## BEEBUG

FOR THE

## B B C MICRO

Vol 3 No 8 JAN/FEB 1985



- Making music on the beeb
- Acornsoft UCSD Pascal system reviewed
- Split Screen Utility
- The latest printers surveyed
- Assembler arithmetic
- Digger game
- Speech and music reviewed
- Red alert game
- Music programs reviewed
- And much more

BRITAIN'S LARGEST COMPUTER USER GROUP MEMBERSHIP EXCEEDS 25,000

## COMPUTER GAMES FOR THE BLIND

by David Calderwood

David Calderwood, himself blind, describes how he has adapted a variety of computer games so that they may be played by the blind on the BBC micro.

It was the concept of adventure games that started me off. Like radio having the edge on T.V., a text only adventure game makes use of the players' imagination - and that can build pictures far more fantastic than most / impressive main computer graphics. Using a BBC micro and Votrax "Type and Talk" the \*FX5,2 command read me the text of Sphinx, a brilliant starter game (although there is no easy 'save game' facility). If the text was not heard properly the "LOOK" first time then could entered for an immediate recap. Since that time I have played a number of adventures, the limiting factor being my brain rather than not being able to see.

But why stop at text games? Backgammon and Chess are played by the blind using tactile boards; something could be done in this field. Using "Talking Basic" I set about doctoring "Beeb Gammon" so that it read out the written moves with the addition of a review command which simply read out the players' positions on the board. The game is simply played the tactile Backgammon board available from the Royal National Institute for The Blind. So far I have not been able to find a Chess program that can be suitably modified. Software houses are not that keen on lending out programs for such trials by the most minor of computer minority groups! The advent of "Microspeak" firmware has, however, made the possibility of Blind Monopoly come about, and in a version that can be played by either blind or sighted players, or both together.

But again why not action games? The next step was "Fruit Machine" - after all a sighted player only registers the type of fruit with his or her eyes; so they can just as easily be shouted by the speech synthesizer and the Beeb sonics can do the rest. I

had to leave a little longer time for the nudge option but apart from that it's identical to a visual game. Pinball was more of a challenge. "The Who" sang of a deaf, dumb and blind boy who was a pinball wizard. How could I make this possible for the blind? I started by a table layout based on a two dimensional array BOARD%(X,Y). This was then filled with a 1, 2 or 3 etc. "ball" then rolled down the board and reacted to the number it saw on the matrix, e.g. if 1 stood for a bumper then PROCBUMPER was called up thereby producing a bumper type sound, speaking of the word "bump" and the direction in which the ball continues its downward movement (left, right or up for a second bump).

Other numbers stood for other goodies like rollers, flippers, spots etc. Little extras like bonus scores when buzzers sound made all the difference between a boring and an addictive game. The ball position on the X axis could be manipulated by the initial firing of the ball and by left (Z) or right (/) nudges. Too many nudges brings up the "tilt warning" message.

success of pinball and its popularity drove me on to write a blind version of Pacman and Asteroids, Noughts and Crosses, and various card games. The limitation is that of "band width" - getting as much information over to the player as possible in the shortest possible time. Subtle use of speech and sonics are important and the use of a second speech output would make possible even faster games, i.e. one voice giving your position and the other giving the position of the monsters - listening to two voices at once is not difficult. Alas this stereo information has not been tried; Acorn were not impressed with the idea of using their speech chip as the second information source.

I do hope that this article has stimulated a few ideas in readers' minds and banished the idea that Simon is the only computer game that a blind person can cope with. The Votrax will speak any PRINT statement and screen layout is immaterial. If you think that you may have any programs that would be of particular interest to blind people, then send me anything you may write on cassette, or 40 or 80 track disc. You won't make a penny out of it but you will shed a little light in a dark world.

[David Calderwood organises a user group for blind users of the BBC micro,

and distributes to members a quarterly magazine called 'Computer Talk' on an audio cassette, complete with computer programs on the reverse side. The Votrax 'Type and Talk' system with 'Talking Basic' is available from John Tilitch of Sensory Information Systems, 2B England's Lane, London NW3 4TG. talking Basic was developed by Dr Tom Vincent at the Open University, Milton Keynes, and 'Micro Speak' is the latest version of this in EPROM. Anyone wanting more information, or interested in helping in any way (by reading BEEBUG aloud for example) can contact David Calderwood at Hafan, Minfordd, Penrhyndeudraeth, Gwynydd LL48 6HP.-Ed]



## TUBE COMPATIBILITY OF ROM SOFTWARE

List compiled by Benjamin Rietti

With 6502 second processors now becoming more widely available, we thought it would be helpful to members to list the ROMs that do, or don't work with a 6502 second processor active. Fortunately, Benjamin Rietti, of Viewfax Tubelink (\*258216#) fame, has already compiled a very extensive list,

permission to and he has given us reproduce here. this list current information refers to the version or the stated version of the ROMs listed. If you know of any ROMs not mentioned, then please let either us or Benjamin know so that the information can be of use to others.

ACORN MONITOR	С	DATAGEM	Ι	HELP	C	STARBASE	P
ADDCOMM	Ι	DATASTORE	С	ISO PASCAL	C	STARMON	C
ADE	P	DECCE TERMINAL	I	LISP (ACORN)	C	STARSTICK	C
AID	P	DFS UPGRADE	Ι	MACH1	Ι	TERMI	E
AIDS	P	DISC DOC. 1.0B	C	MICRONET ROM	Ι	TOOLKIT (BEEBUG)	Ι
AMCOM DES	P	DISC SERVANT	P	M'TEST FONT ROM	C	TOOLKIT (D-WARE)	Ι
BCPL	C	DMON 1.03	C	MULTI-FORTH 83	Ι	TOOLSTAR	E
BEEBASE-1	Ι	DYKASAY	Ι	MUROM	P	ULTRACALC (NEW)	C
BEEBCALC	Ι	EDWORD	Ι	PASCAL-T HCCS	C	UROM	E
BEEBFONT	Ι	EPSON FX80	C	PRESTEL 4.80n	P	VIEW 1.4/2.1	C
BEEBMON	Ι	EXMON	P	PRINTER MON.	С	VIEWSHEET	C
BEEBPEN	P	FORTH HCCS	C	PRINTMASTER	C	WATFORD DDFS	C
BUFFER/BACKUP	P	GDUMP 2.01	С	ROM MANAGER	С	WAT. DFS 1.40	C
CARETAKER	Ι	GDUMP 3.00	C	SCDUMP	С	WORDWISE	1
COMMUNICATOR	P	GRAPH. EXTN.	P	SLEUTH	Ι	WORDWISE+	C
COMMUNICATOR 2.	1C	GREMLIN	P	SPELLCHECK II	С	WORKSTATION 1.4	C
COMMSTAR	P	HEBREW 1.00	С	SPY2	P	XCAL	E

The coding system:

C- Completely Compatible

P- Partially Compatible

I- Incompatible in all respects

List courtesy of Viewfax and Tubelink (258216).



COMPUTER GAMES FOR THE BLIND by David Calderwood BEEBUG
JANUARY/FEBRUARY 1985
Volume-3 Issue 8

David Calderwood, himself blind, describes how he has adapted a variety of computer games so that they may be played by the blind on the BBC micro.

a It was the concept of adventure games that started me off. Like radio having the edge on T.V., a text only adventure game makes use of the players' imagination and that can build pictures far more fantastic than the most impressive main frame computer graphics. Using BBC micro and Votrax "Type and Talk" the \*FX5,2 command read me the text of Sphinx, a brilliant starter game (although there is no easy 'save game' facility). If the text was not heard properly the first time then "LOOK" could be entered for an immediate recap. Since that time I have played number of adventures, the limiting factor being my brain rather than not being able to see. a

a But why stop at text games? Backgammon and Chess are played by the blind using tactile boards; surely something could be done in this field. Using "Talking Basic" I set about doctoring "Beeb Gammon" SO that it read out the written moves with the addition of review command which simply read out the players' positions on the board. The game is simply played on the tactile Backgammon board available from the Royal National Institute for The Blind. So far I have not been able to find a Chess program that can be suitably modified. Software houses are not that keen on lending out programs for such trials by the most minor of computer minority groups! The advent of "Microspeak" firmware has, however, made the possibility of Blind Monopoly come about, and in a version that can be played by either blind or sighted players, or both together.

a But again why not action games? The next step was "Fruit Machine" after all sighted player only registers the type of fruit with his or her eyes; so they can just as easily be shouted by the speech synthesizer and the Beeb sonics can do the rest. I

a had to leave a little longer time for the nudge option but apart from that it's identical to visual game. Pinball was more of a challenge. "The Who"

sang of a deaf, dumb and blind boy who was a pinball wizard. How could I make this possible for the blind? I started by a table layout based on a two dimensional array BOARD% (X,Y). This was then filled with a 1, 2 or 3 etc. The "ball" then rolled down the board and reacted to the number it saw on the matrix, e.g. if 1 stood for a bumper then PROCBUMPER was called up thereby producing a bumper type sound, the speaking of the word "bump" and the direction in which the ball continues its downward movement (left, right or up for a second bump).

Other numbers stood for other goodies like rollers, flippers, spots etc. Little extras like bonus scores when buzzers sound made all the difference between a boring and an addictive game. The ball position on the X axis could be manipulated by the initial firing of the ball and by left (Z) or right (/) nudges. Too many nudges brings up the "tilt warning" message.

The success of pinball and its popularity drove me on to write a blind version of Pacman and Asteroids, Noughts and Crosses, and various card games. The limitation is that of "band width" getting as much information over to the player as possible in the shortest possible time. Subtle use of speech and sonics are important and the use of second speech output would make possible even faster games, i.e. one voice giving your position and the other giving the position of the monsters listening to two voices at once is not difficult. Alas this stereo information has not been tried; Acorn were not impressed with the idea of using their speech chip as the second information source.

I do hope that this article has stimulated a few ideas in readers' minds and banished the idea that Simon is the only computer game that a blind person can cope with. The Votrax will speak any PRINT statement and screen layout is immaterial. If you think that you may have any programs that would be of particular interest to blind people, then send me anything you may write on cassette, or 40 or 80 track disc. You won't make a penny out of it but you will shed little light in a dark world.

[David Calderwood organises a user group for blind users of the BBC micro, and distributes to members a quarterly magazine called 'Computer Talk' on an audio cassette, complete with computer programs on the reverse side. The Votrax 'Type and Talk' system with 'Talking Basic' is available from John Tilitch of Sensory Information Systems, 2B England's Lane, London NW3 4TG. talking Basic was developed by Dr Tom Vincent

at the Open University, Milton Keynes, and 'Micro Speak' is the latest version of this in EPROM. Anyone wanting more information, or interested in helping in any way (by reading BEEBUG aloud for example) can contact David Calderwood at Hafan, Minfordd, Penrhyndeudraeth, Gwynydd LL48 6HP.-Ed]