the monitor again by typing

CALL-151

## 7) Enter the following short program. <br> 300:20 F7 AF 20 0C FD 20 FD AF 60

This program will copy the normal VTOC from the System Master to the copied Ultima II disks.

Put in the System Master and type
300G
DOS then will read the normal VTOC into memory. When a cursor appears, insert a copied Ulitima II disk and push a key. If the Apple beeps or nothing happens, start over from step 6. When you push a key, the drive should whir and write the normal VTOC in memory to the copied Ultima Il disk. Repeat the procedure by putting in another of the copied disks and typing

303G

Also do this for the last Ultima II disk. If you also have a copied character disk, insert it and type
303G
It will put a normal VTOC on that disk, as well.
8) Now insert your copied Ultima II Program Master and type
BLOAD HELLO
(Yes, you can do this from the monitor.) Make the following changes:
72E0: A9 4C 8D F8 03 A9 79 8D F9 03 A9 50 8D FA 0360
Now type
UNLOCK HELLO
BSAVE HELLO,AS6000,L\$1420
LOCK HELLO
This modification keeps Ultima II from testing the disk to see if it is a copy (if it is, Ultima will crash), prevents it from booting the disk when reset is pushed, and sets up a ctrl-Y jump back into the program for use when you alter your character in the following A.P.T.

Your Ultima II is now copied and ready to be played.

## Ultima A.P.T.

Now that you can push reset in the middle of the game without booting the disk, you can edit your character to your heart's content. For example, if you have only one unit of food and you are stranded in the middle of nowhere, miles and years away from a town, push reset. (If you are on a horse or frigate, do not push reset, since you will lose whatever transportation you are using. You first should get off whatever it is by pushing X for Exit and then reset. When you come back to the game, just hit B for Board.)

Hitting reset should leave you in Applesoft. Enter the monitor with
CALL - 151
Now you can change your character's food, hit points, or whatever else you need, by just entering the appropriate address from the chart on page 14, a colon (:) and the value you wish to have in decimal (00-99). You should only enter values in hexadecimal where noted in the list of addresses. If you ever need to know a value, type in the address and hit return. For example, to gauge your strength, enter

4E15
You should see "4E15-16" or whatever your strength may be.

You do not necessarily have to be in the middle of a game to edit your character. Simply insert the character disk, type BLOAD PLAYER, CALL-151, and you are ready to change your character. Since your character is stored in memory $\$ 4 \mathrm{E} 00$ to $\$ 4 \mathrm{EFF}$, when you are done you should enter BSAVE PLAYER, A\$4E00,L\$100.
NOTE: If the address is two bytes, as food and hit points are, put the first two digits (in decimal), a space, and then the last two digits (in decimal, also). Say, for example, you wanted to change your food to 487. You would push reset, CALL-151, and 4E1D:04 87. To get back into the game, enter ctrl-Y.

It is important never to save a new file onto one of the copied Ultima II disks, since this may write over the other programs on the disk. A new program means one which is not already on the disk. It is all right to save your character (file name PLAYER) to your character disk, since that file has always been there. Accidentally saving a new file on the disk may necessitate making a new copy from scratch.

The address list contains all the addresses we have found. The ones with question marks are unknown, but their purposes may be revealed by further experimentation. You can do this by changing the unknown value and seeing how it affects your location and/or status. Some of the effects are strange, and it would be advisable to turn off the computer if it gets bizarre to avoid accidentally storing jumbled data on your disk.


When you buy a Softkey Library Disk, you get programs from three magazines:

CORE [Utilities issue] HARDCORE COMPUTIST \#3 HARDCORE COMPUTIST \#4

Please allow 4-6 weeks for delivery.

```
Library Disk #2
CORE Utilities issue:
Hi-Res Utilities Line Find
GOTO Label Dynamic Menu
GOTO Replace Fast Copy
Hardcore Computist \#3: Map Maker
Hardcore Computist \#4: Ultima II Character Generator
```

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Tacoma, WA 98444


## Softkey for Witness

## TOTO

San Jose, CA
Infocom, Inc.
55 Wheller Street
Cambridge, MA 02138
\$49.95
Requirements:
48K Apple, Applesoft in ROM
COPYA
Disk editing program
One blank disk
Witness is a fairly good detective text adventure. Unfortunately, the disk is protected, therefore not allowing the art of A.P.T. So I decided to find a way to unlock the disk. The following method also works for Deadline, another game distributed by Infocom.

1) RUN COPYA
2) Once loaded, stop the program with ctri-C.
3) Delete line 70 so the copy routine will not reload.
4) From the Monitor (CALL -151), type the following:

| B925:1860 | (return) |
| :--- | :--- |
| B988:18 60 | (return) |
| BE48:18 | (return) |
| B8FB:29 00 | (return) |
| 3D0G | (return) |

5) Run the copy program (RUN).
6) After the disk is copied, use a disk editing program
(like The Inspector) to read track © sector 2.
7) Change:

5D from BC to AD
FB from C9 to 29
FC from BC to 00
You now have an unprotected disk that can be copied with various copy programs, including COPYA.

## Unlocking Prisoner II

David Kirsch<br>Lompoc, CA

## Eduware

P.O. Box 22222

Agoura, CA 91301

Requirements:
48K Apple with Applesoft in ROM
One disk drive
COPYA or similar program
One blank disk
Prisoner II uses standard DOS 3.3 for tracks $\mathbb{0} 34$ (the normal full-disk usage). The game also uses track 35, which contains some special data for copy-protection (none of the data is needed for running the program).

1) Copy the disk using COPYA or a similar copy program.
2) UNLOCK IF.SHAPE
3) BLOAD IF.SHAPE
4) CALL -151
5) 57B4:BD 8C (old values are FE and 57)
6) BSAVE IF.SHAPE,A\$5600,LS026E
7) LOCK IF.SHAPE

This bypasses the portion of the machine code that checks track 35 , then jumps to the "passed test" section of code to continue loading and playing of the game.
continued on page 29
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# Plan Your Ultima II Adventure With Ultimap 



Requirements:
Apple II or compatible, 48 K
One disk drive
Printer
Ultima II Player disk which can be cataloged by normal DOS

Before journeying to an unfamiliar place, most people like to consult a map; adventure game journeys are no exception. Wouldn't it be nice if there were an AAA (American Automobile Association) of adventure games to help you plan the most scenic and time-saving route, especially for a trip through the bizarre world of the popuIar fantasy, Ulitima II?

HARDCORE COMPUTIST can help you plan your Ulitima II adventure trip and create the first Adventure AAA by allowing you to print out any map stored in the Ultima II program.

## Reproducing the Images

Ultima ll uses a hi-res character generator to display its terrains, inhabitants, vehicles, etc. Ultimap does not try to reproduce the character set used by Ultima II. Instead, it translates the character codes used by Ultima into standard ASCII characters. As a result, the characters used by Ultimap to represent the various game maps are different from the characters used when Ultima III is played, although the scale is the same.

The ASCII characters used by Ultimap are contained in the data statements in lines 130 and 140. A listing of these characters and what they represent is shown in the "Character Representation" table.


## Using Ultimap

The Ultimap program is simple to use, but does require that the Ultima II Player disk have a catalog which can be read by DOS 3.3 (refer to the Ultima II Softkeys in this issue if necessary).

Type in the Ultimap Applesoft program and save it. When run, the program will ask if you would like a catalog of the disk as an aid in choosing which map to print.

The various maps are stored on the Ulitima II Player disk as MAP 00, MAP 25, MAP 12, etc., and will be listed in this manner in the catalog. When a map has been chosen, it is loaded into RAM starting at address 4096 ( $\$ 1000$ hex). The program converts the character code used by Ultima into one of the standard ASCII characters used by Ultimap, and sends it to the printer (the printer interface card is assumed to reside in slot 1). The resulting printouts of MAP 03 and MAP 20 can be seen above.

These maps were printed on a C. ITOH 8510A Prowriter printer with the line feed pitch set to 14/144 inches. This prevents elongation of the maps by compressing the lines together as much as possible. Refer to your printer manual to find the control codes which allow this compression.

Readers who don't have a printer might wish to modify the program so the map is sent only to the video screen. Since each map contains four full screens of information, a program modified for use without a printer must pause after each screen of the map has been displayed. If your computer doesn't have lower case, remember that the characters shown on screen will not completely correspond to the characters shown in the "Ultima Characters" table.
I won't tell you all of the fascinating information we have discovered by printing out the various Ultima II maps, because that would spoil your fun. But just as a hint, try printing out MAP $\emptyset 0$ and MAP 41. The AAA was never this good.

## Character Representation




## (ba (1)ut and

The Softkey Library Disks save you hours of typing when you have better things to do than slave over a hot keyboard. Each disk, containing programs published in recent issues of CORE and HARDCORE COMPUTIST, is available directly from Softkey Publishing for only $\$ 19.95$.
(postage and handling complimentary)

## Slau Hatr



10 - \$BADD
$2 \emptyset$ - \$9B13
$30-\$ 4 D 3 B$
40 - \$AD92
$5 \emptyset$ - \$C899
$6 \emptyset$ - \$FF65
$7 \emptyset$ - \$A3BF
$8 \emptyset$ - \$A9ØØ
$9 \emptyset$ - $\$ 22 D D$
$1 \emptyset 0$ - \$1BØ3
110 - \$6E83
120 - \$AE39
130 - \$17F8
$140-\$ B 832$
$15 \emptyset$ - \$DØ82
160 - \$FE9D
$17 \emptyset$ - \$Ø3E4
180 - \$DE17
$19 \emptyset$ - \$5A34
$2 \emptyset 0-\$ 3302$
$210-\$ 68 \mathrm{EF}$
220 - \$7EC7
230 - $\$ 49 \emptyset 8$
240 - \$123C
250 - \$3B93
260 - \$8B6A

## From Montreal . . .

It's good that Bobby teaches us how to unprotect programs like Zork and Multiplan, but ... teach us some general ways to unprotect programs. Telling us how to unprotect certain programs is like letting someone at school copy your answers, without telling them how and why the answers were reached. Boot code tracing is a very good method, but that only applies to some single-load programs. Is there some way to unlock "always go back to the disk" programs, like Olympic Decathlon, Aztec, etc.?

I will share with you what I have observed: the "Open-Heart Surgery" and "Demuffin" methods [HARDCORE COMPUTING \#1, old series] are only good for some older programs. Newer programs like Olympic Decathlon and Aztec have a totally different DOS; you cannot find a start address and length for some binary files. I got into Olympic Decathlon, but when I typed "list" it caused the program to rerun. I checked location \$D6, and the locations before and after, and found them to be filled with 12 s . Locations AA72, AA73, AA60, and AA61 also contained some 12 s . What I want to know is how to play against this kind of protection.


## continued from page 3

Suggestion: tell us how to do more advanced protection. It's funny, one thing I found is that if you know how to protect a program, you will know how to unprotect it; but if you know how to crack a program, you may not know how to protect it. Tell us more on protected disk formats! And more concentration on disk protection; how to do and un-do advanced copy-protection.

> Nhieu Duy-Minh
> Montreal, Quebec

## To Kenya . . .

If you think that copy-protection is a nuisance in the United States, you should face it in the developing world! Here in Nairobi we have seen the number of Apple users grow from one or two to more than 40 in just two years. We even have a new Apple users group.

But we don't have computer dealers with large selections of software to check out in the store and helpful salespersons to tell us whether a package will run on a particular system and meet a particular need. We don't have toll-free numbers to contact software retailers and developers; the toll is $\$ 8.00$ for the first three minutes.
continued on page 30

## BEEP! LOST YOUR PRDGRAM?

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The Bus Rider comes complete with Bus Rider circuit card, reference manual, Bus Rider software diskette, and 10 easy hook external input cable. The total system price is $\mathbf{\$ 3 9 5 . 0 0}$


## By Ray Darrah

## Pest Patrol

Sierra On-Line Inc.
36575 Mudge Ranch Road
Coarsegold, CA 93614
\$39.95
Requirements:
Pest Patrol disk
One initialized slave disk with Hello program deleted One disk drive
Some knowledge of machine language
Pest Patrol is an outerspace shooting gallery with many diverse levels, each employing its own enemy attack patterns. Built-in options help configure the game to your machine and ability level. For example, Pest Patrol may be played with the keyboard, paddles, rheostatic joystick, or Atari joystick. Although each game is somewhat different, they are all quite fun.

Unfortunately, the protection scheme used on Pest Patrol is such that it will continually reboot on a computer with a language card. That just about washes out all the Apple lle and Franklin Ace users.

Never fear, for HARDCORE COMPUTIST has a solution to both the back-up problem and the language card problem: convert Pest Patrol into a normal binary file. This will omit the booting sequence, where the check for the language card resides (and the reboot subroutine). Once this is done, Pest Patrol will work on an Apple lle or Franklin Ace just like the computer was an Apple II without a language card.

## Where To Begin?

The first step I took in breaking Pest Patrol was checking for simple prologue or epilogue alterations. If these alterations were the problem, I easily could have made a Softkey to do the job of back-up, and my problem would have been solved (although the program still wouldn't run on a computer with a language card). But there were no alterations.

I soon noticed that the data on this disk was in no way like normal data stored by DOS, so I decided to boot code trace the program.

## Boot Code Tracing: The Concept

In order to boot a disk, the computer must be able to load track $\emptyset$, sector $\emptyset$. This is the where the first in a sequence of programs responsible for loading the main program into memory is written.

The boot code trace disk-breaking method depends on the fact that track $\emptyset$, sector $\emptyset$ must always be loaded for any disk to boot. It works by tracing the steps which the computer follows during the entire process of booting a disk. First a small program in the disk controller card loads a 256 -byte program stored on the disk's track $\varnothing$, sector 0 . This program is loaded into memory beginning at $\$ 0800$ and is responsible for loading the next program in the boot process. There may be several of these boot programs (each usually longer than the one before it) leading up to the actual loading of the main program stored on the disk. While tracing, this process is halted to examine each program before executing each step.

The second short program (on track 0 , sector $\varnothing$ of the Pest Patrol disk) immediately loads a third, larger program into memory. This third program checks for a language card and, if none is present, loads the main part of the game program. If a language card is discovered, the computer is instructed to reboot endlessly.

## How To Boot Code Trace

This article is an account of how I boot code traced Pest Patrol. Since the text follows the order of my actions, a complete list of steps for copying the disk is not found until near the conclusion. This organization will help those trying to learn boot code tracing. Refer to the procedure listed under the "The Whole Thing" subtitle for a complete set of instructions for copying Pest Patrol.

## Beginning a Boot-Code Trace

I started with the usual boot tracing preliminary steps:

1) Turn on your Apple (or Apple-compatible).
2) Press reset before the computer has a chance to boot.
3) Enter the monitor.

CALL-151
4) Put zeros in all memory locations from $\$ 0800$ to \$BFFF, inclusive.

## 800:00

## 801 < 800.BFFFM

Placing zeros in all RAM higher than \$07FF makes it easier to discover where in memory the programs load. Look for locations where the zeros have been replaced by other code; a program has been loaded there.
5) Move the boot code from $\$ C 600$ (slot 6 ) to $\$ 9600$.

## 9600 < C600.C6F7M

Only the part of the boot code responsible for loading track $\emptyset$, sector $\varnothing$ into $\$ 0800$ is transferred. The move command is halted just before the JMP to $\$ 0801$ (contained in the controller card) by indicating location \$C6F7, instead of the normal \$C6FF, which would have included the JMP command. Since the memory has been zeroed, the boot process is halted by a BRK instead of a JMP at location \$CF68, which occurs right after loading the sector. This results in the partial boot of step 7.
6) Insert the Pest Patrol disk.
7) Execute the partial boot.

9600G
After completing this last step of the beginning boot procedure, the computer will beep and display the message:
96FA- $\quad A=01 \quad X=60 \quad Y=00 \quad P=31 \quad S=F 0$
The disk drive will keep spinning, but that is to be expected because the program has been halted at an early stage, due to the partial boot. You must let it continue to spin while performing the boot code trace, but opening the drive door will prevent wear on the disk.
At this point, the boot process has been halted just before executing location $\$ 0801$ in memory, where the short boot program on track $\emptyset$, sector $\emptyset$ always is loaded.

This is the time to start the dirty work; examining the machine language code starting at $\$ 0801$ ( $\$ 0800$ holds the total number of consecutive sectors to be read) to find out where the next stage of the boot process resides.

## Searching the Machine Code

At first glance, the Pest Patrol machine code looked like a valid program. However, upon closer examination, I found many things that didn't look right. For example, statements such as these:

| 0809- 90 | 78 | BCC $\$ 0883$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $080 \mathrm{~B}-$ DO | 01 | BNE $\$ 080 \mathrm{E}$ |
| 080D- AD 209 C | LDA $\$ 9 \mathrm{C} 20$ |  |
| 0810- 08 |  | PHP |
| 0811- AO 3 F | LDY $\# \$ 3 \mathrm{~F}$ |  |

## Hidden Commands

I noticed the LDA \$9C20, followed by a PHP. I thought, why would anyone care what was in location $\$ 9 \mathrm{C} 20$ ? This is what I call an irrational command.

Then I saw the preceding BNE, which branched to the middle of the LDA command (20), rather than to the beginning (AD). This tipped me that the BNE might always be taken (skipping the first byte in this manner). Sure enough, when the code was disassembled and the confusing byte at $\$ 080 \mathrm{D}$ excluded, a hidden rational command was revealed at $\$ 080 \mathrm{E}$.

| 0809- | 90 | 78 |  | BCC | \$0883 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 080B- | DO | 01 |  | BNE | \$080E |
| 080E- | 20 | 9 C | 08 | JSR | \$089C |
| 0811- | AO | 3 F |  | LDY | \#\$3F |

This made me dread looking at more code. What if I missed a hidden command? How long would it take to find them all? Well, it wasn't too long before I stumbled across this wondrous piece of machine language.

| 085E- | 8C | OB | AA | STY | B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0861- | 10 | 01 |  | BPL | \$0864 |
| 0863- | 4 C | 20 | D8 | JMP | \$D820 |
| 0866- | B6 | AD |  | LDX | \$AD,Y |
| 0868- | 08 |  |  | PHP |  |
| 0869- | 03 |  |  | ??? |  |
| 086A- | F0 | 03 |  | BEQ | \$086F |
| 086C- | DO | 15 |  | BNE | \$0883 |

The first thing I noticed was the ???. Whenever I see a ??? surrounded by what appears to be irrational code, I immediately think it could be a data table of some kind. But this one looked like it was right in the middle of rational code. Stepping backward, I saw JMP \$D820. This and the two following statements certainly looked fishy. Then I found it: a "branch on result plus" (BPL) to the second byte in the jump instruction (20).

This is what it looks like when the byte at $\$ 0863$ is eliminated.

| 085E- | 8C | OB | AA | STY | B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0861- | 10 | 01 |  | BPL | \$0864 |
| 0864- | 20 | D8 | B6 | JSR | \$B6D8 |
| 0867- | AD | 08 | 03 | LDA | \$0308 |
| 086A- | FO | 03 |  | BEQ | \$086F |
| 086C- | DO | 15 |  | BNE | \$0883 |

Once again a hidden rational command was revealed, this one at \$0864.

Finding these wasn't easy, but it was worth the effort. The other byte inserted to confuse the issue was at $\$ 086 \mathrm{E}$ (right after the preceding example). The best way to find these hidden commands is to look at the branches, and other flow-related commands in the program. Spotting these only becomes easier with practice.

There are also two 11-byte data tables starting at $\$ 0881$ and \$089A. Data tables are much easier to find because they are usually referenced by another part of the program. The only tricky part is trying to determine their lengths (this isn't as tricky as you might think).

## Five Subroutines

After spending quite some time scrutinizing this mad program, I concluded that it was comprised of five subroutines. The backbone of the program is the subroutine starting at \$089C, which loads three sectors into memory starting at \$B500. Other subroutines include a translate-table builder at $\$ 0817$, a routine to get one byte of data from the disk starting at $\$ 0872$, and a reboot subroutine starting at $\$ 0883$. This second program has a somewhat obvious exit to $\$$ B800 at $\$ 086 \mathrm{~F}$. The next step was to alter the program to stop just short of exiting.

## Stopping Before the Exit

To make the sector safe to execute, I typed 86F:00
I shut the drive door, crossed my fingers, and typed 801G
(It was very hard to type this with my fingers crossed.) The disk made a strange noise, and the computer responded with a beep and the message:

$$
0871-\quad A=00 \quad X=0 B \quad Y=F F \quad P=33 \quad S=E E
$$

The boot process again was halted.
I then had a very large program in memory (many of the higher addresses no longer contained zeros), with an entry point of $\$ 8800$. This was the third boot program, which contained the language card check. The disk was still spinning, so I once again opened the drive door to prevent unnecessary wear and tear on my expensive Pest Patrol disk.

## Yes, more code tracing was ahead!

I knew I was getting closer to having the entire Pest Patrol program in memory because the number of hidden commands steadily increased. There were too
many to list here, but if you're interested, you'll be able to find them.

Careful tracing of the program starting at $\$ B 800$ revealed that it decodes a lot of memory and moves it into it's proper location. It then exits at \$B8A4 if you have a language card or \$B8A7 if everything is okay (it also clears the text screen). From \$B8A7, the program was supposed to go to $\$$ B2E®, so I placed two more breaks by typing

## B8A4:00 <br> B8A7:00 <br> I then executed the modified program with B800G

The screen cleared and so did my mind. I didn't feel like tracing the code starting at \$B2E@, so I listed it until I found an exit. After a few screens, I found this:

| B375- A9 B4 | LDA \#\$B4 |
| :--- | :--- |
| B377- 48 |  |
| B378- A9 BD | PHA |
| B37A- 48 |  |
| B37B- 4C 7A B4 | PHA |
| B37E- 00 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| JMP \$B47A |  |
| BRK |  |

It looked like the programmer who wrote Pest Patrol wished to execute a subroutine at $\$ 347 \mathrm{~A}$, and then intended program execution to continue at location \$B4BE.

My hunch was correct, for when I shut the drive door and typed the following (after some funny disk noises followed by a beep) the disk drive stopped. This is what I typed:

```
    B375:00
    B2E0G
(wait for drive to stop)
    B47AG
```

This was it. I knew that one of two things had happened: either I had the entire Pest Patrol program in memory or things were messed up pretty badly.

Then I remembered the code starting at location \$B4BE. Some quick listings revealed (among the hidden statements and other sneaky stuff) that this program did a large amount of memory manipulation. After making this discovery, I found the equivalent of a JMP to location $\$ 0800$ at $\$$ B466. Trace this one for yourself. It's a nightmare!

Luckily, I found no access to the disk in this subroutine, which was a load off my mind. You only live once, was my only thought as I typed:

## B466:00 <br> B4BEG

Once again the monitor awaited my next command. This was the big moment. Was there going to be valid code at $\$ 0800$ or was there an error in my painful tracing? I typed:

## 800L

I was amazed at the absence of hidden commands. Instead, I found a little routine to set all the vectors at the end of page 3 to $\$ 4000$. This was followed by a number of STAs to consecutive locations, starting at $\$ 0000$. The program then JSRs to that location. This is followed by the usual strange stuff (messing around with pointers
and the like). Finally, after breaking the program in several places and examining various locations, I surmised that the main part of this program moves $\$ 0900-\$ 8700$ into $\$ 4000-\$ B E 00$. Then it jumps to location $\$ 4003$. If you wish to find this out for yourself, it is best to NOP both of the STA \$03F0,Y commands. Otherwise, the BRK vector, as well as the reset vector, will be overwritten.

I observed that an 800G at this stage would start Pest Patrol. Unfortunately, once executed, I couldn't escape from it. I decided to follow my notes from the beginning to the point where I typed 800G.

## The Whole Thing

Assuming the disk controller is in slot 6, the following is a brief overview of my procedure.

1) Turn on your Apple (or Apple-compatible) without a disk in the drive.
2) Hit reset.
3) Enter the monitor.

CALL-151
4) Put zeros in all memory locations from $\$ 0800$ to \$BFFF, inclusive.

## 800:00

801 < 800. BFFFM
5) Move the bootcode from $\$ C 600$ (slot 6 ) to $\$ 9600$.
$9600<$ C600.C6F7M
6) Insert the Pest Patrol disk in the drive.
7) Execute the partial boot.

9600G
Don't press reset to stop the spinning of the drive; let it turn as you complete the remainder of the procedure.
8) Type the following:

```
86F:00
801G
B8A4:00
B8A7:00
B800G
B375:00
B2E0G
B47AG
B466:00
B4BEG
```

After reviewing the preceding steps, I made two modifications.
9) Type

805:A9 00 8D
808:F2 03 A9 E0 8D F3 0349
810:A5 8D F4 03 D0 OD
8DC: 4C 0040
These modifications enable reset to stop the program (you will be without DOS). They also relieve the program of its boring title page, which lasts about 20 seconds too long. In addition, they eliminate a little routine which performed some memory verification, printing
"CHECKSUM ERROR" and making an awful noise if something was wrong.

All that was left, then, was saving this modified version. A few seconds of thought and I had it. I decided to boot with a 48 K slave disk (saving page 8 first, of course). Then I would restore page 8 and BSAVE the file.
10) Save page 8 on page 96.

## $9600<800.8 F F M$

11) Insert a 48 K slave disk WITH NO HELLO PROGRAM. Make sure this is a slave disk (using a master will wipe out the code).
12) Boot the disk.

C600G
13) Return to the monitor (if it doesn't work the first time, try again).

CALL-151
14) Move page 8 from page 96 back to its original location.
$800<9600.96 F F M$
15) Insert the initialized diskette on which you wish to have the Pest Patrol back-up. (The game uses 131 sectors, so it should be a relatively empty one.)
16) BSAVE the entire program (it takes about 42 seconds).

BSAVE PEST PATROL,A\$800,L\$7FFF
17) You now can BRUN Pest Patrol after booting normal DOS.

## True Confession Time

To be honest with you, this was my first attempt at breaking a copy-protected disk. I found it to be much easier than I anticipated. The entire job took me only about 15 hours. I am sure the process will take less time as I become more experienced. For now, have fun with your back-up of Pest Patrol. I suggest storing the original Pest Patrol game and all of your other original disks in a dark, cool place.


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Copy II Plus
Central Point Software
P.O. Box 19730-203

Portland, OR 97219
(503) 244-5782
\$39.95
Our latest list of Copy II Plus parameters includes many new programs, as well as some new methods for old programs. Where a new method is described, any older methods also are presented so that if one doesn't work, the others may be tried.

Parameters on the list were submitted by users to Central Point Software and by HARDCORE COMPUTIST readers, so most have not been tested by our staff. Any corrections to the list would be appreciated.

When making a back-up, it is important to follow the steps in order. Often a parameter will not be relisted if it is set for a prior range of tracks.

To back-up a program, first examine the parameters listed below the title. If the word "step" is used, set the track increment to the value that follows. Use the default increment of 1 if no other figure is given.

When "sectmod" appears, a sector should be changed using the Track Sector-Editor. Be sure to patch the read/write routines if the listing shows "patched" and
to use the correct DOS. Place the destination disk in drive 1, then perform the changes listed.

The command format is:
$\mathbf{S E C T M O D}=\mathbf{n}, \mathbf{S}=\mathrm{DOS} 3 . n$ PATCHED CHANGE ADDRESS A1 FROM A2 TO A3
The meaning of each variable is explained below:

S Sector to be read.
T Track to be read.
A1 Location to be changed in the buffer.
A2 Old value.
A3 New value.
Some disks can be duplicated using the default parameters (select the Bit Copy option from the main menu). If the disk you wish to back up is not listed, don't give up until you've tried the default settings.

The company name is abbreviated to the right of the program name. Refer to the "Abbreviations of Publishers" table to locate the name in full.
HARDCORE COMPUTIST encourages readers to send parameters for any program not on this list. We also welcome parameters for other copy programs, such as Nibbles Away and Back-lt-Up. As you may know, Locksmith parameters have been especially hard to find.

ยवииииииавииииия Abbreviations of Publishers
AC Apple Computer
AG Avante Garde
ARN Action-Research Northwest
ART ARTSCI
AVH Avalon Hill
BC Budgeco
BS Broderbund Software
CES CE Software
CP California Pacific
CTS Continental Software
DAT Data Transforms
DM Data Most
DS Datasoft
EP Epyx

EW Eduware
HAL HAL
HOWHowardsoft
KL Krell
KN Kensington
LOD Logidisque
MF Micro Fun
MIS Microsoft
ML Micro Lab
MS Mind Systems
MU Muse
PEN Penguin Software
QS Quality Software
SEN Sensible Software

SL Sub Logic
SOL Sierra On-Line
SPC Software Publishing Corp.
SPN Spinnaker Software
SPT Spectrum
SRS Sirius Software
SSI Strategic Simulations
SW Stoneware
SY Synergistic Software
TKS Turnkey Software
UNK Unknown
VCP Visicorp
VX Videx

## PARAMETERS

| 8 | C-DEX TRAINING PROGRAM (UNK) $0-22 \cdots E E=D 6, F=A B, 10=96,1 A=A B \text {, }$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| A2-PB1 (PINBALL) -- (SL) | CANNONBALL BLITZ (SOL) ${ }_{\text {1 }}$ |
| .......... 10=96 | CANNONBALL BLITZ (SOL) |
| $1-15 \ldots \ldots . A=3, E=D B, F=A B, 10=B F$, | 0-22 $\cdots \cdots \cdots 10 \times 96$ |
| $44=1,45=D, 46=F$ | SECTMOD [ $\mathrm{T}=17, \mathrm{~S}=0 \mathrm{E}]$ DOS ${ }^{3.3}{ }^{\text {CHANGE ADDRESS }}$ CD PROM 49 TO 60 |
| ADDRESS BOOK (MS) |  |
| 0-22...... D=1, 10=96, 24=96 | 1 |
| ADVANCED VISICALC FOR THE APPLE /// (AC) Same as Visicalc ///. | CEILING 2ERO (TKS) |
| ADVENTURE TO ATLANTIS (SY) $0-22 \ldots \ldots . \quad 10=96, \quad 24=96, \quad 9=0, \quad 31=0,$ |  |
|  | CELLS (UNK) |
| ALGEBRA ONE 6 TWO (EW) | 0-22 |
| 0-22 | LE CHONEUR (LOD) |
| ALIEN RAIN 6 TYPHOON (BS) | 0-23 ...... 10=96 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 0-5 \ldots \ldots . \\ & 6-E \ldots \ldots . \\ & E=D=0, \quad 31=0, \quad D=D 5, \quad F=0 \end{aligned}$ | CHOPLIPTER (BS) |
| ALPHA BYTES (EW) | $50=3$ |
|  | AFPD, $31=0,43=0,45=10$, |
| APPLE ADVENTURE (UNK) | 9 ......... 45=8, 46= |
| 0-22 ...... D=1, 10=96, 24-96 | $A-B \cdots \cdots \cdot 45=2$, |
| APPLE BUSINESS GRAPHICS (AC) $0-22 \ldots . . D=1, \quad 10=96, \quad 24=96$ | C-1E. 5 STEP $\quad 5 \quad . . \quad A 5=8,10=04, ~ 51=1$, |
| APPLE LOGO (AC) | See note for seawoif. |
| 1-22..... $A=1,4 \mathrm{C}=1,50=1, \mathrm{E}=\mathrm{FC}$, | COLOSSAL CAVE ADVENTURE (AC) 0-22 |
|  | COMPUTER AMBUSH (SSI) |
| Alternative Method 0-22 | $0-22 \cdots \cdots \begin{gathered} E=D 4, \quad 10=B 7, \quad 34=1, \quad 37=6 \mathrm{E}, \\ 38=\mathrm{FE} \end{gathered}$ |
| $1 C=A A$ | COMPUTER BASEBALL (SSI) <br> $0-22 \ldots E=D 4,10=B 7,34=1$ |
| Alternative Method |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 0-22 \\ & 1 \ldots \ldots . \end{aligned} \begin{gathered} A=1, \\ 4 \mathrm{D}=8 \end{gathered}, 4 \mathrm{~B}=1, \quad 50=1, \quad 3 \mathrm{~B}=1,$ | COMPUTER QUARTERBACK (SSI) $0-22 \cdots \cdots \begin{aligned} & 34=1, \\ & 0 \mathrm{E}=\mathrm{D} 4, \\ & \\ & 0 \end{aligned} \quad 10=\mathrm{B} 7 \mathrm{E}, \quad 3 \mathrm{E}=2, \quad 9=0,$ |
| Alternative Method | COMPUTER STOCKS 6 BONDS (AVH) |
| $\mathrm{D}=1,24=96,10=96$ | COUNTING BEE (EW) |
| $1 \ldots \ldots . . \begin{aligned} & \text { a } \\ & 1\end{aligned}, \quad 50=1,4 B=1, E=A A$, | 0-22 |
| =D6, 10-EE (ERROR 6 OKAY) | CRANSTON MANOR (SOL) |
| NOTE: We have been told that Apple Logo | $0-2$ |
| requires persistence! Keep trying track |  |
| 1 until the disk works. | CRISIS MOUNTAIN (SY) |
| APPLE VISISCHEDULE /// (UNK) Copy disk from main menu. | $0-22 \cdots \cdots{ }_{D=1}^{10=96}, 24=96,9=0, \quad 31=0 \text {, }$ |
| APPLEWRITER II AND //e (AC) 0-22 ...... 10=96 | CROSSFIRE (SOL) |
| APPLEWRITER //E Alternate $0-22 \ldots . \mathrm{D}=1, \quad 10=96, \quad 24=96, \quad 3 \mathrm{~F}=1$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \end{aligned} \ldots \ldots \ldots \begin{aligned} & 3 \mathrm{~B}=1, \\ & 50=1 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} & A=1,4 \mathrm{~B}=1, \quad 4 \mathrm{D}=8, \\ & \text { (ERROR } 6 \text { OKAY) } \end{aligned}$ |
| APPLEWRITER II PRE-BOOT (VX) 0-22 $10=96,9=0$ | DATESTONES OP RYN (EP) $0-22 \ldots \ldots, ~$ |
| Alternative Method $0-23 \ldots \ldots, 10=96,9=0,3 F=1$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { DAVID'S MIDNIGHT MAGIC (BS) } \\ & 0 \ldots \ldots \ldots A=3,44=1, \quad 45=\mathrm{D}, 9=0, \end{aligned}$ |
| APPLEWRITER /// (AC) | 1-A ....... 44=0 |
| 0-22 ..... $D=1,10=96,24=96$ | B $\ldots, \ldots, 44=1,31=0,43=0,45=8$ |
| APPOINTMENT HANDLER (UNK) 0-22 | $\begin{gathered} \text { C-19 STEP. } 5 \cdots \begin{array}{l} 10=F 5, \quad \mathrm{~F}=\mathrm{FD}, \quad 51=1, \\ 4 \mathrm{~F}=1, \mathrm{D}=1 \end{array}, . \end{gathered}$ |
| arsene larcin (Lod) | See note for seawo |
| 0-23 ...... 10-96 | DB MASTER (OLD) $=-$ (SW) |
| AZTEC (DM) | 6.5-22.5 . . D=0 |
| 0-22 $\ldots \ldots . \mathrm{D}=1,10=96,24=96$ | DB MASTER UTILITY PAKS 1 \& 2 (SW) |
| P-5 | $\begin{aligned} & 0-5 \\ & 6.5-22.5 \cdots, D=96, \quad 24=96, D=1 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | desktop plan il (VCP) |
| BAG OF TRICKS (OS) | 0-22 ...... 10996, 34-1, 36=2A |
| 0-15 $\ldots \ldots .0 \mathrm{E}=\mathrm{D6}, \quad 3 \mathrm{E}=2,34=1 \quad 35=\mathrm{DF}$ | Alternative Method |
| BASIC FRANCAIS (LOD) | Same as Visifile. |
| 0-23 . . . . . 10=96 | DICTIONARY 2.1 (SOL) |
| BEER RUN (SRS) | COPY DISK FROM MAIN MENU |
| 0 ......... 9 9 0 | SECTMOD [ $\mathrm{T}=8, \mathrm{~S}=\mathrm{F}$ ] |
| $1.5-\mathrm{D} .5 \ldots \mathrm{D}=1,3 \mathrm{C}=40$ | CHANGE ADDRESSES: |
| BEST OF MUSE (MU) | 14 TO 24 |
| 0-22 | 15 TO 6E |
| BILL BUDGE'S 3-D SYSTEM (CP) | DISK ORGANIZER (SEN) |
|  | 0 |
| 11-12 | $1 . . . . . . . .33^{3}=1, \mathrm{~A}=1,4 \mathrm{~B}=1,4 \mathrm{D}=8$, |
| 15-17 | 50=1 (ERROR 6 OKAY) |
| BORG (SRS) | $\begin{array}{lll} 2-4 \\ A-B \end{array} \cdots \cdots \quad D=1$ |
| $0 \ldots \ldots .10=96,9=0$ |  |
| 1.5-B.5 $\cdots \mathrm{D}=1,24=96, A=3, E=D D^{\prime}$ |  |
| D-20 F=AD, $10=D A, 3 B=40$ |  |
| Alternative Method |  |
|  | $\underset{0-22}{\operatorname{ESCAPE}} \text { (SL) }$ |



MAGIC WINDOW 11 (ART)
0-23 ...... (ERROR 2 ON TRACK 23 OKAY. TRY 3C=4 IF PROBLEMS. 1
MAILING LIST (EW) 0-22
MICROBE (UNK)
$0-22 \ldots \ldots, 10=96,9=0,31=0$
Alternative Method
$0-22 \cdots \ldots . \begin{gathered}10=96,24=96,9=0, ~ 31=0 \text {, }\end{gathered}$
MINER 2049er (MF)
$0, \ldots \ldots . .4 \mathrm{~A}=1,10=96$
$4 \mathrm{~B}=0, \mathrm{E}=\mathrm{D} 3, \mathrm{~F}=96,10=\mathrm{F} 2$,
$A=3,9=0, \quad 31=0,8=1, \quad D=1$, $24=96,6=6$
Alternative Method
$1_{1-3} \ldots \ldots . .4 . .48=1,10=96$
$1-3 \cdots \ldots . . E=D 3, \quad F=96,10=F 2, A=3$,
$9=0, \quad 31=0, \quad 8=1, \quad D=1$
$24=96,6=6,1 C=96,1 D=D 3$, $1 \mathrm{E}=\mathrm{E} 5, \quad 19=\mathrm{D} 3$
$4-22 \ldots . .48=0$
MISSION: ESCAPE (CES)
0-10
MOUSKATTACK (SOL)
0-22 ....... 10-96
SECTMOD $[\mathrm{T}=18, \mathrm{~S}=03]$ DOS 3.3 PATCHED CHANGE ADDRESS B1 FROM 49 TO 60
MULTIPLAN (MIS)
$0-22 . . . . .10=96$
OLYMPIC DECATHLON (MIS)
0-22 ...... 9=0
Alternative Method 0-22
PARTS OF A MICROSCOPE (EW) 0-22
PFS FILE 6 PFS REPORT (SPC) Copy Disk from main menu. Write protect copy!
PFS GRAPH //e (SPC)
Same as PFS File 6 PFS Report
PHANTOMS FIVE (SRS)

PRESIDENT ELECT (SSI)
$0-22 \ldots . E E D 4,10=B 7,34=1$

LE PROPIO (LOD)
PULSAR II (SRS)
0
1C. 5-1D. 5 .. $D=1$
$\begin{aligned} & 2-C \\ & 13-19\end{aligned} \cdots \cdot E \cdot E=D D$
1A.5-1B. 5
QUICK FILE (UNK)
0-22
RASTER BLASTER (Old 6 New) -- (BC)
$0 \ldots \cdots \cdots \cdot 10=96$
$5-1 i$ STEP $^{4} \ldots \mathrm{D}=1,9=0, \quad 31=0, A=2$,
6-12 STEP $4 \quad E=A D, F=D E, 3 B=40$
7.5-F.5 STEP
$1.5-3.5$ STEP 2
READABILITY INDEX (EW) 0-22
RESCUE AT RIGEL (EP)
$0-22 \ldots . . A=3,10=96$
5-T
SABOTAGE (SOL) 0-22
$3 \cdots \ldots . .3 \mathrm{~B}=1, \mathrm{~A}=1,4 \mathrm{~B}=1,4 \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{B}$, $50=1$ (ERROR 6 OKAY)
SEAFOX (BS)
$0 \ldots \ldots . . A=3,44=1,45=D, 9=0,0=F$,

$0 \ldots \ldots .$| $\mathrm{A}=3$, |
| :---: |
| $50=3$ |
| $1-8$ |$\quad 44=1, \quad 45=\mathrm{D}, \quad 9=0, \quad 0=F$

$\begin{array}{cccc}1-8 \quad \ldots . & 4=F D, \quad 31=0, \quad 43=0, \quad 45=10, \\ 46=12\end{array}$
$9 \ldots \ldots .4 .45=8,46=D$

$20 . \ldots . .45=6, \quad \mathrm{D}=0,4 \mathrm{~F}=0$
NOTE: Seafox, Spider Raid, Choplifter,
Serpentine, David's Midnight Magic, and
Star Blazer use track arcing and are and
very sensitive to drive speed. If you
have problems, try switching source and
destination drives.
SERPENTINE (BS)
Same as Seafox.
SNEAKERS (SRS)
$0 \ldots \ldots . . \begin{gathered}9=0,10 \\ D=1\end{gathered}, 10=96,44=1,45=10$,
$\mathrm{D}=1$
$44=0$
$1.5-$ C. 5 ... 44=0

```
Alternative Method
    0...........c.c=0, 10=96, 44=1, 45=10,
    1.5-C.5 . . 44=0
    D.5 ....... 44=1
SOFTPORN ADVENTURE (SOL)
    0-22 ....... 9=0
        3 \ldots...... 3B=1, A=1, 4B=1, 4D=8,
                S0=1 (ERROR 6 OKAY)
SPACE EGGS (SRS)
        0-6............9=0
        11-1A
SPY'S DEMISE (PEN)
    1-11 STEP 2 9=0, 10=96, E=D4
        0-12 STEP 2 6=4, 31=0 (ERROR 2 ON
Alternative Method
```



```
STARBLASTER (BS)
        0
        7-20 STEP i. i. .. E=DF, F=AD, 10=DE
STARBLAZER (BS)
    Same as Seafox.
STATE OF THE ART ACCOUNTING (UNK)
    0-22 .......3C=4
    Write-protect copy!
SUPER GRAPHISME /// (LOD)
    0-23 ...... 10=96
SUPER PILOT (AC)
    0 2-2i2...... 10=96
    SECTMOD [T=O, S=A] DOS 3.3 PATCHED
    CHANGE ADDRESSES:
            79 FROM 43 TO EA
            7B FROM 41 TO EA
Alternative Method
        0-22,\cdots.. 10=96, 24=96, D=1
        (MAIN DISK ONLY)
        Use Copy Disk for lesson and Super
    CO-Pilot.
SUPER TAXMAN II (HAL)
    0-22
    Write protect copy!
```

continued on page 31

# Copy and <br> Catalog Ultima II 

By Pat Tilsworth



## Ultima II

Sierra On-Line, Inc. 36575 Mudge Ranch Road
Coarsegold, CA 93614
(800) 344-7448
$\$ 59.95$
Requirements:
Ultima II, 3 disks
One disk drive
COPYA (on 3.3 System Master)
Sector editing program, such as DiskEdit
3 blank disks
Ultima II, from Sierra On-Line, is the second of the three great fantasy adventures written by Lord British. Faster play, less disk flipping and greater length make this game a tremendous improvement over the first Ultima.

When trying to back-up Ultima II, the Program Master seemed to copy easily with COPYA. When booting the duplicate, however, I found that the HELLO program seemed to be checking for a nibble count.

This protection scheme relies on the slight difference in speed between the original copying drive and any other drive (i.e., yours). The unique number of nibbles copied at the original drive speed is stored on the Ultima II disk and accessed by the HELLO program when Ultima 11 is booted. When the HELLO program compares nibble counts, the count of the duplicate will always differ from the count the program requires to run, because the duplicate was copied at another speed.

## Copying Ultima II

I wasn't about to nibble-count every track of the Player Master with a nibble copier, so I set off to unprotect it. The necessary modification was to prevent the HELLO program from checking for the nibble count. This Softkey also allows each Ultima II disk to be cataloged, enabling them to be used with the Ulitima II Character Editor elsewhere in this issue.

1) Boot the 3.3 system master disk.
2) Run COPYA.
3) Copy all three disks of Ultima II with COPYA.
4) When finished, boot your disk editor. It will be used to modify each Ultima II disk.
5) Insert the copy of the Ultima II Program Master into your disk drive.
6) Read track $\$ 11$ ( 17 decimal), sector $\$ 00$.
7) Modify the bytes found at the following locations (the first byte of the sector is location Ø0). Change byte:
\$01 from \$FF to \$11
\$02 from \$FF to \$0F
This modification allows the disk to be cataloged by pointing to track \$11, sector \$0F.
8) Write the sector back to the disk.
9) Perform steps 6-8 on the copies of the Player Master and Galactic disks.
10) Place the copy of the Program Master into your drive.
11) Read track 3 , sector $C$.
12) Modify the following values. Change Location:
$\$ 84$ from \$20 to \$EA
$\$ 85$ from $\$ E 0$ to $\$ E A$
\$86 from \$72 to \$EA
This final modification prevents the HELLO program from performing the nibble-count check routine at $\$ 72 \mathrm{E}$. (Location $\$ 84$ was a JSR to the nibble-count check.)
13) Write the sector back to the disk.

You now possess an unprotected version of Ultima II, and the Player Master can be cataloged for use with the Ultima II Character Generator. Files created under normal DOS 3.3 should not be saved to these disks, since DOS 3.3 does not know where the real Ultima VTOC exists. However, a program such as FID can be used to copy all the Ultima files onto normal 3.3 disks.
In addition, since the nibble count has been bypassed, the three unprotected Ultima disks will now boot when duplicated with any program which copies an entire disk.

## Legacy of Lyllgamyn Softkey

## Roger Carison <br> New Britain, CT

Requirements:
48K Apple with Applesoft in ROM
One disk drive
COPYA from the System Master disk
A disk editing program
One blank disk

1) Using COPYA, copy both sides of the disk.
2) Use your disk editing program on the boot side. On track 1 A , sector D , byte $A D$, change $₫ 4$ to $\emptyset 0$.
3) Write-protect the boot side before running the copy. The only difference between the master scenario and the duplicate is the write-protect notch (the master is protected; the duplicate unprotected!).

## IOB for 3 TSR Games

## Richard B. Fabbre <br> Altus, OK

Requirements:
48K Apple with Applesoft in ROM
Two disk drives
One blank disk
[The following is a special IOB for the TSR games Dawn Patrol, Dungeons, and Theseus and the Minotaur. The program is self-prompting.

An IOB is a copy program used for disks which have been protected by either changing the address and data marks from track to track or by using standard DOS marks but changing the sector numbers. The program calls the RWTS (Read or Write a Track/Sector) directly and uses its own Input/Output Block (IOB). A copy is created by performing a sector-by-sector duplication of each track. See HARDCORE COMPUTING \#3, old series, for more infor-mation.-Ed.]

## TSR I.O.B. Program

2 REM *** IOB FOR TSR GAMES ***

## 3 REM

10 TEXT : HOME : LOMEM: 16385: GOSUB 63000: GOTO 10ø
HOME : VTAB 12: HTAB 12: PRINT "TRACK "TK" SECTOR "ST: RETURN

30 HTAB 2ø - ( LEN (A\$) / 2): PRINT AS;: RETURN
40 home : vtab 12: Gosub 30 : vtab 14:AS = "PRESS ANY KEY TO CO NTINUE ": GOSUB 30: GET AN\$: RETURN
POKE BUF,32: POKE CMD,CD: POKE TRK,TK: POKE SCT,ST: POKE DR V,DV: POKE VOL,VL: RETURN READ D3 POKE 47356,D3: RETURN

```
89 FOR ST = \emptyset TO DOS: POKE SCT,S
        T: GOSUB 20: CALL IO: POKE B
        UF, PEEK (BUF) + 1: NEXT : RETURN
85 FOR S = Ø TO DOS * 2 STEP 2: POKE
        SCT,ST: GOSUB 20: CALL IO: POKE
        BUF, PEEK (BUF) + 1: NEXT : RETURN
9\emptyset POKE 47445,213: POKE 47455,17
    D: POKE 47466,150: POKE 4733
        5,213: POKE 47345,170: POKE
        47356,173: RETURN
10\emptyset A$ = "INSERT ORIGINAL DISK IN
        DRIVE 1:": GOSUB 40
110 CD = RD:DV = 1: GOSUB 50: CALL
    IO
12\emptyset VL = PEEK (OVL):DV = 2:CD =
        IN: GOSUB 50
130 A$ = "INSERT BLANK DISK IN DR
        IVE 2. ": GOSUB 40: CALL IO:
        VL = \emptyset
100\emptyset FOR TK = 3 TO 34
101\emptyset DV = 1:CD = RD: GOSUB 50: GOSUB
        60: GOSUB 80
1ø2\emptyset DV = 2:CD = WR: GOSUB 50: GOSUB
        9ø: GOSUB 8\emptyset
1030 NEXT
6299ø A$ = "COPY COMPLETED": GOSUB
        40: END
63000 FOR X = 768 TO 796: READ A
        : POKE X,A: NEXT continued next page
```

DISK DRIVES

```
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        First time under $200!
```

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## VF ASSOCIATES

6327 Western Ave, N.W., Wash., D.C. 20015 (202) 363-1313

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## IN-DEPTH COVERAGE

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## HARD FACTS APPLE SOFTWARE

An Unprecedented and Controversial disclosure of closely-held

## COMPUTER SECRETS



## continued from page 19

Purchasing software from here is expensive and difficuit. By the time one has paid international airmail postage, and perhaps very high customs duties, the cost can double. In this situation no one wants to rely on the supplier for a back-up copy.

Even if the back-up is available for a reasonable cost, which it often is not, that cost becomes unreasonable when postage and customs are taken into consideration. And if the original disk has to be returned, one could be without a very important program for two to three months!
I am not a pirate. I think that taking a copy of a program instead of buying it is stealing. Most of the arguments to justify pirating that I have seen are fallacious and self-serving.
But I do need back-up copies for my own programs. There is no one here to make them for me or to help me learn to do it myself.
Locksmith 4.1 no longer seems to be able to cope automatically with copy-
protection schemes. What's worse, Omega Microware publishes very few parameters. Try to find the parms for an educational program, for example, even though children are more likely to trash a disk than adults. And Omega's policy about hiding the parms for programs that provide replacement disks for under $\$ 6.00$ is useless here, for the reasons explained above.

So, one very important service that HARDCORE can provide for me is to publish the most extensive list of Locksmith parms possible, including those parms which Omega does not provide. Couldn't your more experienced readers help with this job? It could be a cumulative list which appears in every issue.
It seems that the ideal would be a series of articles explaining from scratch how copy-protection works and how to defeat it.

Philip R. Christensen Nairobi, Kenya
We couldn't have said it better ourselves...
continued on page 31

## TSR I.O.B. Checksums

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 | - \$82BE |
| 10 | \$C38A |
| 20 | \$A02F |
| 30 | \$36EC |
| 40 | \$90AD |
| 50 | \$F44C |
| 60 | - \$AC92 |
| 70 | \$E44E |
| 80 | \$EB52 |
| 85 | \$BFF5 |
| 90 | - \$345A |
| 100 | \$9630 |
| 110 | - \$286B |
| 120 | \$88F3 |
| 130 | \$B688 |
| 1000 | \$25F7 |
| 1010 | \$8BDD |
| 1020 | \$7C8D |
| 1030 | - \$C9DC |
| 62990 | - \$CFE9 |
| 63000 | - \$7EB7 |
| 63010 | - \$F513 |
| 63020 | - \$139A |
| 63030 | - \$5CFB |
| 63035 | - \$B2B8 |
| 63040 | - \$EE04 |
| 63050 | \$E26C |

## TSR I.O.B. Program

63010 DATA $169,3,160,8,32,217,3$ , 96,1,96,1, 0, 0, 0, 25,3, 0, 32, 0 , 0,1, ロ, ロ,96,1, 0,1,239,216
$63020 \mathrm{TK}=\mathrm{ST}=\mathrm{VL}=\mathrm{CD}=\mathrm{DV}$
63030 TRK $=780: S C T=781: C M D=7$ 88:RD $=1:$ WR $=2: S L T=777: D$ $\mathrm{RV}=778: \mathrm{BUF}=785: \mathrm{ERR}=789$ $: \mathrm{VOL}=779:$ IO $=768:$ INIT $=4$ :OVL $=79 \varnothing$
63035 DOS $=15$
63040 RETURN
63050 DATA $173,173,247,247,183$
,247,183,245,245,247,183,247
,183,245,247,247,183,245,183
,247,183,245,247,247,245,245
,247,247,247,245,247,183


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HARDCORE COMPUTIST no. 4


| SUPERSCRIBE II (UNK) |
| :---: |
| $0-22 \cdots \cdots$ |
| $10=96$ |

    \(\begin{array}{ll}0-22 \ldots \ldots . & 10=96 \\ 3 \ldots \ldots . & A B=1, ~\end{array}=1,4 D=8,5 D=1\)
        (ERROR 6 OKAY)
        \(\begin{aligned} & \text { (ERROR } 6 \text { OKAY) } \\ & 3 B=1, ~ \\ & 2\end{aligned}, 4 D=8,5 D=1\)
        (ERROR 6 OKAY)
    SWASHBUCKLER (DM)
$0-22$
CHANGE ADDRESS $\mathrm{S}=31$ DOS 3.3 PATCHED
Alternative Method
22...... D=1, 10:96, 24=96
Alternative Method
0-22
TAWALA'S LAST REDOUBT (BS)

- $D=1$
0-22
$\mathrm{A}_{0-\mathrm{B}}$
Alternative Method
0.............. 10=96
$11-12 \ldots . .10=105$
13 ......... 10-96
TAX PREPARER (HOW)
( Copy Disk from main menu
Alternative Method
0-22
RESHOLD (SOL)
0-22
$3 B=1, A=1,4 B=1,4 D=8$,
$50=1$ (ERROR 6 OKAY4
TYPE ATTACK (SRS)

TYPING TUTOR (MIS)
Use Copy Disk from main menu.


## U-2

```
U-BOAT COMRAND (SY)
    0-22 ..... 10=96, 9=0, 31=0, D=0,
        24=96, (Ignore Errors)
    U-DRAW II (MU)
    0-22 .......D=1, 31=0
ULTIMA II (SOL)
    Use Copy Disk, then
    SECTMOD [T=3,S=0C]
    CHANGE ADDRESSES 84, 85, 86 ALL TO EA.
Alternative Method
    0-22 ..... 10=96, 9=0, 34=1, 31=0
    Alternative Method
        0-23
    VISICALC (VCP)
    0-16
VISICALC PRE-BOOT (VX)
    0-22 ......9=0, 9=0, 10=96
    Alternative Method
        0-23 \cdots...10=96, 9=0, 3F=1
VISICALC FOR THE APPLE ///
(Advanced) -- (VCP)
        0-22 ...... 10=96, 24=96, D=1
    VISISCHEDULE /// (VCP)
    Copy disk from main menu.
VISIFILE (VCP)
    0-22 ...... 
WARP FACTOR (SSI)
    0-22
Alternative Method
    0-22 ......EE=DB, F=D5, 10=DE
Alternative Method
    0
    1-22 ......E E=DB,F=D5, 10=DE, 8=1
```

```
Alternative Method
```

    \(0-22\)
    20
Write protect back-up before using.
ZARDAX (ARN)
$0-22 \ldots . . \mathrm{D}=1,10=96,24=96$
ZAXXON (DS)
$1-12$
......... 4B=1, 9=0 (ERRORS OKAY)
13
Alternative Method
$0-13 \ldots .4 .4 B=1, \mathrm{D}=1,10=96,24=96$
Alternative Method

Alternative Method
1-12 ....... 10=96
${ }_{13} \cdots \cdots \cdots 4^{4 B}=1$ (ERRORS OKAY)

continued from page 30

## To Hong Kong . . .

As you are probably aware, piracy is rife both here and in Taiwan, but unfortunately these pirates are very reluctant to share their secrets with those of the fairer skin.

While they willingly copy software for you for $\$ 7-\$ 10$ (games) and $\$ 15-\$ 20$ (business), they will not reveal readily such niceties as parameter changes, etc. Since my substantive library also needs backups (albeit my "originals" are somewhat cheaper than most, but of course are without warranty), I applaud you in your efforts to rectify this situation.

## David Haworth Hong Kong

David-We don't condone piracy of any disk, as most programs resulted from much toil and more than a little genius. However, we do sympathize with computists who somehow mangle an expensive original disk, then must pay the original price-which is often tantamount to extortion-to replace it. We try to make it easier for serious Apple users to protect their investments.

##  Font DownLoader*

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and sk
some others).

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## Hardcore Computist \#3 Corrections

Reader's Softkey and Parameter Exchange, "Copy Tip for Sneakers," page 6.

Due to a production error, parts of the requirements list and first paragraph were not visible. They should read:
Requirements:
48 K with Applesoft in ROM
One disk drive
Snapshot Card
One blank disk
I used Snapshot to make a non-protected file of Sneakers. The problem is that during portions of the running game the disk is accessed via copy-protected data to verify the original disk's presence.

## "Softkey for Bag of Tricks," page 8.

1) In the procedure for INIT, step 11 should be 13, and therefore should follow step 12.
2) In the HELLO program, a $D \$$ is omitted in line 50 (the last line). The line should read

PRINT D\$"BRUN TRAX, A\$800"
3) Again in the HELLO program, but in line 60 , the $\mathbf{Z \$}$ variable should be an A\$.
"Map Maker," page 26.
The Make Tables program needed revisions to run correctly. Here is the fixed version.

```
1 HOME
4 IF PEEK (103) < > 1 OR PEEK
        (104) < > 64 THEN POKE 163
        84,0: POKE 103,1: POKE 104,6
        4: PRINT CHRS (4) "RUN MAKE
        TABLES"
6 DEF FN MOD (A) = INT ((A / 8-
        INT (A / 8)) * 8 + .05) * SGN
        (A / 8)
8 YL = 2306:YH = YL + 192
9 FOR Y = 0 TO 191
10A=FN MOD(Y)
20 B = FN MOD(Y / 8)
30 C = INT (Y / 64)
40 YA = A * 1024 + B * 128 + C *
        40
        POKE YH + Y,YA / 256
        POKE YL + Y,YA - INT (YA / 2
        56) * 256
65 VTAB 12: HTAB 10: PRINT Y" *
70 NEXT
75 HOME
80 FOR Y = 0 TO 23: POKE 2250 +
        Y,Y * 8: VTAB 12: HTAB 10: PRINT
        Y" ": NEXT
85 YL = 2274:YH = YL + 16
```

90 FOR $Y=0$ TO 15
95 IF $Y>7$ THEN $T=12$
$100 \mathrm{~A}=$ INT $((\mathrm{Y} * 32+2816) / 2$ 56): $\mathrm{B}=(\mathrm{Y} * 32+2816)-\mathrm{A} *$ 256
102 POKE YL + Y,B: POKE YH + Y,A
105 VTAB 12: HTAB 10: PRINT Y**
110 NEXT
120 PRINT CHRS (4)"BSAVE TABLES ,A\$8CA,L\$1B8"
HARDCORE COMPUTIST would like to thank the readers who wrote and called to let us know about the bugs in issue 3.

## Adventure Tips Ulftima II

Ultima II
Sierra On-Line, Inc. 36575 Medge Ranch Road Coarsegold, CA 93614
(800) 344-7448
$\$ 59.95$
Don't worry about armour to begin with; hit points are no problem. Just talk to Lord British!

For fighter types, try 40 points for dexterity and purchase a light saber for your weapon.

Map the time doors and where they take you.

## Ullitima III

Ultima III
Origin Systems, Inc.
P.O. Box 58009

Houston, TX 77258 (713) 333-2539

\$54.95
It's easy to start your character with lots of gold and/or food. First create your character, along with three dummy characters. As soon as the main character appears on the Sosarian surface, join all the gold (and food) to that player. Then quit and save the game. Turn off your machine and reboot Ultima III. Disperse the party and terminate the dummy characters. Repeat this until your character possesses the desired amount of gold.


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