

U.S. BUREAU OF STANDARDS  
Library, N.B. 100  
NOV 27 1961

PB161577



# Technical Note

No. 76

*Boulder Laboratories*

---

## I S O P A R

A NEW AND IMPROVED SYMBOLIC OPTIMIZING  
ASSEMBLY ROUTINE FOR THE IBM 650

BY

H. HERBERT HOWE



---

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

122,003

## THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

### Functions and Activities

The functions of the National Bureau of Standards are set forth in the Act of Congress, March 3, 1901, as amended by Congress in Public Law 619, 1950. These include the development and maintenance of the national standards of measurement and the provision of means and methods for making measurements consistent with these standards; the determination of physical constants and properties of materials; the development of methods and instruments for testing materials, devices, and structures; advisory services to government agencies on scientific and technical problems; invention and development of devices to serve special needs of the Government; and the development of standard practices, codes, and specifications. The work includes basic and applied research, development, engineering, instrumentation, testing, evaluation, calibration services, and various consultation and information services. Research projects are also performed for other government agencies when the work relates to and supplements the basic program of the Bureau or when the Bureau's unique competence is required. The scope of activities is suggested by the listing of divisions and sections on the inside of the back cover.

### Publications

The results of the Bureau's work take the form of either actual equipment and devices or published papers. These papers appear either in the Bureau's own series of publications or in the journals of professional and scientific societies. The Bureau itself publishes three periodicals available from the Government Printing Office: The Journal of Research, published in four separate sections, presents complete scientific and technical papers; the Technical News Bulletin presents summary and preliminary reports on work in progress; and Basic Radio Propagation Predictions provides data for determining the best frequencies to use for radio communications throughout the world. There are also five series of nonperiodical publications: Monographs, Applied Mathematics Series, Handbooks, Miscellaneous Publications, and Technical Notes.

Information on the Bureau's publications can be found in NBS Circular 460, Publications of the National Bureau of Standards (\$1.25) and its Supplement (\$1.50), available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

# NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

## *Technical Note*

76 (PB161577)

July 19, 1960

I S O P A R

A NEW AND IMPROVED SYMBOLIC OPTIMIZING  
ASSEMBLY ROUTINE FOR THE IBM 650

by

H. Herbert Howe

NBS Technical Notes are designed to supplement the Bureau's regular publications program. They provide a means for making available scientific data that are of transient or limited interest. Technical Notes may be listed or referred to in the open literature. They are for sale by the Office of Technical Services, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

DISTRIBUTED BY  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
OFFICE OF TECHNICAL SERVICES  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Price \$ 1.50



## Contents

	Page
1. Introduction -----	1
1.1. What an optimizing assembly routine does -----	1
1.2. Equipment needed with ISOPAR -----	1
1.3. Shortcomings of previous assembly routines -----	2
1.3.1. Brevity of remarks -----	2
1.3.2. Deficient optimization -----	2
2. Programmer's guide -----	4
2.1. Coding form and ISOPAR input -----	4
2.1.1. Column 16, card status -----	5
2.1.2. Column 17, card type and other information -----	5
2.1.3. Columns 24-25, operation -----	6
2.1.4. Columns 23-25, pseudo-operation -----	6
2.1.5. Reservations -----	7
2.1.5.1. BLR, Block reservation -----	7
2.1.5.2. RBD, Reserve band -----	7
2.1.6. Columns 18-22, 26-30, 32-36, addresses -----	8
2.1.6.1. Absolute addresses -----	9
2.1.6.2. Regional addresses -----	9
2.1.6.2.1. REG, Regional designator -----	9
2.1.6.3. Blank addresses -----	10
2.1.6.4. Symbolic addresses -----	11
2.1.7. Columns 31 and 37, indexing tags -----	11
2.1.8. Columns 38-75, remarks -----	11
2.2. Relocatable library subroutines -----	12
2.2.1. Format of relocatable cards -----	12
2.2.2. REL, Relocation indicator -----	13
2.2.3. REQ, Relocatable equivalence -----	13
2.2.4. RBR, Relocatable block reservation -----	14
2.3. Other pseudo-operations -----	14
2.3.1. ALF, Alphabetic word -----	14
2.3.2. BLA, Block availability -----	14
2.3.3. HED, Symbol-table clearer -----	15
2.3.4. SYN, Synonym -----	15
2.3.5. EQU, Equivalence -----	16
2.3.6. BOP, Beginning of program -----	16
2.3.7. PAT, Punch availability table -----	16
2.4. 800X instructions -----	17
3. ISOPAR processing instructions -----	17
3.1. Assembly on the 650 -----	17
3.1.1. Input card arrangement -----	17
3.1.2. Operation of the 650 console -----	18
3.1.3. Programmed stops -----	18
3.1.4. Other stops -----	18
3.1.5. ISOPAR output -----	19

	Page
3.2. Reproducing input into output cards_____	20
3.3. Listing the code_____	20
3.3.1. List 1, logical order_____	20
3.3.2. List 2, by D-address_____	21
3.3.3. List 3, by location_____	21
4. Relation of ISOPAR to SOAP II_____	22
4.1. How to use ISOPAR, if already familiar with SOAP II_____	22
4.1.1. Necessary changes in programming methods_____	22
4.1.2. Permissible changes in programming methods_____	23
4.1.3. Some comments in ISOPAR which also apply to SOAP II_____	24
4.2. Improvements in optimization_____	25
4.3. Available drum space for the ISOPAR program_____	26
4.3.1. Use of symbol table_____	27
4.4. Improvements in the 407 control panel_____	28
5. Analysis of the ISOPAR program_____	28
5.1. The optimizing procedure_____	29
5.1.1. Circumstances under which ISOPAR abandons normal processing_____	29
5.1.2. The forward search_____	30
5.1.2.1. Abandon search (QUITT routine)_____	30
5.1.2.2. Initiate backward processing (BACKW routine)____	30
5.1.2.3. Continue the search_____	31
5.1.2.4. Table of types of addresses_____	31
5.1.3. Some methods of backward processing_____	32
5.1.3.1. Sequence in which addresses are processed_____	33
5.1.3.2. Definition of "fixed address"_____	34
5.1.3.3. Optimizing addends and subtrahends_____	34
5.1.3.4. An example of backward processing_____	35
5.2. Memory allocation_____	36
5.2.1. Input region_____	36
5.2.2. Output region_____	38
5.2.3. Availability table_____	38
5.2.4. Storage region_____	39
5.2.5. Symbol table_____	39
5.2.6. Equivalence table_____	40
5.2.7. Optimizing addends and tags_____	40
5.2.8. Region table_____	41
5.3. Description of the program_____	41
5.3.1. Right-justified temporaries_____	42
5.3.2. Subroutines_____	44
6. Desirable changes in ISOPAR_____	48
6.1. Changes to improve optimization_____	48
6.2. Changes to improve usability_____	49
6.3. Changes to speed assembly and/or make more drum space available_____	50

## Illustrations

	Page
Figure 1. Samples of ISOPAR input program cards_____	52
Figure 2. Samples of ISOPAR input program cards, continued_____	53
Figure 3. Type 533 ISOPAR control panel diagram_____	54
Figure 4. Type 407 ISOPAR control panel diagram_____	55

## Tables

Lists of ISOPAR program, by logical order, D-address, and location_____following	55
---	----





ISOPAR, A NEW AND IMPROVED SYMBOLIC OPTIMIZING  
ASSEMBLY ROUTINE FOR THE IBM 650 \*

By

H. Herbert Howe

1. Introduction

1.1. What an Optimizing Assembly Routine Does

The purpose of an assembly routine is to relieve the programmer of some of the problems of assigning storage locations to instructions, data, or "temporaries." When he wishes to refer to a storage location, he writes a symbol, which may be mnemonic, such as SINE; the assembly routine assigns a location to that symbol, and will use the same location whenever that symbol appears again. If it is inconvenient to use a mnemonic symbol, the programmer may select a symbol at random, which is used in the same way.

In the case of the IBM 650, an important feature of any assembly routine is that it should assign locations in such a way as to optimize the program as far as is feasible.

It should be clearly understood that three distinct codes are involved: (1) ISOPAR, which is the code actually being performed. (2) The input code, also called the "symbolic code," which is read and transformed one card or a few cards at a time. (3) The output code, or "object code," which is punched while the input code is being read. The object code is the one which will later be used to make the actual computations which are desired.

1.2. Equipment Needed with ISOPAR

ISOPAR follows its parent SOAP II in that it requires only a basic 650 plus alphabetical device, but it will assemble programs which use other optional features, such as indexing registers, floating point, tapes, printer, disk storage, etc. If the alphabetic device will accept special characters, the programmer has more latitude, but that

---

\*This computer procedure is published as an NBS Technical Note because it may be of general interest and applicability. Its distribution carries no assurance that it is free from error, but only that the author has used it successfully.

feature is not essential. Other special devices are not used in the assembly, even if present. (See 6.3(c).)

### 1.3. Shortcomings of Previous Assembly Routines

IBM prepared a Symbolic Optimal Assembly Program, commonly known as SOAP, and later a modification called SOAP II. The present assembly routine is modified from SOAP II, but corrects two serious shortcomings in it, as well as several minor ones. On the other hand, ISOPAR still includes a number of known shortcomings, as described in 6. The two serious shortcomings of SOAP II will now be discussed.

#### 1.3.1. Brevity of Remarks

The first shortcoming of SOAP II is largely a matter of control panels, and could have been remedied without much change in the code itself. SOAP II is inadequate in that only ten spaces are allowed for explaining a word of the code; and if the machine includes only the optional Alphabetic feature, but not the Special Character feature, these 10 columns of explanation can include no punctuation. The remarks are often so abbreviated that they suggest meaning only to the person who wrote them, and perhaps not to him after a little time has elapsed. ISOPAR allows 38 card columns for remarks, and they may include any symbols which the 407 will print.

This is accomplished by not trying to carry the remarks from input to output through the 650. Instead, a Reproducer board is permanently wired (see 3.2), and as soon as an ISOPAR code is run through the 650, the cards are run through the Reproducer to reproduce the remarks into the output cards. To simplify coding, this plan has been carried further, and all of the other information on the input cards is transferred to the output by the Reproducer; the only things punched by the 650 are the derived instruction, its location, a card number, and any punches necessary to control the 407 on the basis of defects found during assembly. Sufficient card columns for adequate remarks were obtained by giving up the quite unimportant feature that the output cards should be self-loading.

#### 1.3.2. Deficient Optimization

The second serious shortcoming of SOAP II is one whose remedy required rewriting the entire program, although SOAP II served as a valuable guide throughout. (Since the program was being rewritten, other improvements were included; see 4.) SOAP II produces a program which is rather poorly optimized; the optimization of the output of ISOPAR is much better.

The trouble with SOAP II is that it always processes the cards and addresses in regular sequence: the cards as they reach the hopper, and the addresses in the order L, D, I. The shortcomings of this method of optimization are set forth clearly in IBM's "650 Data Processing System Bulletin: Basic Operation Codes, Program Optimizing, Program Loading," No. G24-5002-0 9/58. On pages 27-28, it is explained that for some operations the time of execution cannot be predicted, and, in order to optimize, one must go ahead to a fixed address and work back. This is just what ISOPAR does.

For example, consider the pair of words:

```
0000 14 ABC
      21 SAVE 0020
```

where 0000 and 0020 are fixed addresses; that is, either absolute values, or regional values, or symbols for which a value has already been assigned when these words are reached. Assuming that its first-choice locations are available, SOAP II would assign values that would make these words read:

```
0000 14 0003 0013
0013 21 0018 0020
```

When this code is performed, the computer wastes 49 word-times between 0018 and 0020.

If operation 14 actually required exactly 10 word-times to perform (or 60, or 110), optimization could not be improved without changing 0000 or 0020. But 14 is not that kind of operation. The time which elapses from the moment it gets the divisor from memory location ABC until it stores the remainder in SAVE is large and variable. In any particular computation, there is a certain dynamic level which ought to be assigned to SAVE to make it fit with ABC; but each time the code is performed, that level will presumably be different. Except for the question of parity (a refinement which need not bother us at this point) any dynamic level is as likely to be suitable for SAVE as any other, so far as fitting it to ABC. (The blank address could be assigned any value, since in any case the second of these words will be in the program register before the division is finished.)

Now consider how these words would be optimized manually. You look ahead until you find a fixed address, and work back. In this instance, working back from 0020, the value 0017 is assigned to SAVE. This will fit ABC as well as anything else and gives the best fit with 0020. It will be seen that, on the average over many performances of the code, the two words will be performed in 49 word-times less than

if SAVE is made equal to 0018: the time interval between ABC and SAVE will be the same, on the average, and the time interval between SAVE and 0020 will always be 49 word-times less.

This is an extreme case. When we consider optimization of many different codes by SOAP II, we see that its method wastes an average of 24 1/2 word-times per division, as compared with the manual method, if we exclude from consideration those cases in which another variable-length order is reached before we get to a fixed address.

The same argument applies to other variable-length orders, such as multiply, floating operations, read, write. For floating add, the average waste would be somewhat less, because the optimizing addends used in SOAP II are such as will usually waste a few word-times but seldom an entire turn of the drum.

Summarizing, SOAP II wastes considerable time because addresses are always processed in the order in which they are reached. When a variable-length order is reached, it assigns a more or less arbitrary length to it, regardless of what the situation may be on ahead. Since, on the average, it makes little difference in computing time what address is put there, the manual method optimizes the address with relation to later addresses, so that no time is wasted when the next fixed address is reached.

ISOPAR follows the manual method. When a variable-length order is reached, it stops processing and reads in more cards until a fixed address is reached. Then it optimizes backward; then it punches forward. This takes more processing time than SOAP II, but produces a materially better optimized code. In the example cited above, ISOPAR would give, if its first-choice locations were available:

```
0000 14 0003 1512
1512 21 1517 0020
```

## 2. Programmer's Guide

It is assumed that a person attempting symbolic programming, for use with ISOPAR or any other assembly routine, is already at least somewhat familiar with machine-language programming, and no attempt is made to discuss the meanings of the operations or the addresses.

### 2.1. Coding Form and ISOPAR Input

The ISOPAR input consists of one card for each word of code, with certain additional cards. These additional cards are headings used in listing the code, and cards which serve to guide the assembly. A complete list of the card types is given in 5.2.1.

Figures 1-2 show the coding form used for the ISOPAR input. Each line shows information that might appear in one input card. Numbers at the top show the card columns. It is to be understood that cards would never be used in the sequence and with the entries here used; this is, rather, an assembled collection of different types of cards, given in the order in which they are described in the text.

### 2.1.1. Column 16, Card Status

Column 16 may be used for a letter which shows the status of the card. Such letters may be omitted if desired, since they do not affect the assembly, and only K affects the 407 listing (by controlling spacing). The following letters are used:

K: The word is a constant, not an instruction. Q: A comparison constant, or the word used to restore a variable instruction after a constant has been subtracted. (Used often with the basic machine; seldom with a machine having index registers.) C: An instruction which is performed immediately after the one preceding it in the listing, and also after some other instruction. N: An instruction which is not performed after the one preceding it in the listing, but is performed after some other instruction. R: An instruction whose logical predecessor is not in the listing at all, but is built up somehow. P: A word used to preset or modify a variable instruction. J: Similar to P, in case the word appears in the code in the sequence in which it will be performed.

These letters are used in the listing of the ISOPAR code. It might be noted, however, that that code has so many interruptions to normal sequence that the value of the letters is rather limited.

### 2.1.2. Column 17, Card Type and Other Information

Certain of the possible card types are indicated by punches in column 17, and that column also gives some other information about certain cards.

A 1 in 17 indicates a "Comments" card. These are normally heading cards for use in listing, with one at the start of each segment of the code. The comments are written in columns 18-75. The ISOPAR assembly code passes over those cards without using them.

A 2 in 17 indicates a card of a relocatable subroutine. Each actual code-word of the subroutine has such a punch; but the subroutine's type 1 cards, if any, and its REQ and RBR cards do not use 2 in 17, nor does the associated REL card. (See 2.2.)

An X-punch (also known as 11-punch) in 17 indicates a negative word. It is normally used only with constants, including those with 2 in 17. It may be used in an ALF card, but not in a card with 1 in 17.

A Y-punch (also known as 12 or R) in 17 indicates a card of the availability table (2.3.7.). It is not part of the input, but is punched as part of the output, if a PAT card is used.

### 2.1.3. Columns 24-25, Operation

For every word that is to appear in the object code, there must be a line on the coding form and a card in the input code. The first two digits of the object-code word are entered in columns 24-25 (except in case of an ALF card, 2.3.1.), and are reproduced unchanged into 5-6 of the output card. If the word is an instruction, these digits show the operation; alternatively, they may be the first two digits of a constant. If the word is an instruction, these digits are also used during optimization.

### 2.1.4. Columns 23-25, Pseudo-Operation

The input symbolic code must also include some "pseudo-operations." A pseudo-operation is indicated by a 3-letter symbol in 23-25.

There are 13 permissible pseudo-operations, listed in 5.2.1. An illegal combination of letters will probably cause the assembly program to go astray. Actually, however, only the lower punches in columns 23 and 25 are used in identifying the pseudo-operations; for example, KAZ or SCI, or 279 would work just the same as BLR. A pseudo-operation is recognized by having blank 17 and non-blank 23.

Pseudo-operation ALF gives rise to a word of code, just as do cards showing actual operations. The other 12 do not. They are used, so to speak, to guide the assembly into correct channels.

Three of the pseudo-operations, BOP, PAT, and HED, are used with only columns 23-25 punched. All of the others require additional punching.

In case RBD cards are used, they must be at the start of the program, preceded perhaps by type 1 cards and a BOP card, but by nothing else. The other pseudo-operations may be used at any time, although normally all except HED also appear before the first card which produces a code-word of the object code.

### 2.1.5. Reservations

ISOPAR assigns addresses optimally, in cases in which the programmer has not specified the address. When an address is thus assigned, a note is made that that address is now "unavailable," so that it will not be reassigned.

It is always necessary, however, that certain words be in a predetermined relation to each other; e.g., the 10 words of a read band must be together. To make this possible, it is necessary at the start of a program to "reserve" certain portions of the drum, so that the assembly routine will not assign those cells to other uses.

Seven or eight of the pseudo-operations relate to reserving. Two of these are explained here, and the others are explained later.

When a pseudo-operation calls for reserving a location, it is reserved regardless of its previous status; when it is to be "unreserved," that too occurs regardless of previous status.

#### 2.1.5.1. BLR, Block Reservation

Two varieties of BLR cards are illustrated. The first has its I address blank; the second has a four-digit number for I.

The first illustrated BLR card reserves cell 0306, making it unavailable for automatic assignment by the assembly routine. The second illustrated BLR card reserves all cells from 1296 to 1305 inclusive.

#### 2.1.5.2. RBD, Reserve Band

RBD supplements BLR, and reserves large blocks of locations much more rapidly than does BLR.

The first RBD card shown in figure 1 reserves the entire band which starts with 0000, namely locations 0000-0049 inclusive. The second RBD card reserves 0600-1899 inclusive, and also 0000.

The number in the D-address must be a multiple of 50. If it is not, no reservation occurs.

The number in the I-address, if not blank, is normally congruent to 49 (modulo 50). If it is not, reservation extends to the end of the band in which that location lies. Should the I-address be smaller than the D-address, it reserves only one band.

RBD first reserves the initial location of each band, and then reads the next card to see if it is also an RBD card. At the end of the last RBD card, the reservations in the locations  $= 0 \pmod{50}$  are extended to the following 49 locations. After that, it also reserves 0000, since that is nearly always desirable. To work correctly, all RBD cards must precede all the rest of the program except possibly type 1 cards and a BOP card.

#### 2.1.6. Columns 18-22, 26-30, 32-36, Addresses

As in all 650 coding, three addresses must be specified for each word: L, the location into which the word is to be placed; D, the data-address in the word; and I, the instruction-address in the word.

In the input code, each of these addresses consists of five characters, and may consist of any combination of letters, digits, blanks, and special characters that is acceptable to the alphabetic input of the 650. Addresses are of four types, as explained later.

It has been found expedient to restrict the generality of the characters in an address. If, for example, an address consists of two consecutive non-blanks and three blanks, it may be hard to tell in a 407 listing which positions are non-blank, and errors have occurred from this source. It is better, therefore, for the programmer to adopt the rule that every address be either left-justified (first position punched) or right-justified (right position punched); or, of course, it may be both left- and right-justified.

The following conventions in writing addresses have been found aids to accurate key-punching. They are illustrated in figures 1-2.

Letters used in addresses are written as capital letters.

An address with fewer than 5 non-blank characters should be written crowded against the left or the right margin of the space on the form, to show left- or right-justification, respectively.

A capital O is written with a bar over it; a zero with a slash through it. The latter may be omitted if the zero is with a group of other digits.

Digit 1 is indicated by a single line; letter I has horizontal bars at the top and bottom.

A blank character within an address is indicated by a small b. Should the programmer desire to have a symbol that is blank at both ends, it should be written with b's at one end to clarify the punching requirements.



### 2.1.6.1. Absolute Addresses

If the first character of an address is blank and the other four are digits, it is an "absolute address." Such an address is reproduced into the corresponding output card unchanged, unless it is tagged for indexing. If it is a true address, it must of course be a valid one (e.g. for a basic 650, it must be 0000-1999, or 8000-8003). It may also, however, be part of a constant.

ISOPAR reserves an absolute drum address if it is L, since such an address always signifies a location that is being used. (To make the reservation meaningful, the word would have to appear near the start of the code. This is feasible, for example, with constants for which L is absolute.) Absolute D and I addresses are not reserved, (except in relocatable subroutines, 2.2), because such addresses are often parts of constants, or are not true addresses as in operations 80 or 30; and it would reduce available locations to reserve them.

### 2.1.6.2. Regional Addresses

If the first character of an address is a letter and the other four are digits, it is a "regional address." Regional addresses are used when the programmer knows that a certain group of words must be kept together in a certain sequence (e.g., a table of functions, or the 10 input words), but does not yet want to decide just where to put them. Later, before assembling the program, he will prepare a single REG card to define the region.

Any drum location may be described by a regional address referred to any region. If, for example, the region P is defined by saying that P0001 = 0177, then P0002 = 0178, P0003 = 0179, etc. Going the other direction, that same definition also implies that P0000 = 0176, P9999 = 0175, P9998 = 0174, etc.

#### 2.1.6.2.1. REG, Regional Designator

For each region used in the program, there must be an REG card defining the region. It must appear before the first regional address of that region, and it is normally put near the start of the code.

The two varieties of REG card are shown in figure 1. Although columns 26-30 look like a regional address, the programmer must be careful to realize that they are not.

The first illustrated REG card specifies that the regional address P0001 is equivalent to 0177. It also causes location 0177 to be reserved.

The second REG card specifies that R0001 is equivalent to 0101, and it also reserves all locations from 0101 to 0110 inclusive.

Since it is rare for one to want to use a region consisting of only one word, the first type of REG card is normally used in conjunction with an RBD card. Suppose, for example, region A is to extend from 0800 to 1787, inclusive. One could use a card REG A0800 1787, to specify that A0001 = 0800, and to reserve from 0800 to 1787. This card, however, takes an annoyingly long time to assemble. Assembly may be much hastened by using two cards:

```
      RBD   0800 1799
      REG  A0800
```

This also reserves 1788-1799, which are not needed; if it will crowd the drum too much to leave them reserved, they can be unreserved with a BIA card.

The four digits in the D ADDR column of an REG card can be any number from 0001 to 9999 inclusive, although many of them would probably not be useful. The number 0000 cannot be used.

### 2.1.6.3. Blank Addresses

Addresses are normally left blank when the D or I address of one word is to be equal to the L of the next, and the programmer does not care what the address is. More generally, words for which L, D, and I are all given (e.g., constants) may intervene; also, pseudo-operations and type 1 cards may intervene. The following description will help explain the results which ensue when blanks are incorrectly used.

During forward processing, a blank D or I is filled optimally; and if both are blank, I is made equal to D. A blank L is made equal to the D or I that was last processed forward.

During backward processing, blank L is filled optimally, and blank D or I is made equal to the blank L that was last processed backwards.

Although a constant may follow a word with blank I without error in assembly, such an arrangement might impair optimization. If a constant is encountered during a forward search for a fixed address, the search will be abandoned. Usual practice is to put the constants at the end of the segment in which they are encountered, since the type 1 card at the start of the next segment will in any case cause the search to be abandoned.

When an equivalent is assigned to a blank address, the equivalent is reserved.

#### 2.1.6.4. Symbolic Addresses

Any address that is not absolute, regional, or blank is a symbolic address. A symbolic address is assigned a drum equivalent when it is first processed; thereafter, the same equivalent is used, unless it is redefined (see EQU, SYN) or cleared out of the symbol table (see HED).

When an equivalent is assigned to a symbolic address, three things happen: (1) That location is reserved to prevent conflicting use. (2) The symbol is stored in the symbol table. (3) The equivalent of the symbol is stored at a corresponding place in the equivalence table.

By use of SYN or EQU, it is possible to preassign or reassign the equivalent of a symbol.

#### 2.1.7. Columns 31 and 37, Indexing Tags

When a program is being prepared for a 650 equipped with indexing registers, it is not necessary to add the multiple of 2000 or 200 to the absolute address; and for best optimization, you should not do so. A "tag" is put in column 31 or 37 indicating which index register is to be used with a particular address. Permissible tags are 1,2,3, respectively, or A,B,C, respectively, or even J,K,L. The assembly uses the digit-punch only; or, if the column is blank, it uses zero.

The only types of address that could usefully be indexed are absolute or regional. Since indexing is for the purpose of access in turn to locations having a definite relation to each other, there are no circumstances under which it would be useful to index a blank or symbolic address, and ISOPAR ordinarily does not do so, even if a tag is provided in the input code.

ISOPAR decides whether the address is drum (add 2000, 4000, or 6000 for indexing) or core (add 200, 400, or 600) solely on the basis of whether the given address is less or more than  $1999\frac{1}{2}$ . No check is made on whether the unindexed address might erroneously be in the ranges 2000-8999 or 9060-9999.

In the tagged example shown in figure 1, if region P is as defined by the REG card above it: P0001 = 0177; P0000 = 0176; tag A causes addition of 2000, and the D address of indexed word comes out as 2176.

#### 2.1.8. Columns 33-75, Remarks

Every card may have remarks punched in columns 33-75, explaining the purpose of the card. These remarks are not used in assembly, but show up if the cards are interpreted or listed. The remarks may be as extensive, within these limits, as suits the fancy of the programmer.

The dotted vertical line in the coding form shows where the remarks must end if they are written on an elite typewriter. In figures 1-2, the remarks overrun the line; they are not actually being punched in cards, but the space is used only to describe the card.

## 2.2. Relocatable Library Subroutines

A relocatable subroutine consists of a number of type-2 cards, and one or more REQ cards. At times, it also includes an RBR card and one or more type-1 cards.

The type-2 cards are written in absolute language, and are usually optimized better than can be done by any optimizing routine. This is warranted, as a rule, because the same subroutine will be used many times.

In all, three pseudo-operations pertain to relocatable subroutines.

The cards for relocatable subroutines are normally put near the beginning of the input deck, preceding all cards for which addresses are assigned optimally. This is necessary so that the locations to which addresses are relocated will not have been assigned by ISOPAR to other purposes before they are reserved during relocation. It would be possible to use a BLR card to reserve the space for the subroutine, but that is an unnecessary complication.

### 2.2.1. Format of Relocatable Cards

Each card is identified by a 2 in column 17. It may also have an X in 17, if the output word is to be negative.

All addresses must be absolute, and may be either drum or core.

Normally, drum and core addresses would be relocated by different amounts. Any relocatable address less than 2000 is interpreted as drum; any relocatable address exceeding 1999 is interpreted as core.

If an address is not to be relocated (e.g. the D address of operation 30 or 50, or the D or I "address" of a constant), the fact is indicated by putting some non-blank character in the left-hand position of the address. Most commonly, the letter "F" is used, signifying "fixed."

Such an address (see figure 2) resembles in form a regional address, but it is quite different. In fact, F0002 may have three quite different interpretations according to the type of card.

In an ordinary card, it signifies the second word of region F; in an REG card, it signifies that thereafter regional address F0001 = 0002; in a type 2 card, it signifies that the address is 0002 and that it is not to be relocated. In this last use, the first character may be a digit, a letter, or a special character, all of which produce exactly the same result. These three uses of F0002 are shown in figure 2.

A D or I address may be tagged for indexing, as in normal cards. An indexed drum address could not be written as, say, 2030, because it would then be relocated as a core address, not drum.

If L, D, or I is a relocated drum address, that location will be reserved. Hence, it is not necessary to reserve locations for a relocatable subroutine, provided it is assembled before the program starts assigning locations optimally.

Subroutines prepared for SOAP II may be used with ISOPAR by reproducing the cards, provided they meet the conditions mentioned in 4.1.1. In reproducing, columns 41 and 42 are combined into 17, and columns 43-72 are reproduced into 18-47. The resulting subroutine will have some superfluous cards, since in SOAP II it is necessary to reserve specifically all "temporaries."

### 2.2.2. REL, Relocation Indicator

In this pseudo-operation, columns 27-30 show the amount that is to be added to each drum address, whether L, D, or I: columns 33-36 show the amount to be added to each core address. For example, the first REL card of figure 2 would add 1200 to each drum address, and 0010 to each core address. If either of these fields is blank, it is interpreted as zero, as in the second illustrated REL card. These relocation amounts must be positive.

An REL card applies to all type-2 cards which follow it until another REL card is reached. Normally, the REL card will be placed immediately before the subroutine to which it applies. In any case, every subroutine must be preceded by an REL card.

If a relocated drum address exceeds 1999, or a relocated core address exceeds 9059, it will be left blank in the output. No check is made, however, on whether a relocated core address is less than 9000.

### 2.2.3. REQ, Relocatable Equivalence

Every relocatable subroutine must include one or more REQ cards; they do not have a 2 in 17. REQ is similar to EQU (2.3.5), but differs from it in two respects: (1) I must be an absolute address; (2) The I-address is modified by adding to it the amount indicated by the last REL card.

For example, the first REL card shown in figure 2 causes all drum locations to be relocated by 1200. If the entry to the subroutine is 0000 in the unrelocated subroutine, it must be 1200 after relocation. This is accomplished by the illustrated REQ card.

Note that the REQ cards are part of the standard subroutine. On the other hand, the REL card is prepared by the person using the subroutine on the particular job. REL must precede the entire subroutine, including the REQ cards.

#### 2.2.4. RBR, Relocatable Block Reservation

This is like BLR, except that the reserved block is relocated by the amount indicated by the preceding REL card. This pseudo-operation was retained from SOAP II, where it had a use because relocated D and I addresses were not reserved. It is probably useless in ISOPAR.

### 2.3. Other Pseudo-Operations

#### 2.3.1. ALF, Alphabetic Word

This is the only pseudo-operation which gives rise to a word of code. It is used to facilitate entering information which is to be punched alphabetically by the object code.

The quantity whose alphabetic equivalent is to go into the object code is entered under D ADDR. Under any ordinary circumstances, it will be necessary to specify the location in 18-22. An ALF card is ordinarily a constant, and is so designated in column 16.

The first ALF card in figure 2 will cause the number 00 61 87 00 00 to be put into location 0013, and the latter is reserved because it is an absolute L. The second ALF card will cause 00 00 00 00 00 to be put into the location whose symbolic address is PQ, which must already have been defined.

An ALF card may be negative. It is sometimes necessary to make an alphabetic word negative when printing with an on-line 407, the sign being used to control printing. Also, for punched output, it might be desired to have the sign punch in some non-alphabetic column.

#### 2.3.2. BLA, Block Availability

This pseudo-operation causes a block of the drum to be made available, regardless of whether it was previously available or unavailable. Its format is identical with that of BLR.

The usual use of BLA is in connection with RBD. Suppose, for example, it is desired to reserve 0800-1698. This could be done with one card, BLR 0800 1698, but the operation will be much faster if two cards are used, namely

RBD 0800 1699  
BLA 1699

Unless the drum is to be tightly packed, one would omit the second card, and let 1699 stay reserved.

A BLA card is not needed at the start of the assembly, since the entire drum is made available during initialization.

### 2.3.3. HED, Symbol-Table Clearer

This pseudo-operation is used to clear out of the symbol table all of the symbols which are used in just one segment of the program. This serves a triple purpose: (1) It is much easier to use a mnemonic symbol such as LOOP if it can be erased from the symbol table at the start of each segment of code. (2) It reduces assembly time by curtailing the search. (3) In some cases, it may be necessary to erase some symbols in order to have room in the symbol table.

Symbols are divided into two categories: "Long" symbols, which have a non-blank character in the right-hand position; and "short" symbols, which have the right-hand position blank. Whenever a HED card is read, all short symbols are deleted from the symbol table, but long symbols are left unchanged.

It will be noted that a "long" symbol might consist of but one letter or digit, provided it is right-justified.

It is customary to use a HED card immediately after each type 1 card (2.1.2), unless there is a specific reason for not doing so.

### 2.3.4. SYN, Synonym

This pseudo-operation causes the symbol written in the D ADDR position to be assigned the equivalent of the I ADDR. The latter may be absolute, regional, or symbolic; if regional or symbolic, it must previously have been defined.

Common uses of this pseudo-operation are: (1) When two different symbols are used in writing the code, and it is later decided that they ought to be the same. Use of SYN makes it unnecessary to go through and change one each time it is used. The SYN card must, for this use, appear after one of the symbols has been defined, but before the second

is used. (2) A symbol may be used for mnemonic reasons, but it is necessary to relate it to other addresses; this is done by a SYN card in which I is absolute or regional. (3) Occasionally, as in ISOPAR itself, symbolic temporaries which would otherwise have different values are given the same absolute value to conserve drum space.

If a symbol has been previously defined, it can be redefined with a SYN card, but this feature is seldom useful.

SYN works as follows: The I address is interpreted to give its absolute equivalent. The symbol in the D address is then made equal to that value. The absolute value of the I address is then reserved if (as is usually the case) it is a drum address; if not, the reserving procedure is skipped

The SYN card of figure 2 will cause right-justified X to have the value 0100, and 0100 is then reserved.

#### 2.3.5. EQU, Equivalence

EQU produces exactly the same result as does SYN, which was just described. The reason for having two symbols is to minimize the conflict with SOAP II, where the two symbols worked differently as regards reserving. In practice, it appears that there is never any objection to reserving, although usually the location will already have been reserved. If in some rare case, the location must be left unreserved, the EQU or SYN card should be followed by a BIA card.

For example, the EQU card of figure 2 will cause the symbol ALPHA to be given the value previously determined for a left-justified BETA. This location will then be reserved, if BETA is less than 2000.

#### 2.3.6. BOP, Beginning of Program

This pseudo-operation makes it possible to assemble two or more programs with a single reading of the ISOPAR code. A BOP card is placed between each pair of programs. In reproducing from input to output, note that, as its name implies, the BOP card is to be considered as belonging to the second code.

A BOP card at the start of the first program would be redundant, since the same presetting steps occur initially without a BOP card.

#### 2.3.7. PAT, Punch Availability Table

The availability table, described in 5.2.3, is a 200-word table used by ISOPAR to remember which drum locations are available. The pseudo-operation PAT could be used at any time during assembly to cause



a punch-out of the table, but in practice it is not likely to be wanted except at the end of the assembly.

The output consists of 50 cards, each showing the 4 availability words of one dynamic level. Each card also contains 4 words to facilitate identification of the 4 availability words. The output has Y in column 17 (see 2.1.2), and may be listed on the same 407 control panel as is used for listing the ISOPAR input or output.

For example, the 13th card of the table shows the availability of all locations whose addresses are  $\equiv 12 \pmod{50}$ . The first 10 columns are punched 00 0012 0462; the next 10 columns show the availability of locations 0012, 0062, 0112, ..., 0462, respectively, where a 1 means "available" and a 0 means "unavailable." Similarly, card columns 21-30 are punched 00 0512 0962, and columns 31-40 show the availability of 0512 (50) 0962. The rest of that level is similarly shown by the rest of the card.

## 2.4. 800X Instructions

Sometimes a card is inserted in which the location is an address such as 8002. Such a card will not stop the machine, but it is not used in optimizing the program.

## 3. ISOPAR Processing Instructions

This section discusses the actual technique of processing a symbolic code, once it has been written and punched into cards.

### 3.1. Assembly on the 650

#### 3.1.1. Input Card Arrangement

ISOPAR deck: This is a 7 per card condensed deck. The cards are identified by serial numbers in columns 4-6, from 001 through 189.

Input deck which is to be assembled: Usually, but not necessarily, all of the pseudo-operations except HED are put at the start. These are followed by standard subroutines, and then the main code. Sometimes the order of the main code may be altered from the logical order, to improve optimization, for either or both of two reasons: If the parts done most frequently appear first, certain temporaries in the most-used part will be assigned locations to fit those parts, instead of to fit other places where they are used less often. Occasionally, such inversion is useful to give the most-used parts first choice of available locations.

Other input programs, if any, provided each of the latter is preceded by a BOP card.  
Three blank cards, if desired, to avoid need for using End-of-File key.

### 3.1.2. Operation of the 650 Console

Storage Entry Switches: 70 1952 9xxx.  
Control Switches: STOP RUN RUN PROGRAM STOP STOP, respectively.  
COMPUTER RESET  
PROGRAM START.

At the end of the assembly, it stops while trying to do operation 70.

If you wish to punch out the availability table, but have not included a PAT card, send control to 0010.

The starting point for performing the code is 0100, but transfer to that point is automatic.

Figure 3 shows the control panel to be used in the 533.

### 3.1.3. Programmed Stops

ISOPAR includes a number of programmed stops which would indicate defects in analyzing the different problems to be encountered. The only stops which are likely to occur are:

0111: Symbol table full. PROGRAM START will continue assembly, leaving a blank where a symbol has no equivalent. Each time an undefined symbol appears, the machine will stop again, until such time as a HED card clears part of the symbol table.

0222: Drum packed; i.e., no locations are available for blanks or new symbols. PROGRAM START will continue assembly, leaving blank any addresses which cannot be filled.

### 3.1.4. Other Stops

The most common stop occurs when a blank card is inadvertently put into the input deck. The minimum permissible punching is either a 1 in 17, with the other columns blank; or digits in 24-25, with the other columns blank.

If ISOPAR tries to process a blank card, the computer stops with the two middle digits of the distributor blank. The safest thing to do is to start over.

If an MDF operation (see 5.1.1.(b)) has blank D, the machine stops with 00 0404 9998 in the program register.

### 3.1.5. ISOPAR Output

The output of the assembly routine consists of the assembled "object code," at the rate of one word per card. The format is as follows:

- 1-4 Location.
- 5-14 Code word; X overpunched in 14 if negative.
- 15 Control X.
- 76 Possibly a number to indicate a defect in the input code which made complete assembly impossible, as follows:
  - 3: An EQU or SYN card with blank or undefined I.
  - 7: L-address missing.
  - 8: D-address missing.
  - 9: I-address missing.

The following are some of the causes of missing addresses: Availability table full (i.e., no address available as equivalent to new symbol or blank address); symbol table is full, and there is no place to store the equivalent of a new symbol (remedy: use more HED cards); an absolute L address with an impossible value (e.g., 3168).

- 77-80 Card number. Only even numbers are used, to permit insertion of corrections.

There is a one-to-one correspondence between input cards and output cards, except for the availability table, if any. There must, therefore, be an output card for each input card that is not a code word, as well as for those that are. To permit the output code to be read into the 650, these extra cards must be readable by it. To do this without damaging the code, it is provided that each such card have 0000 01 0000 0000 in 1-14, with an identifying X in 9.

This puts a Stop order into 0000. It is well-known that it is undesirable to have a word of the code in 0000, as a check in case the program accidentally goes to a zero word. It is necessary to reserve 0000 before assembling the code, so that it will not be used elsewhere in the code; if there is an RBD card, it automatically reserves 0000. If, perchance, the code is permitted to use 0000, the X-9 cards must be sorted out before the code is used.

### 3.2. Reproducing Input Into Output Cards

It is customary, after the 650 run is completed, to reproduce columns 16-75 from the input cards to the output cards, so that one listing may show both input and output. A permanently wired Reproducer board for this purpose is kept on hand.

After those columns are reproduced, either the input cards or the output cards may be used to correct the symbolic code for later re-assembly.

### 3.3. Listing the Code

The input or output code maybe listed on a 407 with the control panel illustrated in figure 4. The resulting lists are illustrated by the 1/card lists of the ISOPAR code.

The output is often listed three times; between lists, the cards are sorted and the Alteration Switches are changed. Switch 1 is optional, N for double spaced and T for single spaced.

#### 3.3.1. List 1, Logical Order

This set-up is also used to list the input code.

The cards are listed in logical order; in the output code, they are in sequence by columns 77-80. Alteration switches 2-6 are on N.

A type 1 card, signifying a heading to a new segment of the code, is preceded by a wide space, caused by a program change.

An extra space is produced whenever L of one word is not equal to I of the preceding word, in the symbolic code. An exception is made when both cards have K in 16. Hence, in following an assembled code, you can be sure that the words run in sequence so long as there is no extra space.

Symbolic addresses which are left-justified are printed slightly to the left of those which are not. This makes it easier to determine from a listing which card columns are punched.

On a store operation, both the symbolic and the assembled D-addresses are printed out in special columns, under control of a 2 in column 24. These make it easy to see when something is stored, and where.

Sometimes an emitted legend prints near the right margin, as described in the following paragraphs. BYPASS and BLANK print under control of punches in column 76 (3.1.5), and appear only in the output code. NOTE prints under control of punching in columns 18-36, and appears in the input code, or in the output code if the input code has been reproduced into the output cards. (See 3.2.)

BYPASS means that a SYN or an EQU card could not be processed because its I-address had not been properly defined.

BLANK means that L, D, or I is left blank because of one of many possible defects in the symbolic code.

NOTE signifies any one of several conditions in the symbolic code, which sometimes mean that an error was made in writing the code. Such signals should be investigated. Subject to the exceptions in the next paragraph, this word prints if any one of the following conditions exists: (a) The preceding card had both blank D and blank I. (b) Preceding card had blank I, and this card has non-blank L. (c) Preceding card had non-blank D and I, and this card has blank L.

Even if one of those conditions does exist, NOTE does not print if any one of the following conditions exists: (a) Run-out, and no card is printing. (b) Card has 1 in column 17. (c) Card has blank column 25. (d) Card is punched in column 23. (e) Preceding card was punched in 23. (f) Preceding card had blank 24.

### 3.3.2. List 2, By D-Address

Sort the cards on 7-10, and remove X-9 cards. Set Alteration Switches 2-6 on T.

The cards are listed in sequence by D-address, with an extra space whenever the D-address changes. This list is used when it is necessary to examine the uses made of a particular temporary location. Some of the cards for which the D-address is not a true address are omitted from the listing; namely, cards with K in 16, and cards with operations 00,30,01,31,05,35,06,36. When a card is so omitted, the spacing, including the extra space for change in 7-10, is handled as if the card did not exist.

### 3.3.3. List 3, By Location

For this list, sort the cards on 1-4. Set Alteration Switches 2-4 on T, and Switches 5-6 on N.

This lists all cards, in sequence by location, uniformly single or double spaced. It is used for studying what was initially in each location. By comparing lists 2 and 3, it is possible to study all uses made of any location, except instances where it is reached by modifying an address (with index registers, or otherwise).

#### 4. Relation of ISOPAR to SOAP II

##### 4.1. How to Use ISOPAR, If Already Familiar with SOAP II

In most respects, coding for ISOPAR is done exactly as for SOAP II, and a SOAP II symbolic code could be reproduced into different columns for use with ISOPAR. The exceptions fall into two categories: First, changes in coding procedure which must be made in order for the symbolic code to work; second, changes which are permissible, and knowledge of which will facilitate coding.

To reduce programming conflicts with SOAP II, it is provided that any pseudo-operation used in SOAP II will have meaning, although in seven cases the meaning is somewhat different from the SOAP II meaning. In addition, ISOPAR uses one new pseudo-operation.

##### 4.1.1. Necessary Changes in Programming Methods

A person familiar with SOAP II code-writing must take the following differences into account to write an ISOPAR code:

- (a) All operations must be numeric.
- (b) Symbolic addresses are not allowed in type 2 cards (relocatable subroutines). They are, of course, used in REQ cards.
- (c) Minus signs must be X-punches. (SOAP II permits any punch.) In ISOPAR, the sign appears in the same card column as does the card type.
- (d) EQU and SYN produce identical effects: They reserve the location in question if it is a drum location, but do not try to reserve otherwise.
- (e) In type 2 cards, any non-blank character as the first character of an address makes the address fixed. An address is identified as core or drum solely by its magnitude before relocation.
- (f) Although HED has a quite different meaning, a SOAP II code with HED cards will work with ISOPAR unless a symbol headed in one segment is referred to in another segment.

(g) On a long code, it will probably be essential to use HED cards and "short" symbols, lest the symbol table overflow. (With SOAP II, HED serves only to prevent duplication of symbols.)

(h) Location 0000 must be reserved, unless the X-9 cards are to be sorted out before the code is used. This is no hardship, because 0000 should never be used in the code anyway. (If RBD is used with ISOPAR, it automatically reserves 0000.)

(i) A card such as REG A0000, where 0001 of the region is to be location 0000, is inadmissible.

(j) ISOPAR does not now provide for loading an availability table back onto the drum. This feature was in the program for two years, but no use for it was found. (With SOAP II, some users make up availability tables and load them initially as a quick method of reserving large blocks of memory; but with ISOPAR, pseudo-operation RBD accomplishes the same thing more conveniently and expeditiously.)

#### 4.1.2. Permissible Changes in Programming Methods

In addition to the changes listed in the preceding section, those familiar with SOAP II should note the following differences between SOAP II and ISOPAR, some of which will materially simplify programming.

(a) A new pseudo-operation, RBD, greatly shortens the time required to reserve large blocks of memory. It is explained in 2.1.5.2.

(b) BLR, REG, RBR, or BIA may have blank I-address, if only one location is to be reserved or unreserved.

(c) SYN may have a non-drum address in its I-position. With SOAP II a non-drum I causes trouble; with ISOPAR, it merely omits reserving. In ISOPAR, EQU and SYN are identical.

(d) The function of HED has been changed. In ISOPAR, it clears out of the symbol table all symbols which are not right-justified. HED cards must be used in a long code, lest the symbol table become full; they should be used rather frequently, for the reasons given in 2.3.3. Be sure that the right-hand character in any symbolic address is blank, unless the symbol is actually used in more than one segment of the code.

(e) Comments and remarks may be longer than with SOAP II. They may include any characters which the 407 will print, even those not acceptable to the alphabetic input of the 650.

(f) An address may consist of any combination of 5 characters acceptable to the alphabetic input of the 650, as explained in 2.1.6. The following examples illustrate the differences between SOAP II and ISOPAR in this respect:

<u>Address</u>	<u>SOAP II Interpretation</u>	<u>ISOPAR Interpretation</u>
bbbbb	Blank	Blank
COOOL	Regional	Regional
COOOo	Symbolic	Symbolic
b1234	Absolute	Absolute
b123b	Stops machine	Symbolic
bABCD	Absolute, namely, 1234	Symbolic
bABCT	Stops machine	Symbolic
bbbb1	Stops machine	Symbolic
lbbbb	Symbolic	Symbolic

(g) There is no need in ISOPAR to write out cards having L in the 800X series, and such cards do not affect optimization.

(h) An absolute L address is reserved. If constants or other words with absolute locations are put at the start of the code, it is unnecessary to reserve their locations separately.

(i) When a type 2 card is processed, any relocated address is reserved, whether L, D, or I. (SOAP II reserves only L.) This change probably renders RBR obsolete.

#### 4.1.3. Some Comments on ISOPAR which Also Apply to SOAP II

There are a few places in which ISOPAR follows SOAP II, but the SOAP II manual is obscure or even incorrect. The following remarks apply to both of these assembly routines.

A word with blank D-address or I-address is normally followed by a word with blank L, and the assembly routines put the same absolute address into the two places. It is not essential, however, that the words be consecutive: They may, without error, be separated by type 1 cards, by pseudo-operations, or by code words in which L, D, and I are all non-blank. For ISOPAR, however, better optimization may occur if constants are put at the end of a segment rather than immediately after the references to them, because a constant encountered during a forward search will initiate the QUITT routine (see 5.1).

On pseudo-operations BLR, BLA, RBR, and SYN, a location is reserved or unreserved regardless of its previous status.



With an REG card, two distinct steps are involved. E.g., with REG A0175 0225, first 0175 is recorded as the equivalent of the regional address A0001, without reference to the size of the region. Then 0175 through 0225 are reserved, just as if it were a BLR card. This makes it clear why regional addresses have significance whether or not they are within the region originally reserved by the REG card.

A regional address may be made negative, by using complements; e.g., A9936 is an address 65 smaller than A0001.

The meaning of a regional address can be changed. This is done in the SOAP II manual: on page 87, REG D0923 0923 specifies that D0001 = 0923. On page 89, D0953 0953 means that thereafter D0001 will equal 0953 instead. It is necessary that the proper reservations be made initially, as is done on page 65.

The first character of a regional address must be a letter. An address whose first character is a digit or a special character (with a 650 designed to read special characters) is interpreted as symbolic.

An REG card in which the first character of the D-address is blank, numerical, or special character, will not define a region; but it will, nevertheless, reserve the specified interval. E.g., the two cards

```
BLR  0030 0070
REG  0030 0070
```

do exactly the same thing; namely, reserve from 0030 to 0070, inclusive. BLR could be abolished entirely; but to do so would not shorten ISOPAR by even one word.

#### 4.2. Improvements in Optimization

There are a number of features in which ISOPAR optimizes a program better than does SOAP II:

(a) The main improvement is in discontinuing forward processing when a variable-length instruction is reached, and searching for a fixed address from which to optimize backward.

(b) A defect in optimization of indexed operations has been remedied. E.g., in SOAP II the symbolic word

```
0200      69      ABC      0031 A
```

is assembled with ABC = 0003, if the first choice is available. Since, however, one word-time is spent in interpreting the indexed I-address,

before it starts to perform the instruction, ABC should be  $0004 \pmod{50}$ , and that is the value which ISOPAR supplies for it. This saves 49 word-times in the performance of such very rare instructions.

(c) When an add or subtract instruction has a D-address of 8001, the time required is, on the average, one word-time less because the word is already in the distributor. ISOPAR optimizes to utilize this saving.

(d) An indexing operation (50, 51, 80, 81, etc.) takes an extra word-time when a complement cycle is required. SOAP II allows an extra word-time under all conditions; ISOPAR saves it for those cases for which the complement cycle never occurs: I.e., operations 80, 82, 88, when the D-address is 0000-1999.

#### 4.3. Available Drum Space for ISOPAR Program

SOAP II uses 1964 locations. The remaining 36 were not enough to meet the requirements of the extra steps involved in ISOPAR.

A considerable number of locations were made available by the innovation mentioned in 3.2: transferring input to output by Reproducer, not through the 650. This saves not only the transferring instructions, but also other words from the fact that input and output did not have to be packed so tightly.

Additional words were saved by more efficient writing of the code. For example: subroutines 4,5,6,8,9 of SOAP II were combined into one subroutine. A more efficient method of getting into subroutine 7 was used. The exits from various subroutines were combined into subroutine 10.

To make additional space, two features of SOAP II were dropped:

(a) ISOPAR does not provide for symbolic addresses in relocated cards (type 2 cards). This is probably not a serious loss, although it may on rare occasions cause inconvenience.

(b) ISOPAR does not provide for symbolic operations. Since some users may regard this as a serious loss, the point will be argued briefly. Any user of the 650 must learn the numerical codes anyway, if only to interpret the signal lights on the machine, or the results of a tracing routine. The three-letter codes used in SOAP II are much less mnemonic than the variable-length letter codes originally proposed by IBM; yet the user must learn them exactly, and not err by using the wrong letters. The result is that the user must learn exactly two arbitrary names for each operation, namely, the numeric and the symbolic.

By using only numerical operation codes, the problem of learning to code is actually simpler than if one must learn both systems. This change saved considerably more than the 100 words omitted from the symbolic-operation table.

All of these changes, however, did not make enough drum space available. Consideration was given to reducing the symbol table from 400 to 300 words. It was found, however, that 300 would often be too small; for example, ISOPAR itself uses more than 300 symbols.

In order to make the necessary drum space available, a fundamental change was made in the method of using the symbol table, with a concomittant change in the operation of a HED card. These changes, explained in the next section, made it feasible to cut the symbol table still more, and it now contains only 210 locations. ISOPAR has been used successfully for two years, and no instance of insufficient space in the symbol table has occurred.

#### 4.3.1. Use of the Symbol Table

In SOAP II, the spot in the symbol table where the code first looks for a given symbol is a function of the 10-digit value of the symbol, the function being so chosen that changing any one character of the symbol will give a different location. The search for that symbol starts at that point, and proceeds upward. Ordinarily, within a short distance, either the symbol is found; or a blank place is found, which then receives the symbol. If the top of the symbol table is reached, the search continues at the bottom; if it then gets back to the starting point, the symbol table is full.

One obvious fact about symbolic addresses is that most of them are used only within a short range of the program. Only a few are used at widely separated places. In recognition of this fact, SOAP II uses the pseudo-op HED, which puts a specified character into the fifth place of any symbol whose fifth place is blank; hence, different segments of the code may be written without concern for duplication of "short" symbols, provided the different segments are "headed" differently. A symbol that is needed in more than one segment has its fifth character non-blank.

In order to obtain more space for the ISOPAR code, provision is made for clearing the symbol table from time to time of symbols that are used in only one part of the code; in this way, the symbol table can be made shorter. But when this is done, the SOAP II method of storing symbols cannot be used. Suppose, for example, the "function" of a symbol is 1756. Suppose when the symbol is stored, 1756 and 1757 are occupied; it is stored in 1758. Suppose that later 1757 is cleared out. The next time this symbol comes up, the code would find a blank at 1757, and conclude that this symbol was not in the table.

Hence, ISOPAR needed a quite different method, and the following was adopted: As in SOAP II, symbols used in only one segment of the code should be "short" symbols; i.e., with their last position blank. Symbols used in more than one segment should be "long"; i.e., with the last position non-blank. In SOAP II, a short symbol is "Headed" by a HED card; in ISOPAR, all of the short symbols are cleared out of the symbol table by a HED card.

Long symbols are stored in the symbol table starting with the first cell of the table and working upwards. Short symbols are stored starting with the top and working downwards. When a symbol is sought, the code starts at the appropriate end, and checks each cell in turn until the symbol or zero is found. To guard against the possibility that the entire table become full, one cell is left vacant at each end; when the search ends in a zero, a check is made to determine that it is in the middle, and not beyond either end.

By taking care to use long symbols only when necessary, and by clearing out the short symbols at rather frequent intervals, the search-time can be kept within reasonable bounds, although it will usually be somewhat greater than with SOAP II.

#### 4.4. Improvements in the 407 Control Panel

Although not a part of the code itself, the 407 control panel used for listing a code is also important. The ISOPAR 407 control panel is described in 3.3. Here, we mention briefly those features which are improvements over the panel shown in the SOAP II manual for that program: (a) Wide space above a type 1 card. (b) Extra space when L does not equal I of previous card. (c) D-addresses of store operations printed in separate columns. (d) Alignment-shift between addresses which are left-justified and those which are not. (e) The legend "NOTE" is printed on input code as well as on output. (With SOAP II, the legend calls attention to errors only after assembly is finished.) (f) Alteration switches provide for modifications of spacing for three different lists, and for suppression of some cards on List 2.

### 5. Analysis of the ISOPAR Program

Throughout this analysis, when digits of a word are mentioned, the digits are counted from left to right: The left-most digit is digit 1, and the right-most digit is digit 10. This differs from the method used in the 650 manual and on the console; but it agrees with the method used in many other IBM publications, and is much more natural than counting from the right.

## 5.1. The Optimizing Procedure

ISOPAR normally assembles a code by considering the addresses in the sequence in which they appear. Usually, L is known from some previous word; D is determined at an optimum distance from L; and I is determined at an optimum distance from either L or D, depending upon the operation. Then it goes on to the next word.

If, however, circumstances are such that it is impossible to optimize an address in this way, ISOPAR starts a "forward search" to find some fixed address from which it can process backwards to the point at which the search started. During the search, enough information must be stored about each card to permit reconstructing it.

The forward search may be terminated in either of two ways: (1) It may prove impossible to find a fixed address; then ISOPAR returns to where it started the search, assigns an address more or less arbitrarily, processes the stored-up cards forward, and resumes normal processing. This is the QUITT routine. (2) It may find a fixed address, whereupon the stored-up cards are processed backwards and the results stored; then these results are punched forwards. This is the BACKW routine. Thereafter, normal processing is resumed.

The different circumstances involved in these processes will now be given in some detail.

### 5.1.1. Circumstances Under Which ISOPAR Abandons Normal Processing

There are three conditions which cause ISOPAR to stop the normal processing and start a forward search. At the time it starts the search, it makes a note as to which condition initiated the search, because there are slight differences in the later assembly methods.

(a) When L is a symbolic address that has not been previously defined. This is the start of a wholly new series of instructions. Any assignment of this L at this stage would be wholly arbitrary. Hence, it is best to look ahead for a fixed address, and work back.

(b) When a variable-length operation (called MDF operation), such as multiply, divide, float, read, write, table look-up, is encountered. With most MDF operations, it does not matter whether the abandoning occurs after D, or after L of the next word, since I of the MDF operation may have any address whatever. However, operation 84 is different. Since L for that word is used after the table-look-up is completed, the machine cannot start looking for the I-address until after the operation is completed. Hence, for an 84 operation, normal processing should be abandoned and the forward search started between the D and I addresses. To simplify coding, the same procedure is used for all MDF operations.

(c) When a D address is indexed (for use on a 650 which has indexing registers). Since an indexed D address refers to a variable drum location, it is impossible to optimize the I of that word with respect to it. Hence, it is better to go ahead to a fixed address and work back to I. There is no need to start a forward search on indexed I, because the following L will surely be either a fixed address or a new symbol.

### 5.1.2. The Forward Search

When a card is examined during the search, there are three possible outcomes, which will now be discussed in detail.

#### 5.1.2.1. Abandon Search (QUITTT routine)

If it is impossible to find a fixed address to which to tie the stored-up cards, ISOPAR abandons the search, returns to the point at which the search started, assigns an initial address more or less arbitrarily, and processes the stored-up cards forward. The circumstances under which it does this are:

(i) Storage region for storing cards is full. The region holds 15 cards.

(ii) Another MDF operation is reached.

(iii) D is indexed; since its time of performance is variable, it is impossible to optimize across it.

(iv) I is indexed, meaning that the next instruction is variable.

(v) Card is of type 1 or 2, or is a pseudo-operation. Normally this is the end of a block, and will be followed by fixed L. (See 6.1 (e).)

(vi) An address is of the type designated as QUITTT in 5.1.2.4.

#### 5.1.2.2. Initiate Backward Processing (BACKW Routine)

Should a fixed address be found before any of the conditions listed in 5.1.2.1 occur, the search is successfully completed, and the code starts processing backward. Addresses considered "fixed" for this purpose are indicated in 5.1.2.4 by BACKW.

### 5.1.2.3. Continue the Search

If nothing occurs to terminate the search, it continues to the next card. In other words, the search continues if none of the special conditions listed in 5.1.2.1 occurs, and if the address is marked ON in 5.1.2.4.

### 5.1.2.4. Table of Types of Addresses

The following table shows the different types of addresses which may be encountered during the forward search, and shows, for each type, whether the address initiates the QUITT routine or the BACKW routine, or whether the search goes on. These decisions are subject to the rules in 5.1.2.1, which prescribe other conditions under which the search is abandoned.

<u>Line</u>	<u>Type of Address</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>D*</u>	<u>I</u>
1	Blank	ON	ON	ON
2	Regional, region defined	QUITT	BACKW	BACKW
3	Regional, region not defined	QUITT	QUITT	QUITT
4	Symbolic, symbol defined before search started	QUITT	BACKW	BACKW
5	Symbolic, not defined, but room in symbol table	ON	ON	ON
6	Symbolic, not defined, symbol table full	QUITT	QUITT	QUITT
7	Absolute, 0000-1999	QUITT	BACKW	BACKW
8	Absolute, 8000-8003, 8005-8007 (called 300X)	QUITT	ON	QUITT
9	Absolute, 9000-9059	ON	ON	ON
10	Absolute, other	QUITT	QUITT	QUITT

\*D is examined only if it is an address, excluding, for example, operation 30. Specifically, it is examined only if the first digit of the optimizing addend (5.2.7) is non-zero.

In the following explanation of the items in this table, an item is identified by its line number and column heading:

For lines 1 and 5, the address is wholly undefined, and the search continues. For 8D and line 9, the address is defined, but its dynamic level is not; therefore, the search continues for an address of fixed dynamic level.

When a fixed D or I is reached (2D, 2I, 4D, 4I, 7D, 7I), the search for a fixed address is successfully terminated, and we begin backward processing.

A fixed L (2L, 4L, 7L) may be reached by the search only if the previous D and I were unfixed. This means the start of a new block of words; the previous block cannot be tied to anything, and we might as well abandon the search.

If we reach an address that cannot be processed (lines 3, 6), the job will have to be done over anyway, and the easiest way of finishing it is best.

For 8I, the location of the next order to be performed is variable, and there is little point in trying to optimize through it. Therefore, the search is abandoned.

8L would indicate a mistake. If there were a word with 800X in L, it should follow one with 800X in I, and the latter terminates the search. (ISOPAR does not encourage the use of cards with 800X in L, and makes no use of them.)

10L is a programmer's mistake, since L cannot have such a value.

10D and 10I are normally parts of a constant. ISOPAR does not attempt to optimize backward through a constant; rather, we QUITT the search upon reaching one.

5L is really two cases. If the undefined symbol is different from any symbol used up to this point, it could just as well read QUITT. More commonly, however, an undefined-symbol L would be a symbol already encountered during the forward search, but not yet put into the symbol table because it has not been processed. We might have, for example:

0047	19	0200	
	45		Y
	46		X
	20	T1	X
X	20	0100	

where 0100 is an address that has been fixed at the time operation 19 initiates a forward search. In this case, to QUITT and process forward from 0200 would assign to X a value that would be unsuitable with reference to 0100, and it is best to pass through the X, and then process backward from 0100. To simplify coding, it is provided that when L is an undefined symbol, the forward search always continues, irrespective of whether that symbol may have been encountered during the search. The only circumstance under which this might detract from the optimization would be if the storage area filled up before a fixed address was reached, but would not fill up had we started a new search with the symbolic L in question.

### 5.1.3. Some Methods of Backward Processing

During forward processing ISOPAR uses the same procedure as SOAP II: L is determined from some previous word; the optimum dynamic level of D is derived by measuring forward from that of L, and an available



location at or above that dynamic level is found; the dynamic level of I is measured from that of L or of D, according to the operation, and an available location for I is found.

The procedure is more complicated during backward processing, since there are several different cases. The program first examines the D and I addresses to determine whether they are fixed; the method of processing depends upon those two decisions, and also upon the type of operation. In explaining this procedure, we first discuss the methods of handling different types of addresses, and then consider the question of what constitutes a "fixed" address.

#### 5.1.3.1. Sequence in Which Addresses are Processed

The operations encountered during backward processing (since MDF operations are excluded) fall into three categories:

(a) Those in which D is not an address to be optimized (including all shift and indexing operations).

(b) Those in which D is measured from L, and I is measured from D. These are considered under the name "arithmetic operations."

(c) Those in which D and I are both measured from L. These will be considered under the name "branch operations."

The first backward card (the one which initiates backward processing) and the last one (the one which initiated the forward search) require special treatment, and will not be discussed here. For the intermediate cards, the sequence of processing the addresses is as follows:

- Shift or indexing operation: D forward, I backward, L backward.
- Arithmetic operation, fixed I: I backward, D backward, L backward.
- Arithmetic, fixed D, unfixed I: D backward, I forward from D, L backward from D.
- Arithmetic, D and I unfixed (An abnormal case, but could occur if D and I are new symbols referring to some point later in the program): I backward, giving an arbitrary address, D backward, L backward.
- Branch, D and I unfixed (abnormal case): I backward, L backward, D forward.
- Branch, D unfixed, I fixed: I backward, L backward, D forward.
- Branch, D fixed, I unfixed: D backward, L backward, I forward.
- Branch, D and I fixed: Compute L backward from D and also from I, and then use whichever dynamic level is lower, where

"lower" must be interpreted with reference to a circular drum. This assures that if it branches equally often to D and to I, the time required will be a minimum.

### 5.1.3.2. Definition of "Fixed Address"

The definition of "fixed address" during backward processing is not the same as during the forward search.

After we have processed a blank L backwards, any blank D or I must be considered as fixed; for it will be the same as the L address of the following word, which will have been fixed by the time the given D or I is reached.

Core I is fixed under the same conditions, for an analogous reason: Its dynamic level is the same as that of the following L, which has already been determined. A core D address, with branch operation, is fixed because it is normally associated with the L of the following word if that is also core. A core D address with arithmetic operation is unfixed, for it will work equally well at any dynamic level. It would be possible to improve the optimization of segments of code involving core addresses by a considerable expansion of the code to take a larger number of conditions into account. (See 6.1 (f).)

The full schedule of fixed-unfixed addresses may be found by studying the one per card code under "Backwards Routine," lines 696-734.

### 5.1.3.3. Optimizing Addends and Subtrahends

Words 0300-0899, shown in the one per card listing of the program (lines 110-303), and described in 5.2.7, give the addends required for forward optimization. Two addends are given, which are often equal, and never differ by more than one. The first addend is used if the augend is even; the second if the augend is odd. The following examples illustrate how they work:

<u>Augend</u>	<u>Addends</u>	<u>Result</u>
0000	54	0005
0001	54	0005
0002	54	0007
0003	54	0007
0000	43	0004
0001	43	0004
0002	43	0006
0003	43	0006

Now look at this table from the point of view of backward processing. For the case where the addends are 54, if we start back from 0005 we could go to either 0000 or 0001; but since optimization now requires that the result be as large as possible, we take 0001. If we start with 0007, the result is 0003. If we start with 0006, we see that 0002 is too large, since going forward from 0002 gets us to 0007; therefore, going back from 0006 we must take 0001. I.e., in this case, the first part of the table becomes:

<u>Minuend</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Subtrahends</u>
0007	0003	54
0006	0001	54
0005	0001	54

where the subtrahends were determined to fit the result to the minuend; the first subtrahend is used if the minuend is even, and the second if it is odd.

Similarly, from the second part of the addend table, we get:

<u>Minuend</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Subtrahends</u>
0006	0003	34
0005	0001	34
0004	0001	34

Thus, when the addends for forward processing are 54, the subtrahends for backward processing are also 54; but when the addends are 43, the subtrahends are 34. By considering all cases, it is found that if the larger of the addends is odd, they are used unchanged as subtrahends; if the larger is even, they must be interchanged. For use on an automatic computer, the formula is: If the two addends be called  $ab$ , compute the remainder of  $(a + b + 1)/4$ . If this remainder is zero, the subtrahends are  $ba$ ; otherwise, they are  $ab$ .

#### 5.1.3.4. An Example of Backward Processing

Consider, now the example given in 5.1.2.4. In the last word,  $D$  is fixed. Since the operation is 20,  $L$  is measured backward from  $D$ , and  $I$  is measured forward from  $D$ . Assuming throughout that ISOPAR's first choice is available,  $X = 1545$ , and the last  $I = 0003$ . The five words now read, inserting values already derived:

0047	19	0200	
	45		Y
	46		1545
	20	T1	1545
1545	20	0100	0003

In word 4, I is now fixed. D is measured backward from I and L is measured backward from D. Deriving optimum values, and inserting them:

0047	19	0200	
	45		Y
	46	1537	1545
1537	20	1542	1545
1545	20	0100	0003

Both D and I of word 3 are now fixed. By the last rule of 5.1.3.1, we find that L measured from D would be 1534, and measured from I it would be 1541. Using the lesser value we now have:

0047	19	0200	
	45	1534	Y
1534	46	1537	1545
1537	20	1542	1545
1545	20	0100	0003

Finally, word 2 is a branch operation with D fixed. Measure L backward from D, and I forward from L:

0047	19	0200	1531
1531	45	1534	0035
1534	46	1537	1545
1537	20	1542	1545
1545	20	0100	0003

## 5.2. Memory Allocation

The one per card listing of the ISOPAR code shows, near the beginning, the locations of various blocks of memory assigned to particular purposes. Some of these are discussed in the following sections.

### 5.2.1. Input Region

The following list shows the read-in schedule. The absolute addresses are 0151-0160. Words 1-3 are alphabetic; the others are not. When a card column is shown as 0, it means that a zero is emitted into that position of the word.

<u>Regional Address</u>	<u>Card Columns, and Explanation</u>
R0001	18-22. L, alphabetic.
R0002	26-30. D, alphabetic.
R0003	32-36 I, alphabetic.
R0004	Emitted 00000 00008 if X-17 (negative word). Emitted 00000 00000 otherwise.
R0005	0 31 0 0 24 25 37 0 0 0. Indexing tags, and operation. If 31 or 37 is blank, it is replaced by an emitted 0.
R0006	Unused.
R0007	0 0 0 0 0 0 19 20 21 22. L, numeric, often invalid.
R0008	0 0 0 0 0 0 27 28 29 30. D, numeric, often invalid.
R0009	0 0 0 0 0 0 33 34 35 36. I, numeric, often invalid.
R0010	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0, followed by the 2-digit card type.

Shortly after the card is read, control goes to R0010, whereupon the card type becomes the entry to a particular segment of the routine. The 533 control panel determines this type as follows: If column 17 contains a 1 or 2, that digit preceded by 0 is the card type. If 17 lacks 1 and 2, but 23 is punched, then the digit punches (1-9) of 23 and 25 are the card type. If neither of these conditions exists, then 08 is used. The full list of card types is as follows:

- 01 1 in c.c. 17; i.e., comments card.
- 02 2 in c.c. 17; i.e., relocatable subroutine.
- 08 Ordinary card of the code.
- 16 ALF, Alphabetic word.
- 21 BLA, Block availability.
- 25 SYN, Synonym.
- 27 BOP, Beginning of program.
- 29 BLR, Block reservation.
- 54 EQU, Equality.
- 73 PAT, Punch availability table.
- 84 HED, Symbol-table clearer.
- 93 REL, Relocation indicator.
- 94 RBD, Reserve band.
- 97 REG, Regional designator.
- 98 REQ, Relocatable equivalence.
- 99 RBR, Relocatable block reservation.

### 5.2.2. Output Region

For most output cards, the output region is used as follows:

P0001-4 Not used for punching.  
P0005 Card number. Punches into 77-80.  
P0006 Location of the assembled instruction. Punches into 1-4.  
P0007 OP, in positions 5-6. Punches into 5-6.  
P0008 D, at right end of word. Punches into 7-10.  
P0009 I, at right end of word. Punches into 11-14.  
P0010 Control information, as follows:

Position 1: A card that is not part of the code; i.e., type 1, or a pseudo-operation other than ALF. Causes 0000 01 0000 0000 to punch into 1-14, with an X in 9.  
Position 3: Causes a 3 to punch in column 76. (See 3.1.5.)  
Position 5: Activates Punch B. (See below)  
Position 7: Causes it to omit punching L, and to punch 7 in 76.  
Position 8: Causes it to omit punching D, and to punch 8 in 76.  
Position 9: Causes it to omit punching I, and to punch 9 in 76.  
Position 10: Word is negative. Causes X to overpunch in 14.

All of the cards have a control X punched in 15.

When an ALF card is processed, words 7,8,9 may hold other digits in addition to those described above, but they are not punched and do not affect the result in any other way.

When Punch B is activated (8 in position 5 of word 10), the availability table (2.3.7) is punched. Ten columns are punched, respectively, from each of words 1,2,3,4,9,6,7,8. (Word 5 is not used, to make it possible to carry the card number through such a punch-out.)

### 5.2.3. Availability Table

The availability table "remembers" drum locations used by the program which is being assembled, and those still available for use. The table contains 200 words, or 2000 digits; each digit shows the status of one memory word: 0 = unavailable; 1 = available. The 10 digits of the first word of the table show the status of, respectively, 0000, 0050, 0100, ..., 0450. The second word shows the status of 0500, 0550, ..., 0950. The fifth word of the table shows the status of 0001, 0051, 0101, ..., 0451, etc. With this arrangement, when we have determined the dynamic level which ought to be used for a blank address or a new symbol, we can tell whether any such address is available by zero-testing four words. If those four words are all zeros, we continue in the proper direction and use the nearest word that is available. In any case, when a non-zero availability word is found, the first non-zero digit of the word is used.

Suppose we need a location of dynamic level 12. If we are processing forward, the choice goes, in sequence, 0012, 0062, 0112, ... 1962, 0013, 0063, ... 1963, 0014, etc. But if we are processing backward, the sequence of choice is more complicated: 1512, 1562, ... 1912, 1962, 1012, 1062, ... 1462, 0512, 0562, ..., 0962, 0012, 0062, ..., 0462, 1511, 1561, ..., 1961, 1061, etc. It is often possible to tell just by glancing at an address whether it was derived during backward or forward processing.

#### 5.2.4. Storage Region

When a card is stored during the forward search, five of the input words are stored for later reference. Words R0001 through R0005 (described in 5.2.1) for the card which initiated the search are stored in S0001-S0005; the same words for the next card are stored in S0006-S0010; etc. Words R0006-R0010 need not be stored, because they are not used in processing a type 08 card, which is the only type that is stored up.

If the search ends with transfer to the QUITT routine, S0001-S0005 are brought back to R0001-R0005, and processed. Then each other card is brought in turn to the same place. When the card which initiated QUITT is reached, its words R0006-R0010 are still in place, never having been disturbed.

If the search ends with the BACKW routine, the last card stored is taken to R0001-R0005 for processing backwards; its assembled word is in P0006-P0010 as usual, but these words are then stored at the end of the storage region. Each card is processed in turn going backwards, and stored in the storage region; when all have been processed, they are brought back in turn to P0006-P0010, and the cards are punched at top punching speed.

#### 5.2.5. Symbol Table

When a numerical address has been assigned to a symbol, the 10-digit representation of the symbol is stored in the symbol table. Symbols in which the last character is non-blank are stored as encountered, starting with the beginning of the table. Symbols in which the last character is blank are stored as encountered, starting with the end of the table. These latter are cleared from the table whenever there is a pseudo-operation HED. Care is taken that the two series of symbols do not overlap. The symbol table is cleared during initialization.

### 5.2.6. Equivalence Table

Whenever a symbol is stored in the symbol table, its numerical equivalent is stored in the equivalence table. The equivalent of the first symbol in the symbol table is stored in the D-position of the first word of the equivalence table; the equivalent of the second symbol goes into the I-position of the same word. The equivalents of the next two symbols are similarly stored in the second equivalence word.

The equivalence table need not be cleared initially or by a HED card, because it is never consulted except to store or find the equivalent of a symbol that is in the symbol table. Storing is done in such a way that only the four digits are disturbed, leaving the rest of the digits and the sign unchanged. The values are used in such a way that the other digits and the sign do not affect what we take from the table.

### 5.2.7. Optimizing Addends and Tags

Information needed to optimize the instructions is stored in 0800-0899. For example, the information for operation 17 is in location 0817. The digits of one of these words have the following meanings:

- 1: Optimum dynamic level of D minus given level of L, when L is even.
- 2: Same, when L is odd.
- 3-4: Optimum dynamic level of I, measured from given level of L or of D according to the operation, when latter is even.
- 5-6: Same, when reference address is odd.
- 7: 8 for an operation whose execution requires a variable length of time (MDF operation).  
9 for an operation requiring a fixed length of time.
- 8-9: 88, operation 31.  
98, other shift operations; namely, 30, 35, 36.  
89, indexing operations; namely, 50-53, 58-59, 80-83, 88-89.  
99, any other operation.
- 10: 8 if I is measured from L (e.g., branch, shift, indexing).  
9 if I is measured from D (e.g., add, subtract, store).

The following represent slight modifications in the above:

(a) When digit 1 is zero, D is not an address; it may have other meaning, as in shift operations; or it may be meaningless, as in operations 00, 01.

(b) For shift operations, where the optimizing addends come from analysis of D, the first 6 digits of 0830 etc. are zero. The optimizing addends are given in 1250-1259.



(c) For indexing operations, D is not a drum address. For these operations, digits 5-6 are zeros, but digits 1-4 have a special meaning. They have the values 0101 for operations 80,82,88, and 0000 for the other indexing operations.

(d) For an MDF operation, optimizing addends cannot be given reliably; but digits 1-6 are the quantities that are used in case the forward search ends in QUITT.

### 5.2.8. Region Table

Locations G0001-G0029 (excepting G0010, G0020, G0021) are used for interpreting regional addresses. Suppose an REG card shows X1369, meaning that thereafter regional address X0001 = 1369. The numerical equivalent of X is 87, and 87-60=27. The number 1369 is then stored in G0027.

The region table is cleared during initialization; a non-zero in any cell of the table shows that there has been an REG card for that region. It will be noted that a card such as REG X0000 is invalid, since it would be impossible to tell that there had been an REG card for that region.

G0012 and G0020 are assigned by SYN cards to particular temporaries. G0021 is used as a zero constant.

### 5.3. Description of the Program

The main routine is quite short — in fact, it may be said to consist of only 4 words. From the last of these, it branches to any of 16 different exits, namely the card types given in 5.2.1.

On a card type 01, the branch is directly to Subroutine 10. On type 02 or a pseudo-operation, the branch is to a short segment of routine which appears near the end of the list.

On an ordinary card (type 08), the branch is to the segment which immediately follows the main routine. Thence, in turn, the code may branch to any of several subroutines, or to the forward search. The latter uses various subroutines, and eventually goes to either the QUITT routine or to the backward processing (BACKW) routine. It will be noted that under one set of circumstances it goes to BACKW and almost immediately resumes the forward search. This is the case where the search starts with an MDF operation, but I of that word is fixed.

There are three entries to the forward search, because it is necessary to make note of the reason for the search. The third entry is from Subroutine 19.

### 5.3.1. Right-Justified Temporaries

A number of quantities are stored in temporaries with absolute addresses, or with 5-letter symbolic addresses, because they are used in various parts of the program. Most of these will now be briefly described; for some, the derivation of the 5-letter symbol will be indicated.

ALOPT (all optimizing tags) is developed in Subroutine 14, and is sometimes modified elsewhere. It is developed for each word that is processed. Its digits have the following significance:

- 1: 9, Subroutine 11 is to reserve any location which it selects. This is the initial and usual value for this digit.
- 8, Subroutine 11 is not to reserve any location. This value is used when both D and I are fixed during backward processing of a branch instruction. (5.1.3.1.)
- 2: 8 is initial value. Changed to 9 during backward processing, if it is found that D is not a fixed address. (5.1.3.2.)
- 3: Same, for I.
- 4-5: Unused.
- 6: 8, the operation is one for which D is not an address, or at least not a drum address. (E.g., 30, 80.)  
9, the operation is one for which D is an address. (E.g., 10, 69.)  
The determination is made on the basis of whether the first digit of OPTIM is zero.
- 7-10: Identical with digits 7-10 of OPTIM.

BLANB holds the equivalent found for a blank L during backward processing.

BLANK holds the equivalent of a blank D or I during forward processing.

CDIFF holds the amount by which an REL card says to relocate core addresses.

COUNT shows the number of addresses in an instruction which are tagged for indexing. It is either 0, 1, or 2.

DDIFF holds the amount by which an REL card says to relocate a drum address.

DRUMF is initially 80 0000 0000. It is changed to 90 0000 0000 if the availability table shows that there is no space on the drum to which a blank or symbolic address can be assigned. It is changed to 80 0000 0000 during processing of a BLA card.

EQUIV holds, at its right end, the absolute equivalent of any address that has been processed, as soon as the equivalent has been determined.

HSYMB holds the alphabetic address that is being worked on, excepting that if the address is blank, it is not stored in HSYMB. (The symbol was carried over from SOAP II, where it stood for "hheaded symbol.")

LSYMB (location of symbol) shows either (1) the location in the symbol table where the symbol given in HSYMB may be found, or (2) an unused location, into which that symbol may be stored. LSYMB is in the D-position of the word.

OPTIM shows the word taken from 0800-0899 (see 5.2.7) that is appropriate to the operation involved in the card now being worked on.

OPREG (operating register) shows the dynamic level of an address which we have just finished using. If it is a drum address, the address itself (perhaps indexed) is put into OPREG, except sometimes for the addition of COUNT on an L-address. If it is a core address or an 800X D address, the dynamic level (never less than -0001 nor more than +0050) is computed and stored in OPREG.

ORCEB, ORCEQ, and SAVOR are used for storing various quantities used in attempting to optimize through core addresses. A core address itself is always optimized.

SAVEL and SAVED are used for saving addresses already derived for L and D, respectively, at the start of a forward search.

1030 and 1050 hold various distributor-branch tags, used to select different cases. The determination of the proper circumstances for changing these tags proved one of the most troublesome features of writing ISOPAR.

1030 holds the QUITT tag. Digit 1 is set to 8 when processing a card of type 08 (ordinary). It is changed to 9 at start of a forward search. It is used in Subroutine 19: A new-symbol L, when processing forward, starts a forward search if this digit is 8; but not if it is 9, for then we are on QUITT routine, and a search has been proven fruitless.

1030 holds other tags, in digits 5 and 6, which are used to tell the circumstances which started the forward search, and which are used at various places in the processing.

1050 holds the First-Card Tag. Its first digit is set to 8 when a card of the main routine is read. It is changed to 9 at the end of the study of a card during the forward search; so if the first card searched initiates QUITT or BACKW, the tag is still 8. During QUITT, it is changed to 8 at the end of the first card; hence, during QUITT, it is 9 for the first stored card if there are more than one; it is 8 in other cases. On BACKW, if there is more than one stored card, 1050 is changed to 8 when a blank L is processed backwards, whereafter it is used to indicate that blank D or I is to be made equal to BLANB. On BACKW with only one stored card, 1050 starts with 8, but changes to 9 if it is determined that the forward search started with L, so that this one card can be processed on the same basis as the first backward card in the more general case.

### 5.3.2. Subroutines

In addition to the 16 segments of code entered from the 16 different card types, there are 19 subroutines. Although many of these are usually entered from card type 08, some of them can be reached from other portions of the code. The subroutines are numbered 1 through 22, omitting 12, 15, and 16. The salient facts about each subroutine will now be listed, including a statement as to whence it is entered.

The symbolic entry word to a subroutine is of the form SUBR1, SUB19, SB10A, SUB2R, etc., excepting for subroutine 18, the entry word to which is INDEX. At the time of entry, the exit word is in the Distributor unless otherwise noted. Normally, this is stored soon after the subroutine is entered. To conserve drum space, the exits are stored in only three different locations, called EXITX, EXITY, and EXITZ, and these are put into otherwise unused locations of the punch region.

- 1: Initialize the drum at the start of a program. This is entered either from the first word of the main routine, or from BOP. It clears the region and symbol tables; clears card number; sets DRUMT to 80 0000 0000; and makes the availability table all 1's, since the entire drum is initially available.
- 2: Double-entry. If entered at SUB2R, it reserves all locations from FWA to FWA+N, inclusive. If entered at SUB2U, it unreserves similarly. At time of entry, FWA is in Upper, and N is in

Lower. Before reserving is attempted, checks are made so that no reservation will be attempted beyond location 1999. It is entered from Subroutines 4, 8, and 19, and from BLR, BLA, EQU. (Reserving of optimally assigned locations is done by Subroutine 11, without use of Subroutine 2.)

3 is used during the forward search to determine whether an address is fixed. At entry, the address in question, alphabetic, is in upper. At time of exit, type of address is indicated by contents of accumulator, as follows:

Blank, new symbol, core:           00000 00000 00000 00008

Drum, regional, old symbol:       00000 00000 00000 00000

800X:                               00000 00000 0800X 00000

Absolute, not in those ranges; undefined symbol with  
table full; regional with region undefined:  
                                     00000 00008 00000 00000

4, 5, 6:       Used to process L, D, or I, respectively, backwards. This is done principally by appropriate use of other subroutines.

7:       This stores a new symbol in the symbol table, and its absolute equivalent in the equivalence table. Makes use of the contents of EQUIV, HSYMB, and LSYMB, which were stored by Subroutines 11, 9, and 9, respectively. Entered from Subroutines 4,5,6,19, 20,21.

8:       This is used to process addresses in type 2 cards (relocatable subroutines). At entry time, the Upper contains the alphabetic address, used only to determine whether the address is to be fixed; the Lower contains the numeric address. At exit, the relocated address is in the Lower; or, if the relocation gives too high a value, the Upper will contain 00 0000 8000.

9:       This subroutine, which may be entered from Backward Processing or from Subroutines 3, 4, 5, 6, 19, 20, or 21, examines an address to determine its character. At entry, the alphabetic address is in the Upper. Although the basic exit instruction is, as usual, in the Distributor at time of entry, it may be modified by the subroutine according to the type of address. If the I-position at time of entry shows K, the I-position of the actual exit instruction is as follows:

- K-2: Address is regional with region undefined; or is a new symbol but symbol table is full.
- K-1: Address is blank.
- K: Absolute drum address; or symbolic or regional address equivalent to a drum address.
- K+1: Undefined symbol, but there is room for it in symbol table.
- K+2: 800X address.
- K+3: Core address; i.e., absolute, in range 9000-9059.
- K+4: Some other absolute address (or possibly a symbolic or regional address equivalent to an "other" address). Normally, part of a constant.

Subroutine 9 also stores the following:

- HSYMB: The alphabetical symbol, unless it is a blank.
- EQUIV: The absolute equivalent of the address, in cases K, K+2, K+3, and K+4. (Should an undefined symbol happen to consist of four digits preceded by a digit or a special character, the four digits will be stored in EQUIV, but will not be used.)
- LSYMB: If the address is an old symbol, D-position of LSYMB receives the location of the symbol in the symbol table, less the location of the first word of that table. Similarly, if the address is a new symbol, LSYMB receives the location into which the symbol ought to be stored.

10: This so-called subroutine is a collection of short bits of code, namely the common endings of various subroutines and segments.

11: This subroutine is used for finding the optimum address, when the given address is blank or is a new symbol. It uses Subroutine 13 to find the optimum dynamic level; then 11 examines the availability table to find the available location which most nearly fits the prescribed level. The selected location is stored in EQUIV, and also is in the Lower at time of exit. The location is reserved, except when the first digit of ALOPT is 8. (See 5.3.1.)

Subroutine 11 is entered from Subroutines 4,5,6,19,20,21. At entry time, the exit instruction is in the Lower, and includes various branch-distributor tags. If the Lower is of the form 00 0abc KKKK, abc shows where we came from, as follows:

- From Subroutine 4 (backward L): 989
- From Subroutine 5 (backward D): 988
- From Subroutine 6 (backward I): 990
- From Subroutine 19 (forward L): 890
- From Subroutine 20 (forward D): 888
- From Subroutine 21 (forward I): 889

Should the drum be packed, so that no location is available, the exit instruction is changed from 00 0abc KKKK to 00 0abc KKKK+1. Also the drum tag is changed from 80 0000 0000 to 90 0000 0000, so that it will thereafter be unnecessary to go through a search of the availability table.

13: This subroutine is usually entered from Subroutine 11, but possibly from 4, 5, 20, or 21. The data it uses are found in OPREG, OPTIM, and ALOPT, described in 5.3.1. At entry time, the Distributor contains 00 0axc KKKK, where x is irrelevant, KKKK is the location of the next instruction, and ac have the values given under Subroutine 11.

At the end, the computed optimum dynamic level is shown at the right end of the Accumulator, with a value between 00 and +49, inclusive.

To explain the classification of cases within the subroutine, note that we never get to 13 when processing the D address of an indexing or shift operation, or when processing backward D of a branch operation.

14: This is entered from many different places and is used before much else can be done with a word. It transfers the control information and the operation to the output region, and separates the indexing tags and counts them (See COUNT, 5.3.1.). It moves the optimizing addends and tags from 0800-0899 to OPTIM, and develops the initial form of ALOPT. At exit time, ALOPT remains in the Distributor.

17: This subroutine is entered from 5 or 20. At entry, the Lower still contains P, the optimum dynamic level determined by Subroutine 13. 17 computes a slight correction to the dynamic level of D in certain cases: If D is 8002 and P is odd, or if D is 8003 and P is even, the correction is +1; if D is 8001, the correction is -1. This amount will later be added to P in Subroutine 20, or subtracted from P in 5.

18: This modifies a drum or core address if the address was tagged for indexing. At entry, the Lower contains the absolute value of the address to be indexed, in the I position. The D position of the Distributor is 0 if a D-address is being indexed, and 1 if an I-address is being indexed.

19, 20, 21: Used to process L, D, or I, respectively, forward.

22: This is a short subroutine used to preserve ORCEQ at the start of backward processing, for possible use when we go forward again. At time of entry, exit word is in Lower instead of Distributor.

## 6. Desirable Changes in ISOPAR

ISOPAR was prepared in the Spring of 1958, and has been in constant use since that Fall. It was probably effectively debugged for the features which exist on the 650 used by the National Bureau of Standards. On the other hand, it has never assembled a complete program for a 650 equipped with core, tapes, or disks. (If features involving operations 25-29 are used, the 407 plugboard should be slightly modified.)

Some work has been done toward incorporating certain desirable revisions. However, the National Bureau of Standards will soon stop using the 650, and since the existing ISOPAR represents considerable improvement over SOAP, it seems best to publish ISOPAR now, and indicate possible further improvements.

In preparation for publication, a few minor improvements were made. Most of the changes suggested in the following sections would involve major modifications of the code.

### 6.1. Changes to Improve Optimization

(a) If the forward search ends with the fixed D address of an MDF operation, it processes backward from that fixed address, but then does not start another forward search; instead, it uses the normal processing procedure from that fixed D. This defect was discovered in debugging the code, but it would require very extensive modification to remedy, and it has not been corrected.

(b) An indexed D with an operation such as 80 should not initiate a forward search, since there is no uncertainty as to the length of time required to perform the operation.

(c) For the same reason, an indexed D with operation 80, encountered during the forward search, should not initiate QUITT, but the search should continue.

(d) When operation 69 has blank D (the usual entrance to a subroutine), the L of the following instruction is correctly made equal to that D; but then a forward search ought to be initiated, since the latter instruction is not performed in the place indicated by its L. This would probably be a major revision: At present, a forward search always starts with either L or I, but this would require one to start with D.

(e) A forward search is terminated by QUITT when the search reaches any type of card other than type 08 (ordinary card); and even by a type 08 card if it is a constant. Present programming custom



often puts together at the end of one segment and the start of another the following cards: Card with blank I, constants, type O1 card, HED card, card with blank L. It would be desirable to carry the search through this group, and optimize backward through them. This would require a substantial increase in the capabilities for storing cards and for processing stored cards.

(f) In ISOPAR, the optimization through core addresses is not very good. In this it resembles SOAP II, although the methods are different. Suppose, for example, that during normal processing the following pair of instructions is reached:

```
1000 60 1003 9002
9003 15 ABC
```

Both assembly routines derive 07 as the dynamic level of 9002, and then use 07 as the dynamic level of 9003 in optimizing ABC. Other cases involve more complicated rules; but essentially they all assume that some nearby core addresses are the same.

Perhaps optimization could be improved by making a record of the dynamic level last assigned to each core address, for use when that address shows up again as L. Or if, as above, a core L is not equal to the preceding I (or D in case of a branch order), a forward search might be initiated on the grounds that we probably have the start of a loop. Such changes would substantially increase the length of the code.

(g) In deciding whether to terminate a forward search, ISOPAR erroneously treats an indexed D as fixed, and initiates backward processing. It would probably be more logical to initiate QUITT although it would apparently make little actual difference in the result.

## 6.2. Changes to Improve Usability

Although the method of transferring the input symbolic code to the output cards through a Reproducer has been reasonably satisfactory, it is of course more troublesome than if the 533 would punch the entire information. This is impossible (1.3.1), but one of the changes which has been considered is to have columns 17-37 transferred to the output through the 533, so that the symbolic and assembled codes could be listed together for immediate check-out without waiting for reproducing. Normally, the remarks would be reproduced at a later time, unless the immediate check-out uncovered errors which warranted discarding the output code at this stage.

### 6.3. Changes to Speed Assembly And/Or Make More Drum Space Available

Most of the changes suggested in 6.1 and 6.2 require more drum space. There are several ways in which more space can be made available.

(a) ISOPAR uses 1900-1999 only during the read-in. Those cells are also used for tracing routines to hunt errors in ISOPAR, and for a punch-out routine to punch the code at the rate of 7 words per card. Those locations could not be used for instructions, but they could be used for part of the symbol table after the need for tracing is past.

(b) The sizes of the symbol table and of the storage region are flexible, and after any other changes they should be modified to fill the drum. If any change is made in the size or location of the storage region, note the following precautions, unless other revisions make them obsolete: The length of the storage region is a multiple of 5. The SYN cards for SMAXM and SMAXL must be corrected.

If a change is made in the size or location of the symbol table, note the following: The equivalence table is exactly half as long as the symbol table. The region table should immediately precede the symbol table, so that both can be cleared with one set-up, in Subroutine 1. Somewhere in the drum, there must be a zero word preceding the symbol table, and one following it; at present, these are in G0021 and ZMAX1. The SYN cards for ZMAXM and ZMAXL must be kept up to date. The constant ZTABL, which shows the length of the symbol table and appears at the end of the program, must be correct. The SYN card for HSYMB is used only to improve optimization, and only the dynamic level is significant; its dynamic level is at present 4 higher than that of ZMAXM.

(c) ISOPAR follows SOAP II in providing that the assembly routine uses only the basic 650 plus alphabetic feature; but that it will assemble programs involving other optional features. It would be better to prepare two different versions: Version A, which will assemble programs involving all optional features, but which uses index registers in the assembly; Version B, which omits all reference to index registers. Both of these would be considerably shorter than the present version; in fact, Version A would be several hundred words shorter. It seems very unlikely that a 650 without index registers would have to assemble a program that used them; if that should happen, the present version of ISOPAR could be used for the purpose.

(d) Another way of getting additional drum space (not over 60 locations) would be to provide that the instructions for handling core addresses be in locations 9000-9059, or as many of them as would be useful. This would not require separate codes for machines lacking

core memory, except for omitting the reading of the instructions that go into core; but it would mean that ISOPAR could process programs involving core only on a machine equipped with core memory.

T P	LOC	P S	OP	D ADDR	I ADDR	I ADDR	REMARKS, OR END COMMENTS *
1617	18-22	232425		26-30	31	32-36	37 38-75
K	0160	00	00	0000		0006	A constant, namely 6
Q	Q4	20	END		XXX		A comparison constant, to test for end of a loop
1	COMMENTS		CARD				A heading (comment) card
2	0050	30	F 0002		0007		Card of a relocatable subroutine, with fixed D
K-	0160	00	0000		0300		A negative constant, namely -300
		BLR	0306				To reserve 0306
		BLR	1296		1305		To reserve 1296-1305, inclusive
		RBD	0000				To reserve 0000-0049
		RBD	0600		1899		To reserve 0000 and 0600-1899
	0I	60	X		AB		Blank I, left-justified symbolic D, right-justified symbolic I
		24	φ16AC				Letter O, letter I, digit 0, digit 1, blank character
		21	0130				Absolute address
K	0350	10	1000		0051		Constant, namely 1010000051. 0350 is reserved, but not 1000 nor 0051
		20	X 0002				Store from Lower into word 2 of Region X
		REG	P 0177				Designate that P0001 = 0177, and reserve 0177
		REG	R 0101		0110		Designate that R0001 = 0101, and reserve 0101-0110
		20	P 0000		A		Store Lower into (P0000 + contents of index register A)

\* On type I card, comments start in column 18. FIGURE 1. Samples of ISOPAR input program cards

T P	LOC	POP S	D ADDR	I ADDR	I ADDR	REMARKS, OR END COMMENTS *
1617	18-22	232425	26-30	31	32-36	37 38-75
		20	F0002			F0002 denotes second word of region F
		REG	F0002			F0002 denotes that region F starts in location 0002
2		30	F0002	0007		F0002 denotes that 0002 is not to be modified in relocation
		REL	1200	0010		Type-2 addresses are relocated: Drum by 1200 and core by 0010
		REL		0020		Type-2 addresses are relocated: Drum unchanged and core by 0020
		REQ	SINEX	0000		Symbol SINEX = (0000 + amount of relocation shown by last REL card)
		RBR	0000	0051		Reserve 0000-0051 augmented by amount shown on last REL card
K	0013	ALF	bAX			Reserve 0013 and put 00 61 87 00 00 into it
K	PQ	ALF				Put positive zero into symbolic location PQ
K	0014	ALF				Reserve 0014 and put negative zero into it
		BLA	1699			Make 1699 available
		BLA	0169	0183		Make 0169-0183 available
		HED				Clear from symbol table all symbols which are not right-justified
		SYN	X	0100		Make right-justified symbolic X = 0100, and reserve 0100
		EQIL	ALPHA	BETA		Make symbol ALPHA equal to value of symbol BETA, and reserve
		BOP				To assemble a second input program without rereading ISOPAR
		PAT				Punch availability table. Normally, used only at end of program
	8003	60	0100			A card with 800X in I can be used but is not useful

\* On type I card, comments start in column 18. FIGURE 2. Samples of ISOPAR input program cards

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION  
 IBM 650 DATA PROCESSING SYSTEM  
 IBM 533-537 CARD READ PUNCH, CONTROL PANEL DIAGRAM

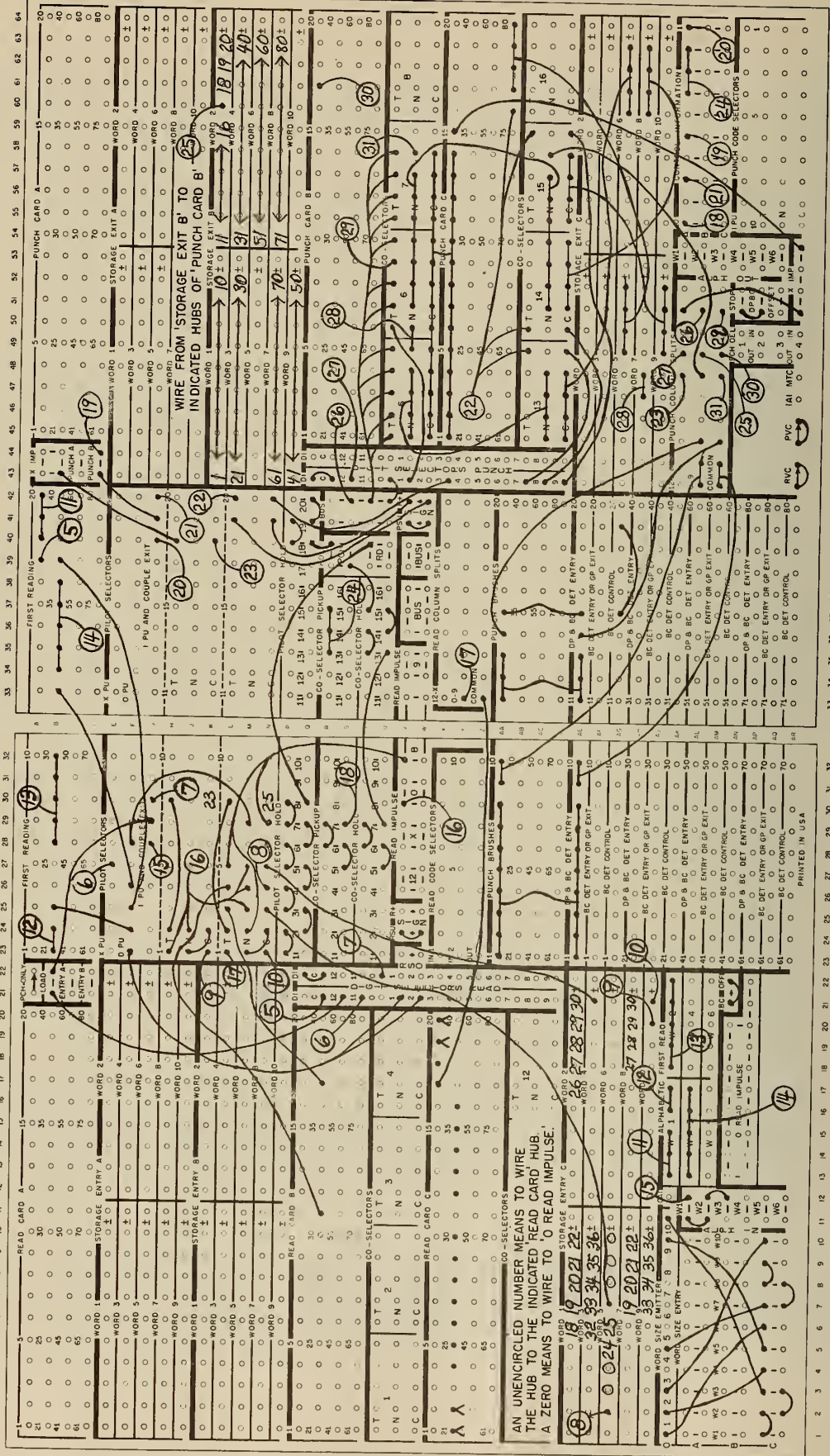


FIG. 3 TYPE 533 ISOPAR CONTROL PANEL



ROUTINE FOR THE IBM 650 DATA PROCESSING SYSTEM

RBD	1150		RESERVE PART OF REGION 5	8
RBO	1350	1999		10
BLR	0002		TYPE 2 ROUTINE	12
BLR	0008		ORDINARY CARD	14
BLR	0010		MANUAL PAT	16
BLR	0016		ALF ROUTINE	18
BLR	0021		BLA ROUTINE	20
BLR	0025		SYN ROUTINE	22
BLR	0027		BOP ROUTINE	24
BLR	0029		BLR ROUTINE	26
BLR	0054		EGU ROUTINE	28
BLR	0073		PAT ROUTINE	30
BLR	0084		HEO ROUTINE	32
BLR	0093	0094	REL AND RBD ROUTINE	34
BLR	0097	0099	REG, REQ, RBR ROUTINES	36
REG	Q0118	0131	BRANCH ENTRIES IN EGU, SYN, AND REQ	38
REG	R0151	0160	READ REGION	40
REG	T0168	0172	ENTRIES IN PAT	42
REG	P0177	0186	PUNCH REGION	44
REG	F0218	0224	BRANCH ENTRIES IN SUBROUTINE 3	46
REG	M0268	0277	BRANCH ENTRIES IN SUBROUTINE 4	48
REG	J0368	0375	BRANCH ENTRIES IN SUBROUTINE 6	50
REG	L0418	0425	BRANCH ENTRIES IN SUBROUTINE 19	52
REG	O0469	0478	BRANCH ENTRIES IN SUBROUTINE 20	54
REG	X0518	0531	BRANCH ENTRIES IN BACKWARD PROCESSING	56
REG	I0572	0581	BRANCH ENTRIES IN SUBROUTINE 21	58
REG	U0608	0609	USED IN HEO ROUTINE	60
BLR	0900	0903	CERTAIN TEMPORARIES	62
REG	C0918	0927	BRANCH ENTRIES IN SUBROUTINE 5	64
BLR	1030		SEARCH-START TAG	66
BLR	1050		FIRST-CARD TAG	68
REG	S1125	1149	STORAGE REGION, 1125-1199	70
BLA	1350	1354	RESERVED BY RBD, BUT NOT NEEDED	72
REG	A1355		AVAILABILITY TABLE, 1355-1554	74
REG	E1555		EQUIVALENCE TABLE, 1555-1659	76
REG	G1660		LIST OF REGIONS, 1660-1688	78
REG	Z1689		SYMBOL TABLE, 1689-1898	80
SYN	SETCC	0001	TYPE 1	82
SYN	HSYMB	0108	OPTIMIZE MAIN ITERATION OF SUBR 9	84
SYN	EXITX	P0001	TO CONSERVE DRUM SPACE	86
SYN	EXITY	P0002	TO CONSERVE DRUM SPACE	88
SYN	EXITZ	P0003	TO CONSERVE DRUM SPACE	90
SYN	DRUMT	G0010	TO CONSERVE DRUM SPACE	92
SYN	BLANB	G0020	TO CONSERVE DRUM SPACE	94
SYN	ZEROX	G0021	DOUBLE USE OF ZERO	96
SYN	SMAXM	1199	LAST CELL OF STORAGE AREA	98
SYN	SMAX1	1200	CELL BEYOND END OF STORAGE AREA	100
SYN	ZMAXM	1898		102
SYN	ZMAX1	1899	FOR CLEARING CELL BEYOND Z REGION	104
				106

OPTIMIZING ADDENDS AND TAGS

0800	00	0404	9998	K	0800	00	0404	9998	FOR OPERATION = LOCATION - 0800	110
0801	00	0404	9998	K	0801	00	0404	9998	FOR OPERATION = LOCATION - 0800	112
0802	33	2322	8999	K	0802	33	2322	8999	FOR OPERATION = LOCATION - 0800	114
0803	00	0505	8998	K	0803	00	0505	8998	FOR OPERATION = LOCATION - 0800	116
0804	00	0505	8998	K	0804	00	0505	8998	FOR OPERATION = LOCATION - 0800	118
0805	00	0505	8998	K	0805	00	0505	8998	FOR OPERATION = LOCATION - 0800	120
0806	00	0505	8998	K	0806	00	0505	8998	FOR OPERATION = LOCATION - 0800	122
0807	00	0505	8998	K	0807	00	0505	8998	FOR OPERATION = LOCATION - 0800	124
0808	33	1212	9999	K	0808	33	1212	9999	FOR OPERATION = LOCATION - 0800	126
0809	33	0202	9999	K	0809	33	0202	9999	FOR OPERATION = LOCATION - 0800	128
0810	33	0504	9999	K	0810	33	0504	9999	FOR OPERATION = LOCATION - 0800	130
0811	33	0504	9999	K	0811	33	0504	9999	FOR OPERATION = LOCATION - 0800	132
0812	99	9999	8999	K	0812	99	9999	8999	FOR OPERATION = LOCATION - 0800	134
0813	99	9999	8999	K	0813	99	9999	8999	FOR OPERATION = LOCATION - 0800	136
0814	33	1110	8999	K	0814	33	1110	8999	FOR OPERATION = LOCATION - 0800	138
0815	33	0504	9999	K	0815	33	0504	9999	FOR OPERATION = LOCATION - 0800	140
0816	33	0504	9999	K	0816	33	0504	9999	FOR OPERATION = LOCATION - 0800	142
0817	33	0504	9999	K	0817	33	0504	9999	FOR OPERATION = LOCATION - 0800	144
0818	33	0504	9999	K	0818	33	0504	9999	FOR OPERATION = LOCATION - 0800	146
0819	33	2120	8999	K	0819	33	2120	8999	FOR OPERATION = LOCATION - 0800	148
0820	54	0303	9999	K	0820	54	0303	9999	FOR OPERATION = LOCATION - 0800	150
0821	45	0303	9999	K	0821	45	0303	9999	FOR OPERATION = LOCATION - 0800	152
0822	34	0303	9999	K	0822	34	0303	9999	FOR OPERATION = LOCATION - 0800	154
0823	34	0303	9999	K	0823	34	0303	9999	FOR OPERATION = LOCATION - 0800	156





OTHER CONSTANTS WITH ABSOLUTE LOCATIONS

1200 19 9900 0000	K	1200 19 9900 0000	IF DRUM ADDRESS, USE REGULAR EXIT	344
1201 79 9900 0004	K	1201 79 9900 0004	IF NOT AN ADDRESS, ADD 4	346
1202 80 0300 0002	K	1202 80 0300 0002	IF 800X ADDRESS, ADD 2	348
1203 80 0400 0004	K	1203 80 0400 0004	IF NOT AN ADDRESS, ADD 4	350
1204 80 0700 0002	K	1204 80 0700 0002	IF 800X ADDRESS, ADD 2	352
1205 89 9900 0004	K	1205 89 9900 0004	IF NOT AN ADDRESS, ADD 4	354
1206 90 5900 0003	K	1206 90 5900 0003	IF CORE ADDRESS, ADD 3	356
1207 99 9999 0004	K	1207 99 9999 0004	IF NOT AN ADDRESS, ADD 4	358

MAIN ROUTINE

0100 69 0003 0006	N	0100 69 READC	SUBR1	INITIALIZE AT START OF ASSEMBLY	362
0003 70 0161 1041		READC 70 R0011		READ ONE CARD	364
1041 69 1044 1047		69 81STX		RESTORE FIRST CARD TAG )	366
1047 24 1050 0160	1050	24 1050	R0010	RESTORE FIRST CARD TAG ) MULTIBRANCH	368

ORDINARY CARO

0008 69 1044 0047	N	0008 69 81STX		DELETE QUITT TAG )	372
0047 24 1030 0033	1030	24 1030		DELETE QUITT TAG )	374
0033 69 0036 0039		69	SUB14	OP, C, I., OPTIM, ALOPT, ETC.	376
0036 69 0089 0042	J	69	SUB19	PROCESS L	378
0089 69 0092 0045	J	69	SUB20	PROCESS O	380
0092 69 0095 0048	J	69 OPTIM		IS IT AN MOF OPERATION )	382
0048 94 0051 0053		94 MDFLP		D, YES	384
0053 60 0902 0007		60 0902		IS O INOEXEO	386
0007 44 0011 0012		44 MDFL1	ABCDE	IF SO, START FORWARD SEARCH	388
0012 69 0015 0018	C	69	SUB21	PROCESS I	390
0015 60 0003 0057	J	60 READC	SB10A	PREPARE TO PUNCH CARD	392

FORWARD SEARCH

				HED	394
					396
0051 69 0004 0107	N	MOFLP 69 P	A	STARTED SEARCH WITH MOF OPERATION	398
0011 69 0014 0107	N	MOFL1 69 I	A	STARTED SEARCH WITH INOEXEO	400
1001 69 1004 0107	N	MDFLL 69 L	A	STARTED WITH NEW-SYMBOL L	402
0107 24 1030 0083	1030	C A 24 1030		STORE TAG TELLING HOW SEARCH STARTED	404
0083 65 0086 0041		65 SEND	LOOP	STORE SET OF DATA )	406
0041 10 0044 8003	C	LOOP 10	8003	STORE SET OF DATA )	408
0044 69 0151 8002	J	69 R0001	8002	STORE SET OF DATA )	410
0086 24 1125 0028	1125	J SEND 24 50001	X	50001 STORE SET OF DATA )	412
0028 11 0031 0035		11 Q		STORE SET OF DATA )	414
0035 15 0038 0043		15 16THX		STORE SET OF DATA )	416
0043 44 0147 0148		44	OUT	STORE SET OF DATA )	418
0147 10 0050 8003		10 QS	8003	STORE SET OF DATA )	420
0148 20 0103 0056	0103	N OUT 20 FINAL		FINAL STORE VARIABLE ORDER	422
0056 69 1050 0203		69 1050		IS THIS FIRST SET OF SEARCH )	424
0203 90 0207 0058		90	NO	IS THIS FIRST SET OF SEARCH )	426
0207 69 1030 0133		69 1030		IF SO, WHERE DID SEARCH START	428
0133 96 0136 0088		96 B	C	WITH I OR L, RESPECTIVELY	430
0058 65 0160 0065	N	NO 65 R0010		IS CARO OF TYPE 08 )	432
0065 16 0068 0023		16 810TH		IS CARO OF TYPE 08 )	434
0023 45 0026 0077		45 QUITT		D, IT IS NOT, AND WE QUIT	436
0077 60 0151 0005		60 R0001		ALPHABETIC L	438
0005 69 0208 0061		69	SUBR3	IS L FIXED ADDRESS )	440
0208 35 0005 0071	J	35 0005		IS L FIXED ADDRESS )	442
0071 44 0026 0076		44 QUITT		IF SO, QUIT SEARCH )	444
0076 45 0088 0026		45 C	QUITT	IF SO, QUIT SEARCH )	446
0088 69 0091 0039	C	C 69	SUB14	GET Op, C, I., TAGS, OPTIM, ALOPT.	448

0091 95 0144 0046	J	95 K			IS 0 ACTUALLY AN ADDRESS	450
0046 60 0152 0257		60 R0002			IF SO, IS IT FIXED )	452
0237 69 0060 0061		69	SUBR3		IF SO, IS IT FIXED )	454
0060 44 0026 0064	J	44 QUITT			IF N G, QUIT SEARCH	456
0064 45 0144 0019		45 K	BACKW		IF FIXED, START BACKWARD PROCESSING	458
0144 69 0197 0150	C K	69 ALOPT			IS IT AN MOF OPERATION	460
0150 94 0026 0055		94 QUITT			IF SO, QUIT SEARCH	462
0055 60 0902 0307		60 0902			IS 0 INOEXED	464
0307 45 0026 0136		45 QUITT	B		IF SO, QUIT SEARCH	466
0136 60 0153 0357	C B	60 R0003			IS I A FIXED ADDRESS )	468
0357 69 0110 0061		69	SUBR3		IS I A FIXED ADDRESS )	470
0110 35 0005 0173	J	35 0005			IS I A FIXED ADDRESS )	472
0173 44 0026 0078		44 QUITT			IF I IS N G, QUIT SEARCH	474
0078 45 0032 0019		45 BC0EF	BACKW		IF I IS FIXED, START BACKWARD	476
0032 65 0103 0407	N BCDEF	65 FINAL			IS STORAGE AREA FULL )	478
0407 16 0210 0115		16 MAX			IS STORAGE AREA FULL )	480
0115 45 0318 0026		45	QUITT		IF SO, QUIT SEARCH	482
0318 65 0903 0457		65 0903			IS I INOEXED	484
0457 45 0026 0111		45 QUITT			IF SO, QUIT SEARCH	486
0111 69 0114 0017		69 91STX			CHANGE FIRST-CARD INDICATOR TO 2ND )	488
0017 24 1050 0253	1050	24 1050		1050	CHANGE FIRST-CARD INDICATOR TO 2ND )	490
0253 70 0151 1007		70 R0001			READ ANOTHER CARD	492
1007 65 0160 0165		65 R0010			IS IT TYPE 08)	494
0165 16 0068 0323		16 810TH			IS IT TYPE 08)	496
0323 45 0176 0227		45	LP		O, IT IS NOT. I, IT IS,	498
0176 15 0079 0233		15 710			IS TYPE 01	500
0233 45 0236 0037		45 YYY			D, NO. I, YES.	502
0037 24 0151 0104	0151	24 R0001			R0001 IF SO, PUT IN OUMMY MOVEABLE WORDS )	504
0104 24 0152 0105	0152	24 R0002			R0002 IF SO, PUT IN OUMMY MOVEABLE WORDS )	506
0105 24 0153 0236	0153	24 R0003	YYY		R0003 IF SO, PUT IN OUMMY MOVEABLE WORDS )	508
0236 24 0155 0227	0155	24 R0005	LP		R0005 EITHER CASE, SOMETHING INTO R0005	510
0227 65 0103 0041	C YYY C LP	65 FINAL	LOOP		ALL CASES, BACK TO START OF LOOP	512
0031 69 0155 8002	O O	69 R0005		8002	COMPARISON CONSTANT FOR STORING	514
0050 69 0156 8002	O OS	69 R0006		8002	TO RESTORE COMPARISON CONST + ADVANCE	516
0210 24 1200 0028	1200 Q MAX	24 SMAX1	X		SMAX1 CONSTANT FOR WHETHER STORAGE IS FULL	518
0004 90 0088 0000	K P	90 0088	0000		TAG FOR SEARCH STARTED BY MOF	520
0014 90 0089 0000	K I	90 0089	0000		TAG FOR SEARCH STARTED BY INOEXED 0	522
1004 90 0090 0000	K L	90 0090	0000		TAG, SEARCH STARTED BY NEW-SYMBOL L	524
0079 00 0000 0007	K 710	00 0000	0007			526

QUIT WITHOUT FIXED ADDRESS

	HED					528
0026 69 1050 0303	N QUITT	69 1050			WAS THERE ONLY ONE SEARCHED CARD	532
0303 90 0507 0258		90	SKP		D, ONLY ONE.	534
0507 69 1030 0283		69 1030			WHERE DID SEARCH START	536
0283 96 0012 0138		96 ABCDE			IF WITH I, PROCESS LIKE 08	538
0138 69 0141 0042		69	SUB19		PROCESS L	540
0141 69 0012 0045	J	69 ABCDE	SUB20		PROCESS 0, AND TO 08 ROUTINE	542
0258 65 0103 0557	N SKP	65 FINAL			NOT 1ST CARD. MAKE COMP. CONST. )	544
0557 10 0260 0215		10 BRNG			NOT 1ST CARD. MAKE COMP. CONST. )	546
0215 22 0069 0022	0069	22 OC		OC	NOT 1ST CARD. MAKE COMP. CONST. )	548
0022 65 8003 0229		65 8003	LOOP		BRING BACK A SET )	550
0229 10 0082 8002	C LOOP	10 SENO		8002	BRING BACK A SET )	552
0260 69 1125 8003	J BRNG	69 S0001		8003	BRING BACK A SET )	554
0082 24 0151 0204	0151 J SENO	24 R0001	X	R0001	BRING BACK A SET )	556
0204 11 0607 0161		11 O			BRING BACK A SET )	558
0161 15 0038 0143		15 16THX			BRING BACK A SET )	560
0143 44 0247 0198		44	OUT		BRING BACK A SET )	562
0247 10 0200 8002		10 QS		8002	BRING BACK A SET )	564
0198 20 0353 0106	0353 N OUT	20 VAR		VAR	STORE VARIABLE ORDER	566
0106 16 0069 0623		16 QC			IS THIS LAST SET	568
0623 45 0226 0160		45	R0010		IF SO, MULTIBRANCH + EXIT FROM QUITT	570
0226 69 0279 0039		69	SUB14		GET OP, C, I, TAGS, OPTIM, ALOPT.	572
0279 69 1050 0403	J	69 1050			IS THIS FIRST QUITT SET	574
0403 90 0657 0308		90 NO			O, IT IS NOT	576
0308 69 1030 0333		69 1030			IF SO, WHERE DID WE START	578
0333 96 0286 0657		96 JUMP	NO		D, STARTED WITH I. I, WITH L.	580
0657 69 0310 0042	C NO	69	SUB19		STARTED WITH L, OR NOT FIRST. PROC. L	582

D310	69	0286	0045	J	69	JUMP	SUB20	PROCESS D	584
D286	69	D139	0018	J JUMP	69		SUB21	PROCESS I	586
0139	69	1044	0297	J	69	81STX		CHANGE TAG TO SECOND-CARD TAG I	588
0297	24	1050	0453	1050	24	1D5D		1D50 CHANGE TAG TO SECOND-CARD TAG I	590
D453	60	0206	0057		60		SB10A	PUNCH CARD	592
0206	65	0353	0229	J	65	VAR	LOOP	BRING VARIABLE ORDER, AND REPEAT	594
D6D7	24	D155	02D4	D155	Q Q	24	RDD05	X RDD05 COMPARISON CONSTANT FOR BRINGING SET	596
0200	24	0156	02D4	D156	Q QS	24	RD006	X RD006 TO RESTORE AND ADVANCE	598
BACKWARDS ROUTINE									
HEO									
0019	69	1050	0503	N BACKW	69	105D		WAS THERE JUST ONE SEARCH CARD	604
0503	90	07D7	D358		9D		A	IF NOT, JUMP AHEAD	606
0707	69	103D	0383		69	103D		IF SO, WHERE DID SEARCH START	608
0383	96	D336	0188		96		B	D, WITH I, I, WITH L.	610
0336	95	0032	0012		95	BCDEF	ABCDE	WITH I. EXIT ACCORDING TO WHY SEARCH	612
0188	69	0114	0067	N B	69	91STX		START ON L. FIRST-CARD TAG I	614
0D67	24	1D5D	0358	1D50	24	1D5D	A	105D START ON L. FIRST-CARD TAG I	616
0358	69	0211	0164	C A	69	SEN		PRESET TO STORE AFTER PROCESSING I	618
0164	24	0117	0D20	D117	24	VAR2X		PRESET TO STORE AFTER PROCESSING I	620
0D2D	69	0182	D085		69	PDD06		SAVE L FROM CARD THAT STARTED SRCH I	622
0D85	24	D238	0191	D238	24	SAVEL		SAVE L FROM CARD THAT STARTED SRCH I	624
D191	69	0184	0D87		69	P0008		SAVE D FROM CARD THAT STARTED SRCH I	626
0D87	24	004D	0193	DD40	24	SAVED		SAVE D FROM CARD THAT STARTED SRCH I	628
D193	69	0D96	0D49		69	DN1		PRESET EXIT FROM BACKWARDS ROUTINE I	63D
0D49	24	0D52	02D5	DD52	24	DONE		PRESET EXIT FROM BACKWARDS ROUTINE I	632
D205	65	0103	0757		65	FINAL		BRING BACK A SET I	634
0757	69	D36D	0D13		69	BRNG		BRING BACK A SET I	636
0013	22	0167	DD70	D167	22	XXXX1		XXXX1 BRING BACK A SET I	638
0070	65	8D01	0327		65	8DD1		BRING BACK A SET I	64D
0327	16	DD38	0243		16	16THX	LOOP	BRING BACK A SET I	642
0360	69	9999	8DD3	J BRNG	69	9999	8DD3	BRING BACK A SET I	644
D243	10	D146	8DD2	N LOOP	1D		8DD2	BRING BACK A SET I	646
D146	24	D155	D408	D155	J	24	RDD05	X RDD05 BRING BACK A SET I	648
D408	11	D261	0265	X	11	Q		BRING BACK A SET I	65D
D265	16	0038	D293		16	16THX		BRING BACK A SET I	652
D293	44	0347	D248		44		OUT	BRING BACK A SET I	654
D347	10	0250	8DD2		10	QS	8DD2	BRING BACK A SET I	656
0248	2D	0553	0256	D553	N OUT	2D	VAR	VAR STORE VARIABLE ORDER	658
D256	69	0D09	0D39		69		SUB14	GET Op, C, I., TAGS, OPTIM, ALOPT.	66D
0009	65	0553	09D7	J	65	VAR		IS THIS LAST SET I	662
D907	16	041D	0315		16	OF		IS THIS LAST SET I	664
0315	45	0468	0319		45	NO		D, NO, I, YES.	666
D319	69	1D3D	D433		69	1D3D		IF SO, WHERE DID SEARCH START	668
D433	96	0386	0288		96		L	D, WITH I, I, WITH L.	67D
D386	69	D189	D142		69		SUBR6	PROCESS I BACKWARD	672
0189	69	0238	0241	J	69	SAVEL		BRING BACK L AND D I	674
0241	24	0182	0135	D182	24	PDD06	P0006	BRING BACK L AND D I	676
0135	69	DD40	0343		69	SAVED		BRING BACK L AND D I	678
D343	24	0184	0137	D184	24	PDD08	ENDED	PDD08 BRING BACK L AND D I	68D
D288	69	0137	0D9D	N L	69	ENDED		WITH L. ALTER EXIT I	682
D09D	24	0052	0468	D052	24	DONE	NO	DONE WITH L. ALTER EXIT I	684
D468	69	D197	03D0	C NO	69	ALOPT		IS D AN ACTUAL ADDRESS	686
D300	95	0603	0255		95	SHX		D, NO, I, YES.	688
D255	6D	0153	0957		6D	RDD03		BRING ALPHABETIC I	69D
D957	69	046D	D063		69		SUBR9	ANALYZE I, FOR TYPE OF ADDRESS	692
D46D	65	D197	052D	J	65	ALOPT	XDD03	MULTIPLE EXIT, ACCORDING TO KIND	694
D522	15	D075	0329	R X0005	15	13RD	X1	8DDX. CALL IT UNFIXED	696
0518	15	D075	D329	R XDDD1	15	13RD	X1	A00RESS N G. CALL UNFIXED	698
D519	69	1D5D	D653	R X0002	69	1D5D		BLANK ADDRESS. IS THIS FIRST CARD	7D0
0653	9D	0329	0521		9D	X1	XDD04	FIRST, UNFIXED. OTHER, FIXED.	7D2
D52D	DD	DDDD	D329	R XDDD3	DD	DDDD	X1	DRUM, OLD SYMB, REG. FIXED	704
D521	15	0D75	0329	R XD0D4	15	13RD	X1	NEW SYMBOL. UNFIXED	706
0523	0D	0DD0	0519	R XD0D6	0D	DDDD	X0002	CORE. TREAT SAME AS BLANK	7D8

0524	00	0000	0329		R	X0007	00	0000	X1		OTHER ADDRESS. FIXED	710
0329	20	0197	0350	0197	C	X1	20	ALOPT		ALOPT	STORE MODIFIED ALOPT	712
0350	60	0152	1057				60	R0002			ALPHABETIC D, TO SEE WHETHER FIXED	714
1057	69	0510	0063				69		SUBR9		ANALYZE D	716
0510	65	0197	0527		J		65	ALOPT	X0010		MULTIPLE EXIT	718
0529	15	0132	0187		R	X0012	15	12NDX	X2		800X ADDRESS. UNFIXED	720
0525	15	0132	0187		R	X0008	15	12NDX	X2		D IS N G. CALL UNFIXED	722
0526	69	1050	0703		R	X0009	69	1050			BLANK. IS THIS FIRST CARD	724
0703	90	0187	0528				90	X2	X0011		NO, FIXED. YES, UNFIXED.	726
0527	00	0000	0081		R	X0010	00	0000	F		OLD SYMBOL, DRUM, REGION. FIXED	728
0528	15	0132	0187		R	X0011	15	12NDX	X2		NEW SYMBOL. UNFIXED	730
0530	91	0526	0525		R	X0013	91	X0009	X0008		CORE. BRANCH, LIKE BLANK. ARITH, UNF	732
0531	01	0666	0531		R	X0014	01	0666	X0014		OTHER. ERROR. SHOULD NOT BE HERE.	734
0187	20	0197	0081	0197	N	X2	20	ALOPT	F	ALOPT	STORE MODIFIED ALOPT	736
0081	91	0034	0436		C	F	91	XX8			MULTIPLE BRANCH ACCORDING TO TAGS )	738
0436	99	0140	0291				99		MISC		MULTIPLE BRANCH ACCORDING TO TAGS )	740
0140	98	0291	0145				98	MISC	899		MULTIPLE BRANCH ACCORDING TO TAGS )	742
0034	99	0338	0239		N	XX8	99		9X8		MULTIPLE BRANCH ACCORDING TO TAGS )	744
0338	98	0341	0393				98	888	898		MULTIPLE BRANCH ACCORDING TO TAGS )	746
0261	28	0151	0408	0151	Q	Q	24	R0001	X		R0001 COMPARISON CONSTANT FOR END OF SET	748
0250	28	0150	0408	0150	Q	QS	24	R0000	X		R0000 RESTORE COMPARISON CONSTANT AND MODIFY	750
0410	69	1124	8003		Q	QF	69	S0000		8003		752
0075	00	1000	0000		K	13RD	00	1000		0000		754

FIXED I, OR BOTH UNFIXED, ARITHMETIC 756

0291	69	0194	0142		N	MISC	69		SUBR6		PROCESS I BACKWARDS	758
0194	69	0397	0400		J		69	LNM	SUBR5		PROCESS D BACKWARDS	760
0397	69	0052	0305		J	LNM	69	DONE	SUBR4		PROCESS L BACKWARDS	762

SHIFT OR INDEXING OPERATION 764

0603	69	0306	0045		N	SHX	69		SUB20		PROCESS D FORWARDS	766
0306	69	0397	0142		J		69	LNM	SUBR6		PROCESS I BACKWARDS	768

UNFIXED I, FIXED D, ARITHMETIC 770

0145	69	0298	0400		N	899	69		SUBR5		PROCESS D BACKWARDS	772
0298	69	0101	0018		J		69		SUB21		PROCESS I FORWARDS	774
0101	65	0397	0201		J		65	LNM	SUB22		SAVE ORCEQ	776

UNFIXED I, FIXED D, BRANCH OPERATION 778

0393	69	0196	0400		N	898	69		SUBR5		PROCESS D BACKWARDS	780
0196	69	0149	0305		J		69		SUBR4		PROCESS L BACKWARDS	782
0149	69	0102	0018		J		69	LN	SUB21		PROCESS I FORWARDS	784
0102	65	0052	0201		J	LN	65	DONE	SUB22		SAVE ORCEQ	786

UNFIXED D, BRANCH OPERATION 788

0239	69	0192	0142		N	9X8	69		SUBR6		PROCESS I BACKWARDS	790
------	----	------	------	--	---	-----	----	--	-------	--	---------------------	-----

0192 69 0195 0305	J	69	SUBR4	PROCESS L BACKWAROS	792
0195 69 0102 0045	J	69 LN	SUB20	PROCESS D FORWARDS	794

FIXED D AND I, BRANCH OPERATION

0341 69 1679 0232	N 888	69	BLANB		798
0232 24 0235 0388	0235	24	T1	SAVE IN CASE I IS BLANK	800
0388 69 0391 0244		69	ORCEB	SAVE IN CASE I IS BLANK	802
0244 24 0447 0450	0447	24	T2	SAVE IN CASE I IS CORE )	804
0450 65 0197 0251		65	ALOPT	ALOPT TO LOWER	806
0251 16 0254 0059		16	11STX	CHANGE ITS FIRST DIGIT TO 8	808
0059 20 0197 0500	0197	20	ALOPT	STORE MODIFIED ALOPT	810
0500 69 0753 0400		69	SUBR5	PROCESS D BACKWARDS	812
0753 69 0356 0305	J	69	SUBR4	PROCESS L BACKWAROS FROM 0	814
0356 65 0109 0113	J	65	SSB	BRING BACK BLANB AND ORCEB	816
0109 65 0062 0217	J	65	OPREG	SAVE DYNAMIC LEVEL OF L FROM 0 )	818
0217 14 0320 1036		14	501XX	SAVE DYNAMIC LEVEL OF L FROM D )	820
1036 21 1091 1094	1091	21	OLO	SAVE DYNAMIC LEVEL OF L FROM 0 )	822
1094 65 0197 0301		65	ALOPT	MODIFY TO USE ROUTINE FOR UNFIXED 0 )	824
0301 15 0132 0237		15	12NOX	MODIFY TO USE ROUTINE FOR UNFIXED D )	826
0237 20 0197 0550	0197	20	ALOPT	MODIFY TO USE ROUTINE FOR UNFIXED D )	828
0550 69 0953 0142		69	SUBR6	PROCESS I BACKWARDS	830
0953 69 0406 0305	J	69	SUBR4	PROCESS L BACKWARDS FROM I	832
0406 65 0062 0267	J	65	OPREG	WHICH L IS LESS, MEASURED ON CIRCLE )	834
0267 14 0320 1080		14	501XX	WHICH L IS LESS, MEASURED ON CIRCLE )	836
1080 65 8003 1038		65	8003	WHICH L IS LESS, MEASURED ON CIRCLE )	838
1038 16 1091 0245		16	DLO	WHICH L IS LESS, MEASURED ON CIRCLE )	840
0245 46 0348 0199		46	ABE	WHICH L IS LESS, MEASURED ON CIRCLE )	842
0199 16 0202 1107		16	251XX	WHICH L IS LESS, MEASURED ON CIRCLE )	844
0348 15 0202 1107	N AEB	15	251XX	WHICH L IS LESS, MEASURED ON CIRCLE )	846
1107 46 0560 0311	C BOT	46	2NO	D, WE WILL USE ONE MEASURED FROM D )	848
0560 65 0163 0113		65	SSB	BRING BACK BLANB AND ALOPT ONCE MORE	850
0163 69 0066 0400	J	69	SUBR5	PROCESS BACKWAROS 0 ONCE MORE	852
0066 65 0197 0351	J	65	ALOPT	MODIFY ALOPT AGAIN )	854
0351 16 0132 0287		16	12NOX	MODIFY ALOPT AGAIN )	856
0287 15 0254 0209	C XY	15	11STX	MODIFY ALOPT AGAIN )	858
0209 20 0197 0397	0197	20	ALOPT	LNLM ALOPT STORE NEW ALOPT, AND JUMP BACK	860
0311 65 0214 0113	N 2ND	65	SSB	USE I-COMP. BRING BLANB AND ORCEB	862
0214 69 0317 0142	J	69	SUBR6	PROCESS I BACKWAROS AGAIN	864
0317 65 0197 0287	J	65	ALOPT	XY BRING ALOPT, AND JUMP BACK	866
0113 69 0235 0438	N SSB	69	T1	SPEC. SUBR. BRING BACK BLANB + ORCEB	868
0438 24 1679 0282	1679	24	BLANB	SPEC. SUBR. BRING BACK BLANB + ORCEB	870
0282 69 0447 0600		69	T2	SPEC. SUBR. BRING BACK BLANB + ORCEB	872
0600 24 0391 8002	0391	24	ORCEB	8002 SPEC. SUBR. BRING BACK BLANB + ORCEB	874
0096 65 0117 0321	J ONI	65	VAR2X	ALL CASES. STORE PROCESSED CARD )	876
0321 10 0024 8003		10	8003	STORE PROCESSED CARO )	878
0024 69 0186 8002	J	69	P0010	8002 STORE PROCESSED CARD )	880
0211 24 1199 0252	1199	24	SMAXM	SMAXM STORE PROCESSED CARD )	882
0252 11 0355 0259		11	O2	STORE PROCESSED CARD )	884
0259 16 0038 0443		16	16THX	STORE PROCESSED CARD )	886
0443 44 0497 0398		44	OUT2	STORE PROCESSED CARD )	888
0497 10 0650 8003		10	QS2	8003 STORE PROCESSED CARD )	890
0398 20 0117 0570	0117	20	VAR2X	VAR2X STORE PROCESSED CARO )	892
0570 65 0553 0243		65	VAR	LOOP BRINGING ORDER. BACK FOR ANOTHER CARO	894
0355 69 0182 8002	Q O2	69	P0006	8002 COMPARISON CONSTANT FOR END OF SET	896
0650 69 0181 8002	Q QS2	69	P0005	8002 RESTORE CONSTANT AND MODIFY	898

BACKWARDS PUNCH

0137 65 0117 0571	J ENOED	65	VAR2X	MAKE NEW BRINGING ORDER )	904
0571 69 0074 0377		69	BRNG	MAKE NEW BRINGING ORDER )	906
0377 22 0167 0620	0167	22	XXXX1	LOOP XXXX1 MAKE NEW BRINGING ORDER )	908

0620	60	0673	0057		C LOOP	60		SB10A		TO SUB 10A TO PUNCH ONE CARO		910
0673	65	0167	0621		J	65	XXXX1			BRING BACK A SET OF RESULTTS )		912
0621	16	0174	0379			16	OL			BRING BACK A SET OF RESULTS )		914
0379	45	0332	0483			45		OVR		BRING BACK A SET OF RESULTS )		916
0332	15	8001	0289			15	8001			BRING BACK A SET OF RESULTS )		918
0289	10	0242	0547			10	SENO	A		BRING BACK A SET OF RESULTS )		920
0547	15	0038	8002		C A	15	16THX		8002	BRING BACK A SET OF RESULTS )		922
0074	69	9999	8003		J BRNG	69	9999		8003	BRING BACK A SET OF RESULTS )		924
0242	24	0182	0285	0182	J SEND	24	P0006	X	P0006	BRING BACK A SET OF RESULTS )		926
0285	11	0488	0493		X	11	O			BRING BACK A SET OF RESULTS )		928
0493	44	0597	0448			44		OUT		BRING BACK A SET OF RESULTS )		930
0597	10	0700	0547			10	OS	A		BRING BACK A SET OF RESULTS )		932
0448	20	0167	0620	0167	N OUT	20	XXXX1	LOOP	XXXX1	STORE MODIFIED BRINGING ORDER + REPEAT		934
0483	69	0486	0339		N OVR	69	SAVOR			FINISHED. SAVE SAVOR AS ORCEO )		936
0339	24	0292	0003	0292		24	ORCEO	READC	ORCEO	FINISHED. SAVE SAVOR AS ORCEO )		938
0488	24	0186	0285	0186	O O	24	P0010	X	P0010			940
0700	24	0187	0285	0187	O OS	24	P0011	X	P0011			942
0174	69	1199	8003		O QL	69	SMAXM		8003			944

SUBROUTINE 1. INITIALIZE AT START OF A PROGRAM

					HEO							946
												948
0006	24	0178	0231	0178	N SUBR1	24	EXITY		8003	EXITY STORE EXIT		950
0231	61	0134	8003			61				CLEAR REGION AND SYMBOL TABLES )		952
0134	20	189	0302	1899	J	20	ZMAX1			ZMAX1 CLEAR REGION AND SYMBOL TABLES )		954
0302	10	0405	0309			10	QA			CLEAR REGION AND SYMBOL TABLES )		956
0309	46	0112	0213			46		OUT		CLEAR REGION AND SYMBOL TABLES )		958
0112	11	0365	8003			11	QSA		8003	CLEAR REGION AND SYMBOL TABLES )		960
0213	20	0181	0234	0181	N OUT	20	P0005		P0005	CLEAR CARO NUMBER		962
0234	69	1044	0647			69	81STX			PRESET DRUM TAG )		964
0647	24	1669	0072	1669		24	ORUMT			DRUMT PRESET DRUM TAG )		966
0072	65	0175	0429			65	AVAL			MAKE DRUM AVAILABLE )		968
0429	10	0382	8003			10			8003	MAKE DRUM AVAILABLE )		970
0382	20	1554	1307	1554	J	20	A0200		A0200	MAKE DRUM AVAILABLE )		972
1307	11	0610	0415			11	QB			MAKE DRUM AVAILABLE )		974
0415	46	0178	0569			46	EXITY			MAKE DRUM AVAILABLE )		976
0569	10	0322	8003			10	QSB		8002	MAKE DRUM AVAILABLE )		978
0405	20	1661	0000	1661	Q QA	20	G0002		0000	G0002 COMPARISON CONSTANT		980
0365	20	1660	0000	1660	Q QSA	20	G0001		0000	G0001 RESTORE COMPARISON CONSTANT AND MODIFY		982
0610	20	1356	0000	1356	Q QB	20	A0002		0000	A0002 COMPARISON CONSTANT		984
0322	20	1355	0000	1355	Q QSB	20	A0001		0000	A0001 RESTORE COMPARISON CONSTANT AND MODIFY		986
0175	11	1111	1111		K AVAL	11	1111		1111	AVAILABILITY WORD		988

SUBROUTINE 2. RESERVE OR UNRESERVE A BLOCK OF DRUM

					HEO							990
					EQU SA			HSYMB		DOUBLE-PURPOSE TO CONSERVE DRUM SPACE		992
												994
0750	21	0304	0458	0304	R XX	21	UH		UH	REPLACE DIGIT OF AVAIL. WORD BY W )		998
0458	35	0001	0465			35	0001			REPLACE DIGIT OF AVAIL. WORD BY W )		1000
0465	65	8002	0723			65	8002			REPLACE DIGIT OF AVAIL. WORD BY W )		1002
0723	10	0326	0281			10	W			REPLACE DIGIT OF AVAIL. WORD BY W )		1004
0281	30	0001	0337			30	0001			REPLACE DIGIT OF AVAIL. WORD BY W )		1006
0337	10	0304	0359			10	UH		SPR	REPLACE DIGIT OF AVAIL. WORD BY W )		1008
0900	65	1003	0508		R	0900	65	N		HAVE WE FINISHED		1010
0508	45	0162	0178			45		EXITY		D, WE HAVE NOT FINISHED. I, WE HAVE.		1012
0162	16	0515	0619			16	110TH			REDUCE NUMBER YET TO BE DONE )		1014
0619	20	1003	0456	1003		20	N		N	REDUCE NUMBER YET TO BE DONE )		1016
0456	60	0108	0263			60	SA			ARE WE TO LAST LINE OF TABLE )		1018
0263	11	0116	0671			11	796			ARE WE TO LAST LINE OF TABLE )		1020
0671	46	0324	0225			46		TP		D, NOT LAST LINE.		1022
0324	10	0427	0331			10	800		SU	RESTORE, AND TAKE WORD FROM NEXT LINE		1024
0331	21	0108	0361	0108	C SU	21	SA		8003	SA STORE VARIABLE STORING ORDER		1026
0361	10	0264	8003			10	C4			MAKE VARIABLE BRINGING ORDER		1028

1025	24	0178	0381	0178	N SUB2R	24 EXITY		EXITY	ENTRY TO RESERVE. STORE EXIT.	1030
0381	69	1680	0533			69 ZEROX	RU		BRING ZERO TO INDICATE RESERVATION	1032
1075	24	0178	0431	0178	N SUB2U	24 EXITY		EXITY	ENTRY TO UNRESERVE. STORE EXIT.	1034
0431	69	0515	0533			69 110TH	RU		BRING UNITY TO INDICATE UNRESERVATION	1036
0533	24	0326	0479	0326	C RU	24 W		W	STORE 0 OR 1	1038
0479	21	0284	0387	0284		21 XXXXA		XXXXA	STORE INITIAL ADDRESS TO BE RESERVED	1040
0387	20	1003	0506	1003		20 N		N	STORE N-1	1042
0506	11	0409	0313			11 2000I		EXITY	IS INITIAL ADDRESS LESS THAN 2000	1044
0313	46	0166	0178			46			I, OVER 1999. WE RESERVE NOTHING	1046
0166	10	1003	0558			10 N			UPPER, LAST ADDRESS - 2000	1048
0558	46	0411	0212			46 OK			I, LAST ONE WOULD BE OVER 1999	1050
0212	16	8003	0669			16 8003			MODIFY TO ENO WITH 1999 )	1052
0669	16	0515	0719			16 110TH			MODIFY TO ENO WITH 1999 )	1054
0719	20	1003	0411	1003		20 N	OK	N	MODIFY TO ENO WITH 1999 )	1056
0411	60	0284	0389		C OK	60 XXXXA			MAKE SEVERAL VARIABLE ORDERS )	1058
0389	10	8001	0295			10 8001			MAKE SEVERAL VARIABLE ORDERS )	1060
0295	30	0003	1053			30 0003			MAKE SEVERAL VARIABLE ORDERS )	1062
1053	21	0658	0461	0658		21 X	X	X	MAKE SEVERAL VARIABLE ORDERS )	1064
0461	11	8001	0367			11 8001			MAKE SEVERAL VARIABLE ORDERS )	1066
0367	35	0001	0773			35 0001			MAKE SEVERAL VARIABLE ORDERS )	1068
0773	21	0228	0481	0228		21 P	P	P	MAKE SEVERAL VARIABLE ORDERS )	1070
0481	11	8001	0437			11 8001			MAKE SEVERAL VARIABLE ORDERS )	1072
0437	35	0002	0543			35 0002			MAKE SEVERAL VARIABLE ORDERS )	1074
0543	10	8003	0401			10 8003			MAKE SEVERAL VARIABLE ORDERS )	1076
0401	10	0658	0363			10 X			MAKE SEVERAL VARIABLE ORDERS )	1078
0363	15	0228	0583			15 P			MAKE SEVERAL VARIABLE ORDERS )	1080
0583	35	0004	0593			35 0004			MAKE SEVERAL VARIABLE ORDERS )	1082
0593	69	0246	0249			69 C1			MAKE SEVERAL VARIABLE ORDERS )	1084
0249	22	0901	0354	0901		22 0901		0901	MAKE SEVERAL VARIABLE ORDERS )	1086
0354	69	0708	0511			69 C2			MAKE SEVERAL VARIABLE ORDERS )	1088
0511	22	0359	0262	0359		22 SPR		SPR	MAKE SEVERAL VARIABLE ORDERS )	1090
0262	10	0565	0331			10 C3	SU	SU	MAKE SEVERAL VARIABLE ORDERS )	1092
0225	65	0359	0413		N TP	65 SPR			BOTTOM LINE OF TABLE	1094
0413	16	0708	0463			16 C2			IS IT ALSO RIGHT ENO OF WORD	1096
0463	45	0216	0417			45	ZP	ZP	0, NO	1098
0216	15	0769	0973			15 C5			MODIFY TO TAKE NEXT COLUMN OF TABLE )	1100
0973	69	0246	0299			69 C1			MODIFY TO TAKE NEXT COLUMN OF TABLE )	1102
0299	22	0901	0404	0901		22 0901		0901	MODIFY TO TAKE NEXT COLUMN OF TABLE )	1104
0404	20	0359	0312	0359		20 SPR		SPR	MODIFY TO TAKE NEXT COLUMN OF TABLE )	1106
0312	60	0108	0513			60 SA			MODIFY TO TAKE FIRST LINE, SAME COLUMN	1108
0513	11	0266	0331			11 C6	SU	SU	MODIFY TO TAKE FIRST LINE, SAME COLUMN	1110
0417	69	0246	0349		N ZP	69 C1			LAST LINE AND ENO OF WORD. MODIFY )	1112
0349	24	0901	0454	0901		24 0901		0901	LAST LINE AND ENO OF WORD. MODIFY )	1114
0454	69	0758	0561			69 C7			LAST LINE AND ENO OF WORD. MODIFY )	1116
0561	24	0359	0362	0359		24 SPR		SPR	LAST LINE AND ENO OF WORD. MODIFY )	1118
0362	60	0108	0563			60 SA			LAST LINE AND ENO OF WORD. MODIFY )	1120
0563	11	0316	0331			11 C8	SU	SU	LAST LINE AND ENO OF WORD. MODIFY )	1122
0246	35	0000	0750		P C1	35 0000	XX	XX	TO PRESET LEFT SHIFT ORDER	1124
0708	30	0009	0108		P C2	30 0009	SA	SA	PRESETTER AND ALSO COMPARISON CONSTANT	1126
0565	20	1355	0900	1355	P C3	20 A0001	0900	A0001	INITIAL OF STORING ORDER	1128
0264	45	0000	0001		P C4	45 0000	0001	0001	DIFFERENCE OF BRINGING AND STORING ORD	1130
0116	20	1551	0900	1551	Q 796	20 A0197	0900	A0197	COMPARISON CONSTANT FOR LAST LINE	1132
0427	20	1555	0900	1555	Q 800	20 A0201	0900	A0201	TO RESTORE FOR NEXT LINE OF TABLE	1134
0769	30	0010	0108		O C5	30 0010	SA	SA	TO RESTORE AFTER SUBTRACTING C2	1136
0266	00	0196	0000		P C6	00 0196	0000	0000	TO MODIFY BRINGING ORDER FOR NEXT COL	1138
0758	30	0000	0108		P C7	30 0000	SA	SA	PRESETTER FOR START OF NEW COLUMN	1140
0316	00	0195	0000		P C8	00 0195	0000	0000	MODIFY BRINGING ORDER TO START NEW COL	1142

SUBR 3 FINO WHETHER AORR IN UPPER IS FIXEO

HEO

0061	24	0177	0030	0177	N SUBR3	24 EXITX		EXITX	STORE EXIT	1144
0030	69	0633	0063			69	SUBR9	SUBR9	TO SUBROUTINE 9 TO ANALYZE THE ADDRESS	1150
0633	65	0536	0220		J	65 EQUIV	F0003	F0003	BRING EQUIV AND MULTIBRANCH	1152
0218	60	0068	0177		R F0001	60 810TH	EXITX	EXITX	ADDRESS IS N G	1154
0219	65	0068	0177		R F0002	65 810TH	EXITX	EXITX	BLANK ADDRESS	1156
0220	65	1680	0177		N F0003	65 ZEROX	EXITX	EXITX	ORUM ADDRESS, OR EQUIVALENT TO ORUM	1158
0221	65	0068	0177		R F0004	65 810TH	EXITX	EXITX	SYMBOLIC ADDRESS, WITH UNDEFINED SYMB	1160



0222 35 0005 0177	R F0005	35 0005	EXITX	800X ADDRESS	1162
0223 65 0068 0177	R F0006	65 810TH	EXITX	CDRE ADDRESS	1164
0224 60 0068 0177	R F0007	60 810TH	EXITX	OTHER ADDRESS. USUALLY PART DF CONST.	1166

SUBR 4 PRDCESS BACKWARDS L

					HED	1168
						1170.
0305 24 0177 0080	0177	N SUBR4	24 EXITX	EXITX	STDR EXIT	1172
0080 60 0151 0455			60 R0001		ALPHABETICAL L INTO UPPER	1174
0455 69 0908 0063			69 PRE	SUBR9	ANALYZE THE ADDRESS	1176
0908 65 0536 0271		J PRE	65 EDUIV	M0004	EQUIVALENT TD LDWR. MULTIBRANCH	1178
0268 20 1679 0271	1679	N M0001	20 BLANB	M0004	BLANB STORE EDUIVALENT DF BLANK ADDRESS	1180
0269 60 0622 0627		R M0002	60 87THX	SB10B	N. G. DMIT PUNCHING	1182
0270 69 1044 0697		R M0003	69 81STX		BLANK. CHANGE FIRST-CARD TAG )	1184
0697 24 1050 1103	1050		24 1050		CHANGE FIRST-CARD TAG )	1186
1103 65 0556 0611			65	SUB11	FIND BEST EQUIVALENT TD BLANK	1188
0556 00 0989 0268			00 0989	M0001	TAGS AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 11	1190
0271 20 018* 0335	0182	N M0004	20 P0006	SB10C	P0006 DRUM ADDRESS. STDR FDR PUNCHING	1192
0272 65 0325 0611		R M0005	65	SUB11	NEW SYMBDL. FIND BEST EDUIVALENT	1194
0325 00 0989 0276		J	00 0989	M0009	TAGS AND EXIT FOR USE IN SUBROUTINE 11	1196
0273 01 0555 0273		R M0006	01 0555	M0006	800X ADDRESS. STDP THE MACHINE	1198
0274 20 0182 0385	0182	R M0007	20 P0006		P0006 CORE ADDRESS. STDR FDR PUNCHING	1200
0385 69 0538 0441			69	SUB13	FIND DYNAMIC LEVEL DF CDRE ADDRESS	1202
0538 00 0909 0342		J	00 0909		TAGS AND EXIT FDR USE IN SUBR 13	1204
0342 20 0391 0335	0391		20 ORCEB	SB10C	DRCEB STORE DYNAMIC LEVEL OF CORE ADDRESS	1206
0275 01 0555 0275		R M0008	01 0555	M0008	DOTHER ADDRESS. STDP MACHINE	1208
0276 69 0197 0950		N M0009	69 ALOPT		EDUIV OF NEW SYMBDL.	1210
0950 90 0271 0505			90 M0004		D. CASE WHERE WE DUPLICATE COMPUTATION	1212
0505 69 0908 0661			69 PRE	SUBR7	USUAL CASE. STORE SYMBOL AND EQUIV	1214
0277 00 0000 0269		R M0010	00 0000	M0002	NEW SYMBOL. BUT SYMBOL TABLE FULL	1216

SUBROUTINE 5 PROCESS BACKWARDS D

					HED	1218
						1220
0400 24 0177 0230	0177	N SUBR5	24 EXITX	EXITX	STORE EXIT	1222
0230 60 0152 0958			60 R0002		ALPHARETIC D INTO UPPER	1224
0958 69 0711 0063			69 PRE	SUBR9	ANALYZE THE ALPHABETIC D ADDRESS	1226
0711 65 0536 0921		J PRE	65 EQUIV	C0004	BRING EQUIVALENT. MULTIBRANCH	1228
0918 20 1023 0376	1023	N C0001	20 BLANK	A	BLANK STORE EQUIV OF BLANK FOR FORWARD L	1230
0919 60 0672 0627		R C0002	60 88THX	SB10B	N G. OMIT PUNCHING	1232
0920 69 1050 1353		R C0003	69 1050		BLANK ADDRESS. WAS THERE BLANK BACK L	1234
1353 90 1008 1058			90	BB1	D, THERE WAS A BLANK BACKWARDS L	1236
1008 65 1679 0376			65 BLANB	A	BRING EDUIVALENT OF BLANK BACKWARD L	1238
1058 65 0761 0611		N BB1	65	SUB11	GET BLANK D DYNAMICALLY FROM I	1240
0761 00 0988 0918		J	00 0988	C0001	TAGS AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 11	1242
0921 69 0624 0677		N C0004	69	INDEX	DRUM OR EDUIVALENT. INDEX IF TAGGED	1244
0624 00 0000 0376		J	00 0000	A	TAG-IDENTIFICATIDN, AND EXIT FRDM 18	1246
0922 65 0625 0611		R C0005	65	SUB11	NEW SYMBOL. FIND BEST EQUIVALENT	1248
0625 00 0988 0926		J	00 0988	C0009	EXIT AND TAGS FOR SUBROUTINE 11	1250
0923 69 0426 0441		R C0006	69	SUB13	800X ADDRESS. GET DYNAMIC LEVEL	1252
0426 00 0908 0280		J	00 0908		TAGS AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 13	1254
0280 69 0683 0586			69	SUB17	CORRECTION TO DYNAMIC LEVEL	1256
0683 66 8002 0491		J	66 8002		CHANGE SIGN OF CORRECTION	1258
0491 15 0294 0335			15 XXXX2	SB10C	ADD TO GIVE MODIFIED DYNAMIC LEFEL	1260
0924 69 0727 0677		R C0007	69	INDEX	CORE ADDRESS. INDEX IT	1262

0727 00 0000 0631	J	00 0000				ADDEND AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 18	1264
0631 20 0184 0487		20 P0008			P0008	STORE CORE ADDRESS FOR PUNCHING	1266
0487 69 0190 0441	0184	69		SUB13		GET DYNAMIC LEVEL OF CORE ADDRESS	1268
0190 00 0908 0344	J	00 0908				TAGS AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 13	1270
0344 69 1050 0504		69 1050				FIRST-CARD TAG	1272
0504 90 0335 0459		90 SB10C				D, WE SHOULD STORE THIS DYNAMIC LEVEL	1274
0459 20 0486 0335	0486	20 SAVOR		SB10C		SAVOR STORE DYN LEV OF CORE, AND FINISH UP	1276
0376 20 0062 0925	N A	20 OPREG	C0008		OPREG	STORE ADDRESS FOR OPTIMIZING NEXT ADDR	1278
0925 20 0184 0177	R C0008	20 P0008			P0008	MISC ADDR. STORE FOR PUNCHING. EXIT	1280
0926 69 0711 0661	N C0009	69 PRE		SUBR7		STORE EQUIVALENT OF NEW SYMBOL	1282
0927 00 0000 0919	R C0010	00 0000	C0002			NEW SYMBOL, BUT TABLE FULL. N*G.	1284
SUBROUTINE 6 PROCESS BACKWARDS I							
HED							
0142 24 0177 0330	0177	N SUBR6	24 EXITX			EXITX STORE EXIT	1290
0330 60 0153 1108			60 R0003			ALPHABETIC I TO UPPER	1292
1108 69 0911 0063			69 PRE		SUBR9	ANALYZE ALPHABETIC I	1294
0911 65 0536 0371		J PRE	65 EQUIV	J0004		BRING EQUIVALENT. MULTIBRANCH	1296
0368 69 0911 0661		N J0001	69 PRE		SUBR7	STORE EQUIVALENT OF NEW SYMBOL	1298
0369 60 0722 0627		R J0002	60 89THX		SB10B	N*G. OMIT PUNCHING	1300
0370 69 1669 0772		R J0003	69 DRUMT			BLANK I, IS DRUM FULL	1302
0772 90 0626 0369			90		J0002	D, DRUM IS NOT FULL	1304
0626 65 1679 0371			65 BLANB	J0004		BRING EQUIVALENT OF BLANK BACKWARD L	1306
0371 24 0062 0615	0062	N J0004	24 OPREG		OPREG	DRUM OR DRUM EQUIVALENT	1308
0615 69 0568 0677			69		INDEX	TO SUBROUTINE 18 TO INDEX	1310
0568 00 0001 0375		J	00 0001	J0008		ADDEND AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 18	1312
0372 65 0675 0611		R J0005	65		SUB11	NEW SYMBOL. FIND BEST VALUE	1314
0675 00 0990 0368		J	00 0990	J0001		TAGS AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 11	1316
0373 01 0000 0373		R J0006	01 0000	J0006		800X RANGE. ERROR.	1318
0374 69 0391 0371		R J0007	69 ORCEB	J0004		CORE. BRING DYNAMIC LEVEL	1320
0375 20 0185 0177	0185	R J0008	20 P0009		EXITX	P0009 OTHER ADDRESS, USUALLY A CONSTANT	1322
SUBROUTINE 7 STORE SYMBOL AND ITS EQUIVALENT							
HED							
0661 24 0179 0432	0179	N SUBR7	24 EXITZ			EXITZ STORE EXIT	1328
0432 65 0435 0439			65 LSymb			SYMBOL-STORING ORDER )	1330
0439 15 0392 0747			15 SS			SYMBOL-STORING ORDER )	1332
0747 69 0108 8002			69 HSYMB	8002		STORE SYMBOL )	1334
0392 24 1689 0442	1689	J SS	24 Z0001		Z0001	STORE SYMBOL )	1336
0442 65 0435 0489			65 LSymb			LOCATION OF EQUIVALENT RELATIVE TO E1	1338
0489 14 0492 1029			14 2DXXX			LOCATION OF EQUIVALENT RELATIVE TO E1	1340
1029 35 0004 1039			35 0004			LOCATION OF EQUIVALENT RELATIVE TO E1	1342
1039 20 0294 0797	0294		20 XXXX2			LOCATION OF EQUIVALENT RELATIVE TO E1	1344
0797 15 1000 0555			15 P1			MAKE BRINGING ORDER )	1346
0555 20 0167 0670	0167		20 XXXX1			MAKE BRINGING ORDER )	1348
0670 44 1073 0674			44 IPOS			D, USE I-POSITION. I, USE D-POSITION.	1350
0674 65 0536 0541			65 EQUIV			BRING EQUIVALENT	1352
0541 35 0004 0451			35 0004			SHIFT TO D POSITION	1354
0451 10 0554 0509			10 P2	A		MAKE STORING ORDER )	1356
0509 10 0294 0167		C A	10 XXXX2		XXXX1	MAKE STORING ORDER )	1358
1073 65 0536 0591		N IPOS	65 EQUIV			USE I-POSITION. BRING EQUIVALENT	1360
0591 10 0394 0509			10 P3	A		MAKE STORING ORDER	1362
1000 69 1555 8003		P P1	69 E0001	8003		INITIAL OF BRINGING ORDER	1364
0554 22 1555 0179	1555	P P2	22 E0001		EXITZ	E0001 INITIAL OF ORDER TO STORE D-POSITION	1366
0394 23 1555 0179	1555	P P3	23 E0001		EXITZ	E0001 INITIAL OF ORDER TO STORE I-POSITION	1368
SUBR 8 PROCESS TYPE 2 ADDR. ALPH IN UPPER, NUMERIC, LOWR							
HED							
1024 24 0177 0380	0177	N SUBR8	24 EXITX			EXITX STORE EXIT	1374

0380	11	0254	0559		11	11STX			IS FIRST POSITION BLANK	1376
0559	46	0412	0613		46		FXT		I, FIRST IS NON-BLANK. FIXED ADDRESS.	1378
0412	10	8001	0969		10	8001			RESTORE TO POSITIVE	1380
0969	60	8002	0777		60	8002			NUMERIC ADDRESS ALONE IN UPPER	1382
0777	11	0409	0663		11	2000I			SUBTRACT 2000	1384
0663	46	0366	0467		46		RC		0, DRUM. I, CORE.	1386
0366	10	1019	1123		10	00IFF			DRUM. ADD RELOCATION AMOUNT	1388
1123	46	0676	0977		46		BA0		I, RELOCATED DRUM WILL EXCEED 1999	1390
0676	10	0409	0713		10	2000I		RES	RESTORE RELOCATED DRUM ADDRESS	1392
0467	10	8001	1223	N	10	8001	RC		CORE ADDRESS. RESTORE THE 2000	1394
1223	10	0726	0681		10	COIFF			ADD RELOCATION AMOUNT	1396
0681	11	0334	0539		11	9060			SUBTRACT 9060	1398
0539	46	0542	0977		46		BA0		I, RELOCATED CORE ADDRESS TOO HIGH	1400
0542	10	8001	0713		10	8001		RES	RESTORE THE 9060	1402
0713	21	0167	0720	0167	21	XXXX1	C	RES	STORE ADDRESS TEMPORARILY	1404
0720	69	1273	1025		69			SUB2R	RESERVE IF DRUM ADDRESS	1406
1273	65	0167	0177	J	65	XXXX1		EXITX	EQUIVALENT BACK TO LOWER AND EXIT	1408
0613	65	8002	0177	N	65	8002		EXITX	FIXED ADDRESS. CLEAR UPPER AND EXIT.	1410
0977	60	0622	0177	N	60	87THX		EXITX	MODIFIED ADDR TOO HIGH. 8000 TO UPPER	1412
0334	00	0000	9060	K	00	0000		9060		1414

SUBROUTINE 9. ANALYZE AN ADDRESS

										1416
										1418
1002	44	1005	0606	C	44			UND	I, SYMBOL IS NOT IN THE TABLE	1420
1005	11	0108	0763		11	HSYMB			SOME SYMBOL WAS FOUND. SUBTRACT OURS	1422
0763	44	0517	0618		44	NZ			0, IT WAS NOT RIGHT ONE	1424
0618	46	0517	0972		46	NZ		DEF	0, IT WAS NOT RIGHT ONE. I, IT AS.	1426
0517	10	8001	1323	C	10	8001			WRONG SYMBOL. RESTORE UPPER TO PLUS	1428
1323	65	8002	0731		65	8002			CLEAR UPPER	1430
0731	15	0384	8002		15	T		8002	ADVANCE LOWER AND BRING ANOTHER	1432
0063	24	0179	0482	0179	24	EXITZ	N	SUBR9	EXITZ STORE EXIT	1434
0482	45	0636	0537		45	ABC			I, THE ADDRESS IS BLANK	1436
0537	61	0515	1069		61	110TH		00N	MODIFY EXIT AND PREPARE TO QUIT	1438
0636	21	0108	0961	0108	21	HSYMB	N	ABC	HSYMB ADDRESS NOT BLANK. STORE SYMBOL	1440
0961	30	0008	0629		30	0008			ALSO STORE FIRST LETTER OF ADDRESS )	1442
0629	21	0294	0947	0294	21	XXXX2			ALSO STORE FIRST LETTER OF ADDRESS )	1444
0947	11	8001	0604		11	8001			CLEAR FIRST LETTER	1446
0604	16	1208	0913		16	909			SUBTRACT 9090908995	1448
0913	46	0416	0567		46	SYM		LOO	0, ADDRESS IS SYMBOLIC.	1450
0567	11	8003	0725		11	8003		C	ARE LAST FOUR CHARACTERS DIGITS )	1452
0725	45	0278	0679		45			OUT	ARE LAST FOUR CHARACTERS DIGITS )	1454
0278	35	0001	0485		35	0001			ARE LAST FOUR CHARACTERS DIGITS )	1456
0485	44	0416	0240		44	SYM			ARE LAST FOUR CHARACTERS DIGITS )	1458
0240	10	8001	0997		10	8001			ARE LAST FOUR CHARACTERS DIGITS )	1460
0997	35	0001	0567		35	0001		LOO	ARE LAST FOUR CHARACTERS DIGITS )	1462
0679	65	8001	0535		65	8001			THEY ARE DIGITS. GET VALUE )	1464
0535	30	0001	0641		30	0001			THEY ARE DIGITS. GET VALUE )	1466
0641	20	0536	0589	0536	20	EQUIV			STORE THESE 4 DIGITS	1468
0589	10	0294	0399		10	XXXX2			FIRST CHARACTER INTO UPPER	1470
0399	44	0654	0704		44			ABS	I, ZERO. ADDRESS WAS ABSOLUTE	1472
0654	11	1308	0963		11	99THX			NON-ZERO. SUBTRACT 90	1474
0963	46	0466	0416		46			SYM	I, FIRST CHAR IS DIGIT. ADDR SYMBOLIC	1476
0466	10	1119	0724		10	29IXX			ADD 29	1478
0724	46	0416	0328		46	SYM			0, FIRST IS SPEC. CHAR. SYMBOLIC	1480
0328	35	0004	0639		35	0004			MAKE BRINGING ORDER )	1482
0639	10	0592	8003		10			8003	MAKE BRINGING ORDER )	1484
0592	65	1660	0665	J	65	G0001			BRING EQUIVALENT OF REGION	1486
0665	45	0668	1219		45			NG	I, REGION IS UNDEFINED	1488
0668	15	0536	0691		15	EQUIV			GET EQUIVALENT OF REGIONAL ADDRESS )	1490
0691	16	0915	1269		16	110TH			GET EQUIVALENT OF REGIONAL ADDRESS )	1492
1269	23	0536	0704	0536	23	EQUIV		ABS	STORE EQUIVALENT	1494
0416	60	0108	1013		60	HSYMB			SYMBOLIC ADDRESS. BRING SYMBOL	1496
1013	35	0008	0781		35	0008			CLEAR ALL BUT LAST CHARACTER	1498
0781	44	0585	0686		44			SHRT	0, LONG SYMBOL	1500
0585	69	0038	0741		69	16THX			PRESET T AS POSITIVE 1 )	1502
0741	24	0384	0587	0384	24	T		T	PRESET T AS POSITIVE 1 )	1504

0727	00	0000	0631		J	00	0000			ADDEND AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 18	1264
0631	20	0184	0487	0184		20	P0008		P0008	STORE CORE ADDRESS FOR PUNCHING	1266
0487	69	0190	0441			69		SUB13		GET DYNAMIC LEVEL OF CORE ADDRESS	1268
0190	00	0908	0344		J	00	0908			TAGS AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 13	1270
0344	69	1050	0504			69	1050			FIRST-CARD TAG	1272
0504	90	0335	0459			90	SB10C			D, WE SHOULD STORE THIS DYNAMIC LEVEL	1274
0459	20	0486	0335	0486		20	SAVOR	SB10C	SAVOR	STORE DYN LEV OF CORE, AND FINISH UP	1276
0376	20	0062	0925	0062	N A	20	OPREG	C0008	OPREG	STORE ADDRESS FOR OPTIMIZING NEXT ADDR	1278
0925	20	0184	0177	0184	R C0008	20	P0008	EXITX	P0008	MISC ADDR. STORE FOR PUNCHING. EXIT	1280
0926	69	0711	0661		N C0009	69	PRE	SUBR7		STORE EQUIVALENT OF NEW SYMBOL	1282
0927	00	0000	0919		R C0010	00	0000	C0002		NEW SYMBOL, BUT TABLE FULL. N+G.	1284

SUBROUTINE 6    PROCESS BACKWARDS I

HED    1286

0142	24	0177	0330	0177	N SUBR6	24	EXITX		EXITX	STORE EXIT	1290
0330	60	0153	1108			60	R0003			ALPHABETIC I TO UPPER	1292
1108	69	0911	0063			69	PRE	SUBR9		ANALYZE ALPHABETIC I	1294
0911	65	0536	0371		J PRE	65	EOUIV	J0004		BRING EQUIVALENT. MULTIBRANCH	1296
0368	69	0911	0661		N J0001	69	PRE	SUBR7		STORE EQUIVALENT OF NEW SYMBOL	1298
0369	60	0722	0627		R J0002	60	89THX	SB10B		N+G. OMIT PUNCHING	1300
0370	69	1669	0772		R J0003	69	DRUMT			BLANK I, IS DRUM FULL	1302
0772	90	0626	0369			90		J0002		D, DRUM IS NOT FULL	1304
0626	65	1679	0371			65	BLANB	J0004		BRING EQUIVALENT OF BLANK BACKWARD L	1306
0371	24	0062	0615	0062	N J0004	24	OPREG		OPREG	DRUM OR DRUM EQUIVALENT	1308
0615	69	0568	0677			69		INDEX		TO SUBROUTINE 18 TO INDEX	1310
0568	00	0001	0375		J	00	0001	J0008		ADDEND AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 18	1312
0372	65	0675	0611		R J0005	65		SUB11		NEW SYMBOL. FIND BEST VALUE	1314
0675	00	0990	0368		J	00	0990	J0001		TAGS AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 11	1316
0373	01	0000	0373		R J0006	01	0000	J0006		800X RANGE. ERROR.	1318
0374	69	0391	0371		R J0007	69	ORCEB	J0004		CORE. BRING DYNAMIC LEVEL	1320
0375	20	0185	0177	0185	R J0008	20	P0009	EXITX	P0009	OTHER ADDRESS, USUALLY A CONSTANT	1322

SUBROUTINE 7    STORE SYMBOL AND ITS EQUIVALENT

HED    1324

0661	24	0179	0432	0179	N SUBR7	24	EXITZ		EXITZ	STORE EXIT	1328
0432	65	0435	0439			65	LSYMB			SYMBOL-STORING ORDER )	1330
0439	15	0392	0747			15	SS			SYMBOL-STORING ORDER )	1332
0747	69	0108	8002			69	HSYMB	8002		STORE SYMBOL )	1334
0392	24	1689	0442	1689	J SS	24	Z0001		Z0001	STORE SYMBOL )	1336
0442	65	0435	0489			65	LSYMB			LOCATION OF EQUIVALENT RELATIVE TO E1	1338
0489	14	0492	1029			14	2DXXX			LOCATION OF EQUIVALENT RELATIVE TO E1	1340
1029	35	0004	1039			35	0004			LOCATION OF EQUIVALENT RELATIVE TO E1	1342
1039	20	0294	0797	0294		20	XXXX2		XXXX2	LOCATION OF EQUIVALENT RELATIVE TO E1	1344
0797	15	1000	0555			15	P1			MAKE BRINGING ORDER )	1346
0555	20	0167	0670	0167		20	XXXX1		XXXX1	MAKE BRINGING ORDER )	1348
0670	44	1073	0674			44	IPOS			D, USE I-POSITION. I, USE D-POSITION.	1350
0674	65	0536	0541			65	EOUIV			BRING EQUIVALENT	1352
0541	35	0004	0451			35	0004			SHIFT TO D POSITION	1354
0451	10	0554	0509			10	P2	A		MAKE STORING ORDER )	1356
0509	10	0294	0167		C A	10	XXXX2	XXXX1		MAKE STORING ORDER )	1358
1073	65	0536	0591		N IPOS	65	EOUIV			USE I-POSITION. BRING EQUIVALENT	1360
0591	10	0394	0509			10	P3	A		MAKE STORING ORDER	1362
1000	69	1555	8003		P P1	69	E0001	8003		INITIAL OF BRINGING ORDER	1364
0554	22	1555	0179	1555	P P2	22	E0001	EXITZ	E0001	INITIAL OF ORDER TO STORE D-POSITION	1366
0394	23	1555	0179	1555	P P3	23	E0001	EXITZ	E0001	INITIAL OF ORDER TO STORE I-POSITION	1368

SUBR 8    PROCESS TYPE 2 ADDR.    ALPH IN UPPER, NUMERIC, LOWR

HED    1370

1024	24	0177	0380	0177	N SUBR8	24	EXITX		EXITX	STORE EXIT	1374
------	----	------	------	------	---------	----	-------	--	-------	------------	------

0380 11 0254 0559		11 11STX			IS FIRST POSITION BLANK	1376
0559 46 0412 0613		46	FXT		I, FIRST IS NON-BLANK. FIXED ADDRESS.	1378
0412 10 8001 0969		10 8001			RESTORE TO POSITIVE	1380
0969 60 8002 0777		60 8002			NUMERIC ADDRESS ALONE IN UPPER	1382
0777 11 0409 0663		11 2000I			SUBTRACT 2000	1384
0663 46 0366 0467		46	RC		O, DRUM. I, CORE.	1386
0366 10 1019 1123		10 00IFF			DRUM. ADD RELOCATION AMOUNT	1388
1123 46 0676 0977		46	BAO		I, RELOCATED DRUM WILL EXCEED 1999	1390
0676 10 0409 0713		10 2000I	RES		RESTORE RELOCATED DRUM ADDRESS	1392
0467 10 8001 1223	N RC	10 8001			CORE ADDRESS. RESTORE THE 2000	1394
1223 10 0726 0681		10 00IFF			ADD RELOCATION AMOUNT	1396
0681 11 0334 0539		11 9060			SUBTRACT 9060	1398
0539 46 0542 0977		46	BAO		I, RELOCATED CORE ADDRESS TOO HIGH	1400
0542 10 8001 0713		10 8001	RES		RESTORE THE 9060	1402
0713 21 0167 0720	0167 C RES	21 XXXX1		XXXX1	STORE ADDRESS TEMPORARILY	1404
0720 69 1273 1025		69	SUB2R		RESERVE IF DRUM ADDRESS	1406
1273 65 0167 0177	J	65 XXXX1	EXITX		EQUIVALENT BACK TO LOWER AND EXIT	1408
0613 65 8002 0177	N FXT	65 8002	EXITX		FIXED ADDRESS. CLEAR UPPER AND EXIT.	1410
0977 60 0622 0177	N BAO	60 87THX	EXITX		MODIFIED ADDR TOO HIGH. 8000 TO UPPER	1412
0334 00 0000 9060	K 9060	00 0000	9060			1414
SUBROUTINE 9. ANALYZE AN ADDRESS						
HEO						1416
1002 44 1005 0606	C LOOP	44	UND		I, SYMBOL IS NOT IN THE TABLE	1420
1005 11 0108 0763		11 HSYMB			SOME SYMBOL WAS FOUND. SUBTRACT OURS	1422
0763 44 0517 0618		44 NZ			O, IT WAS NOT RIGHT ONE	1424
0618 46 0517 0972		46 NZ	DEF		O, IT WAS NOT RIGHT ONE. I, IT AS.	1426
0517 10 8001 1323	C NZ	10 8001			WRONG SYMBOL. RESTORE UPPER TO PLUS	1428
1323 65 8002 0731		65 8002			CLEAR UPPER	1430
0731 15 0384 8002		15 T	8002		ADVANCE LOWER AND BRING ANOTHER	1432
0063 24 0179 0482	0179 N SUBR9	24 EXITZ		EXITZ	STORE EXIT	1434
0482 45 0636 0537		45 ABC			I, THE ADDRESS IS BLANK	1436
0537 61 0515 1069		61 110TH	00N		MODIFY EXIT AND PREPARE TO OUIT	1438
0636 21 0108 0961	0108 N ABC	21 HSYMB		HSYMB	ADDRESS NOT BLANK. STORE SYMBOL	1440
0961 30 0008 0629		30 0008			ALSO STORE FIRST LETTER OF ADDRESS )	1442
0629 21 0294 0947	0294	21 XXXX2		XXXX2	ALSO STORE FIRST LETTER OF ADDRESS )	1444
0947 11 8001 0604		11 8001			CLEAR FIRST LETTER	1446
0604 16 1208 0913		16 909			SUBTRACT 9090908995	1448
0913 46 0416 0567		46 SYM	LOO		O, ADDRESS IS SYMBOLIC.	1450
0567 11 8003 0725	C LOO	11 8003			ARE LAST FOUR CHARACTERS DIGITS )	1452
0725 45 0278 0679		45	OUT		ARE LAST FOUR CHARACTERS DIGITS )	1454
0278 35 0001 0485		35 0001			ARE LAST FOUR CHARACTERS DIGITS )	1456
0485 44 0416 0240		44 SYM			ARE LAST FOUR CHARACTERS DIGITS )	1458
0240 10 8001 0977		10 8001			ARE LAST FOUR CHARACTERS DIGITS )	1460
0977 35 0001 0567		35 0001	LOO		ARE LAST FOUR CHARACTERS DIGITS )	1462
0679 65 8001 0535	N OUT	65 8001			THEY ARE DIGITS. GET VALUE )	1464
0535 30 0001 0641		30 0001			THEY ARE DIGITS. GET VALUE )	1466
0641 20 0536 0589	0536	20 EQUIV		EQUIV	STORE THESE 4 DIGITS	1468
0589 10 0294 0399		10 XXXX2			FIRST CHARACTER INTO UPPER	1470
0399 44 0654 0704		44	ABS		I, ZERO. ADDRESS WAS ABSOLUTE	1472
0654 11 1308 0963		11 99THX			NON-ZERO. SUBTRACT 90	1474
0963 46 0466 0416		46	SYM		I, FIRST CHAR IS DIGIT. ADDR SYMBOLIC	1476
0466 10 1119 0724		10 29IXX			ADD 29	1478
0724 46 0416 0328		46 SYM			O, FIRST IS SPEC. CHAR. SYMBOLIC	1480
0328 35 0004 0639		35 0004			MAKE BRINGING ORDER )	1482
0639 10 0592 8003		10	8003		MAKE BRINGING ORDER )	1484
0592 65 1660 0665	J	65 G0001			BRING EQUIVALENT OF REGION	1486
0665 45 0668 1219		45	NG		I, REGION IS UNDEFINED	1488
0668 15 0536 0691		15 EQUIV			GET EQUIVALENT OF REGIONAL ADDRESS )	1490
0691 16 0915 1269		16 110TH			GET EQUIVALENT OF REGIONAL ADDRESS )	1492
1269 23 0536 0704	0536	23 EQUIV	ABS	EQUIV	STORE EQUIVALENT	1494
0416 60 0108 1013	N SYM	60 HSYMB			SYMBOLIC ADDRESS. BRING SYMBOL	1496
1013 35 0008 0781		35 0008			CLEAR ALL BUT LAST CHARACTER	1498
0781 44 0585 0686		44	SHRT		O, LONG SYMBOL	1500
0585 69 0038 0741		69 16THX			PRESET T AS POSITIVE 1 )	1502
0741 24 0384 0587	0384	24 T		T	PRESET T AS POSITIVE 1 )	1504

0587 65 0290 8001		65 Y	8001		BRINGING ORDER INTO LOWER	1506	
0290 10 1689 1002	J Y	10 Z0001	LOOP		ADD A SYMBOL INTO UPPER, FROM BOTTOM	1508	
0686 66 0038 0643	0384	N SHRT	66 16THX		SHORT, PRESET T AS -1 )	1510	
0643 20 0384 0637			20 T	T	SHORT, PRESET T AS -1 )	1512	
0637 65 0340 8001			65	8001		BRINGING ORDER INTO LOWER	1514
0340 10 1898 1002	J	10 ZMAXM	LOOP		ADD A SYMBOL, STARTING AT TOP	1516	
0606 16 0290 0345	0435	N UND	16 Y		SYMB NOT IN TABLE. SUBTRACT Y	1518	
0345 20 0435 0588			20 LSymb	LSYMB	STORE ADDR OF SPACE RELATIVE TO START	1520	
0588 46 0791 0642			46 FULL		0, TABLE IS FULL	1522	
0642 16 0395 0449			16 ZTABL			1524	
0449 46 0352 0791			46	FULL		1, TABLE IS FULL	1526
0352 60 0515 1069		60 110TH	DON		MODIFY EXIT, AND PREPARE TO QUIT	1528	
0972 16 0290 0445	0435	N DEF	16 Y		DEFINED SYMBOL. SUBTRACT Y	1530	
0445 16 0498 0754			16 JBRL		SUBTRACT INITIAL BRINGING ORDER	1532	
0754 20 0435 0638			20 LSymb	LSYMB	ADDRESS OF SYMBOL RELATIVE TO START	1534	
0638 14 0492 0904			14 2DXXX		OVIDE BY 2	1536	
0904 35 0004 0715			35 0004		QUOTIENT INTO D OF LOWER	1538	
0715 15 0718 8002		15	8002		MAKE BRINGING ORDER	1540	
0718 69 1555 0659	J		69 E0001		BRING WORD SHOWING EQUIVALENT	1542	
0659 44 1063 0314			44	LH		0, ADDR IS ODD. EQUIV IN RIGHT END	1544
1063 67 8001 1319		67	8001	LR	EQUIVALENT IS IN I POSITION OF LOWER	1546	
0314 67 8001 0721	0536	N LH	67 8001		EQUIVALENT IN 0 POSITION OF LOWER	1548	
0721 30 0004 1319			30 0004	LR	EQUIVALENT IN I POSITION OF LOWER	1550	
1319 69 8003 0776		C LR	69 8003		CLEAR DISTRIBUTOR	1552	
0776 23 0536 0704			23 EQUIV	ABS	EQUIV	STORE EQUIVALENT OF SYMBOL	1554
0791 01 0111 1219	J FULL		01 0111	NG	STOP IF SYMBOL TABLE IS FULL	1556	
1219 61 1022 1069		C NG	61 21XXX	DON		MODIFY EXIT FOR N G SYMBOL	1558
0704 35 0006 0770	N ABS		35 0006		ABSOLUTE ADDRESS OR EQUIVALENT	1560	
0770 16 8002 0729			16 8002		ADDRESS INTO LEFT END DISTRIBUTOR	1562	
0729 84 1200 0775			84 1200		SEARCH TABLE ACCORDING TO SIZE OF ADDR	1564	
0775 15 0378 8002			15	8002		MAKE BRINGING ORDER	1566
0378 60 0000 0605	C DON		60 0000		BRING APPROPRIATE TABULAR VALUE	1568	
0605 35 0006 0970			35 0006		SHIFT TO REMOVE TABULAR ADDRESS )	1570	
0970 30 0006 1069			30 0006	DON		SHIFT TO REMOVE TABULAR ADDRESS )	1572
1069 10 0179 8003			10 EXITZ	8003		FROM MANY PLACES. MULTIBRANCH	1574
1208 90 9090 8995	K 909	90 9090	8995			1576	

SUBROUTINE 10. MISCELLANEOUS EXITS

0001 60 0003 0709	N SETCC		60 READC	SUB10	SEQUEL TO MANY PSEU00-OPS.	1580
0709 15 1044 0499		C SUB10	15 81STX		C.I. TO PUNCH X-9 )	1582
0499 20 0186 0689	0186		20 P0010	P0010	C.I. TO PUNCH X-9 )	1584
0689 60 8003 0057			60 8003	SB10A	CLEAR LOWER	1586
0057 15 0181 0635		C SB10A	15 P0005		ADVANCE CARO NUMBER )	1588
0635 15 1022 1027			15 21XXX		ADVANCE CARO NUMBER )	1590
1027 20 0181 0434		0181		20 P0005	P0005	ADVANCE CARO NUMBER )
0434 71 0177 8003			71 P0001	8003		PUNCH CARD. PERFORM UPPER.
0627 10 0186 0941	N SB10B		10 P0010		FROM 4-6,19-21. TO SUPPRESS )	1596
0941 21 0154 0759		0154	21 R0004		R0004 TO SUPPRESS IN CASE WE SEARCH	1598
0759 21 0186 0177		0186	21 P0010	EXITX	P0010 FROM 4-6,19-21. TO SUPPRESS )	1600
0335 20 0062 0177	0062	N SB10C	20 OPREG	EXITX	OPREG FROM 4-5, 19-20. STORE DYNAMIC LEVEL	1602

SUBROUTINE 11. FIND BEST LOCATION AND RESERVE IT

		HED				1604	
						1606	
0611 69 1669 1072	N SUB11		69 DRUMT		IS THE DRUM FULL	1608	
1072 90 0976 1077			90	PAKT		I, YES.	1610
0976 20 0178 0931	0178		20 EXITY		EXITY STORE EXIT OUT OF LOWER	1612	
0931 96 0484 0736			96 DI		I, ADDRESS IS BACKWARD I OR FORWARD L	1614	
0736 65 8003 0693			65 8003	SSW		CLEAR ACCUMULATOR AND JUMP	1616
0484 69 0687 0390	N DI		69 F		PREPARE EXIT AND GO TO SUBROUTINE 13 )	1618	
0390 22 0167 0441		0167	22 XXXX1	SUB13	XXXX1	PREPARE EXIT AND GO TO SUBROUTINE 13 )	1620
0687 00 0000 0991	J F		00 0000		TO BUILD EXIT FROM SUBROUTINE 13	1622	
0991 35 0004 0501			35 0004		4 TIMES DYNAMIC ADDRESS IN 0 POSITION	1624	
0501 15 8002 0909			15 8002		4 TIMES DYNAMIC ADDRESS IN 0 POSITION	1626	
0909 15 8002 0693			15 8002	SSW		4 TIMES DYNAMIC ADDRESS IN D POSITION	1628
0693 69 0178 0981		C SSW	69 EXITY			ALL CASES. GOING WHICH DIRECTION	1630

0981	97	0534	0786			97	BAK		0, FORWARD. I, BACKWARD.	1632
0534	69	0737	0440			69	OFF		FORWARD. SET SWITCH OFF FOR 1ST PART	1634
0440	24	0743	0296	0743		24	SW	SW	FORWARD. SET SWITCH OFF FOR 1ST PART	1636
0296	15	0549	0954			15	601		INITIAL BRINGING ORDER	1638
0954	20	0959	0462	0959		20	BP1	BP1	STORE VARIABLE BRINGING ORDER	1640
0462	16	0038	0793			16	16THX	ST	COMPARISON CONSTANT FOR LAST PART	1642
1088	44	1241	0743		R TA	44	YES	SW	IS A LOCATION AVAILABLE IN THIS GROUP	1644
0743	65	0346	0551		SW	65	AI	SWOF	NOT PERFORMED—JUST FOR OPTIMIZING	1646
0737	65	0346	0551		J OFF	65	AI	SWOF	HAVE WE REACHED TOP OF TABLE	1648
0551	16	1054	1009		SWOF	16	799		SUBTRACT END OF TABLE	1650
1009	45	0512	1113			45		MAX	I, WE HAVE REACHED TOP OF TABLE	1652
0512	15	0765	1020			15	800	SAI	ADVANCE VARIABLE BRINGING ORDER	1654
1020	20	0346	8001	0346	C SAI	20	AI	8001 AI	STORE BRINGING ORDER, AND DO IT	1656
0786	69	0739	0692		N BAK	69	OFB		GOING BACKWARD. SET SWITCH OFF )	1658
0692	24	0743	0396	0743		24	SW	SW	GOING BACKWARD. SET SWITCH OFF )	1660
0396	15	0599	1104			15	602		INITIAL BRINGING ORDER )	1662
1104	20	0959	0562	0959		20	BP1	BP1	INITIAL BRINGING ORDER )	1664
0562	15	0038	0793			15	16THX	ST	COMPARISON CONSTANT FOR LAST PART	1666
0793	20	1097	1020	1097	C ST	20	A0	SAI A0	STORE COMPARISON CONSTANT	1668
0739	65	0346	0601		J OFB	65	AI		START BACKWARD SEARCH. HOW FAR	1670
0601	16	1354	1059			16	600		SUBTRACT COMPARISON CONSTANT	1672
1059	45	0612	1213			45		MIN	0, WE ARE NOT BACK TO START YET	1674
0612	15	0915	1020			15	599	SAI	RESTORE AND MODIFY	1676
1113	69	0516	1070		N MAX	69	ON		AT TOP. SET SWITCH ON )	1678
1070	24	0743	0446	0743		24	SW	SW	AT TOP. SET SWITCH ON )	1680
0446	65	1354	1020			65	600	SAI	RESET BRINGING ORDER, AND SEARCH MORE	1682
0516	65	0346	0651		J ON	65	AI		AFTER RESTART. BRING BRINGING ORDER	1684
0651	16	1097	0701			16	A0		COMPARISON CONSTANT, SUBTRACTED	1686
0701	45	0655	0705			45		FULL	I, THERE IS NO AVAILABLE LOCATION.	1688
0655	15	0959	1020			15	BP1	SAI	RESTORE AND MODIFY	1690
1213	69	0516	1120		N MIN	69	ON		SECOND PART, BACKWARD. CHANGE SWITCH	1692
1120	24	0743	0496	0743		24	SW	SW	SECOND PART, BACKWARD. CHANGE SWITCH	1694
0496	65	1054	1020			65	799	SAI	START BACK FROM TOP OF TABLE	1696
0705	01	0222	1109		N FULL	01	0222		STOP BECAUSE ORUM IS PACKED	1698
1109	69	0114	0617			69	91STX		CHANGE ORUM TAG TO 9 )	1700
0617	24	1669	1122	1669		24	ORUMT	ORUMT	CHANGE ORUM TAG TO 9 )	1702
1122	65	0178	1077			65	EXITY	PAKT	MODIFY EXIT )	1704
1077	15	0515	8002		C PAKT	15	110TH	8002	MODIFY EXIT )	1706
1241	36	0000	1263		N YES	36	0000		WE FOUND A CELL. SHIFT AND COUNT	1708
1263	20	0294	1247	0294		20	XXXX2	XXXX2	STORE THE COUNT	1710
1247	69	0197	1100			69	ALOFT		SHOULD WE RESERVE	1712
1100	90	0755	0905			90	SKP		0, SKIP BECAUSE COMP IS DOUBLE	1714
0905	35	0001	1011			35	0001		RESERVE )	1716
1011	30	0001	0667			30	0001		RESERVE )	1718
0667	11	8003	0975			11	8003		PUT INTO DISTRIBUTOR	1720
0975	35	0004	0685			35	0004		MOVE AMOUNT OF SHIFT INTO 0	1722
0685	10	8001	1291			10	8001		AVAILABILITY WORD BACK INTO UPPER	1724
1291	15	0444	8002			15		8002	MAKE SHIFTING ORDER	1726
0444	30	0000	0717		J	30	0000		SHIFT MODIFIED WORD BACK INTO PLACE	1728
0717	60	8003	1225			60	8003		CLEAR LOWER	1730
1225	15	0346	0751			15	AI		NEW AVAILABILITY WORD INTO ORUM )	1732
0751	69	0955	1209			69	STR		NEW AVAILABILITY WORD INTO ORUM )	1734
1209	22	0167	8001	0167		22	XXXX1	8001 XXXX1	NEW AVAILABILITY WORD INTO ORUM )	1736
0955	21	9972	0755	9972	J STR	21	9972	SKP 9972	NEW AVAILABILITY WORD INTO ORUM )	1738
0755	65	0346	0951		C SKP	65	AI		ALL CASES. WHAT OIO WE RESERVE )	1740
0951	16	1354	1309			16	600		WHAT CELL OIO WE RESERVE )	1742
1309	30	0004	1220			30	0004		WHAT CELL OIO WE RESERVE )	1744
1220	14	0774	1021			14	4IXXX		WHAT CELL OIO WE RESERVE )	1746
1021	16	8002	1079			16	8002		WHAT CELL OIO WE RESERVE )	1748
1079	35	0001	1035			35	0001		WHAT CELL OIO WE RESERVE )	1750
1035	15	8001	1341			15	8001		WHAT CELL OIO WE RESERVE )	1752
1341	10	0294	0649			10	XXXX2		WHAT CELL OIO WE RESERVE )	1754
0649	19	0320	1074			19	90IXX		WHAT CELL OIO WE RESERVE )	1756
1074	15	8003	1031			15	8003		WHAT CELL OIO WE RESERVE )	1758
1031	20	0536	0178	0536		20	EQUIV	EXITY EQUIV	STORE THIS ADDRESS IN EQUIV	1760
0915	60	1354	1088		Q 599	60	A0000	TA		1762
1354	60	1355	1088		O 600	60	A0001	TA		1764
0549	60	1356	1088		P 601	60	A0002	TA		1766
0599	60	1357	1088		P 602	60	A0003	TA		1768
1054	60	1554	1088		Q 799	60	A0200	TA		1770
0765	60	1555	1088		Q 800	60	A0201	TA		1772

SUBROUTINE 13. CALCULATE OPTIMUM DYNAMIC LEVEL

		HEO			1774 1776
0441 24 0179 0532	0179	N SUB13	24 EXITZ	EXITZ STORE EXIT	1778
0532 95 0735 0787			95	D, O ADDRESS. I, FORWARD I OR BACKW L	1780
0735 97 0688 0490			97 FD	FIBO D, FORWARD D. I, BACKWARD D.	1782
0787 97 0490 0742		N 9	97 FIBD	BL O, FORWARD I. I, BACKWARD L.	1784
0688 65 0095 0699		N FO	65 OPTIM	FORWARD O. L-D ADDENDS, LEFT ENO LOWE	1786
0699 35 0001 1055			35 0001	L-O AOOENOS TO LEFT ENO LOWER )	1788
1055 16 8002 1313			16 8002	L-O ADDENOS TO LEFT END LOWER )	1790
1313 35 0001 1270			35 0001	L-O ADDENOS TO LEFT END LOWER )	1792
1270 15 8001 1227			15 8001	L-D AOOENOS TO LEFT ENO LOWER )	1794
1227 30 0003 0785			30 0003	SEO L-O ADDENDS TO LEFT END LOWER )	1796
0490 65 0095 0749		N FIBD	65 OPTIM	FORWARD I OR BACKWARD O. GET ADDENOS	1798
0749 92 0402 1105			92 SHOP	O, IT IS A SHIFT OPERATION	1800
1105 93 0660 0710			93 XAS	O, IT IS AN INOEXING OPERATION	1802
0710 35 0002 0785			35 0002	SEO OTHER. I-AOOENOS TO LEFT ENO LOWER	1804
0742 65 0197 1051		N BL	65 ALOPT	BACKWARD L. -GET ALOPT	1806
1051 92 0402 0656			92 SHOP	D, IT IS A SHIFT OPERATION	1808
0656 93 0660 1061			93 XAS	O, IT IS AN INOEXING OPERATION	1810
1061 91 0364 0688			91	FD O, IT IS A BRANCH OPERATION	1812
0364 99 0688 0490			99 FO	FIBD I, BACKWARD L, BRANCH, UNFIXED O	1814
0402 60 0184 0789		N SHOP	60 P0008	SHIFT OPERATION. FORWARD I, BACKW L.	1816
0789 35 0009 0760			35 0009	ISOLATE LAST DIGIT OF D-ADDRESS )	1818
0760 30 0005 0974			30 0005	ISOLATE LAST DIGIT OF O-ADDRESS )	1820
0974 10 1277 8003			10	8003 MAKE RRINGING ORER	1822
1277 65 1250 0706		J	65 1250	BRING SHIFT AOOENOS	1824
0706 69 0095 0548			69 OPTIM	OPTIMIZING TAGS	1826
0548 93 1101 0785			93	SEO D, OPERATION 31. I, 30,35,36.	1828
1101 35 0004 0785			35 0004	SEO OPERATION 31. TAKE LARGER ADDENDS.	1830
0660 60 0184 0939		N XAS	60 P0008	INDEXING OP, FORWARD I, BACKWARD L.	1832
0939 30 0004 0799			30 0004	O-ADDRESS TO LEFT ENO OF DISTR )	1834
0799 16 8002 0910			16 8002	O-ADDRESS TO LEFT ENO OF DISTR )	1836
0910 84 1300 1275			84 1300	LOOK UP IN TABLE	1838
1275 15 0428 8002			15	8002 MAKE RRINGING ORER	1840
0428 65 0000 0756		J	65 0000	BRING AOOENDS	1842
0756 35 0004 0767			35 0004	SHIFT AOOENOS TO LEFT ENO	1844
0767 92 0785 1222			92 SEO	JUMP UNLESS OPERATION 80,82, OR 88	1846
1222 16 0095 0785			16 OPTIM	SEO REOUCE AOOENOS BY 1 FOR 80,82, OR 88	1848
0785 69 0179 0582		C SEO	69 EXITZ	ALL CASES. WHICH OIRECTION	1850
0582 97 0935 0937			97 P	O, FORWARD. I, BACKWARD.	1852
0937 20 0792 0495	0792		20 IND	IND BACKWARD. SHOULO WE INTERCHANGE AOOENO	1854
0495 30 0006 0960			30 0006	SHOULO WE INTERCHANGE AOOENOS )	1856
0960 35 0008 0779			35 0008	SHOULO WE INTERCHANGE AOOENOS )	1858
0779 20 0733 0936	0733		20 B	B SHOULO WE INTERCHANGE AOOENOS )	1860
0936 60 8003 0943			60 8003	SHOULO WE INTERCHANGE AOOENDS )	1862
0943 30 0002 0949			30 0002	SHOULO WE INTERCHANGE AOOENDS )	1864
0949 20 0906 1010	0906		20 A	A SHOULO WE INTERCHANGE AOOENOS )	1866
1010 15 0733 0987			15 B	SHOULO WE INTERCHANGE AOOENOS )	1868
0987 15 0132 1037			15 12NOX	SHOULO WE INTERCHANGE AOOENOS )	1870
1037 14 0540 1048			14 42NO	SHOULO WE INTERCHANGE AOOENOS )	1872
1048 44 1351 1052			44 OK	I, WE SHOULO INTERCHANGE	1874
1052 66 0906 1111			66 A	INTERCHANGE ANO MAKE NEGATIVE )	1876
1111 30 0002 0917			30 0002	INTERCHANGE ANO MAKE NEGATIVE )	1878
0917 16 0733 0935			16 B	P INTERCHANGE ANO MAKE NEGATIVE )	1880
1351 66 0792 0935		N OK	66 IND	P MAKE NEGATIVE, BUT OO NOT INTERCHANGE	1882
0935 20 0167 1320	0167	C P	20 XXXX1	XXXX1 ALL CASES. STORE AOOENOS	1884
1320 65 0062 0967			65 OPREG	WHICH ONE OO WE USE )	1886
0967 14 1022 1060			14 21XXX	WHICH ONE OO WE USE )	1888
1060 44 1014 0414			44	EVN O, OPREG WAS OOD. I, EVEN.	1890
1014 65 0167 0771			65 XXXX1	ODD. SEPARATE LAST AOOENO )	1892
0771 35 0002 1327			35 0002	OOO. SEPARATE LAST AOOENO.	1894
1327 65 8002 0985			65 8002	BOTH OOO. SEPARATE LAST AOOENO.	1896
0414 65 0167 0985		N EVN	65 XXXX1	BOTH EVEN. WE SHOULO USE FIRST AOOEND	1898
0985 30 0008 0956		C BOTH	30 0008	BOTH. RIGHT AOOENO TO RIGHT ENO	1900
0956 15 0062 1017			15 OPREG	ADD OLO DYNAMIC LEVEL	1902
1017 15 0320 1325			15 501XX	ADO 50 TO MAKE SURELY POSITIVE	1904
1325 69 0179 0632			69 EXITZ	IF BACKWARD L, SUBTRACT TAG-COUNT )	1906
0632 95 1085 1087			95 CP	IF BACKWARD L, SUBTRACT TAG-COUNT )	1908
1087 97 1085 0942			97 CP	IF BACKWARD L, SUBTRACT TAG-COUNT )	1910
0942 16 0545 1085			16 COUNT	CP IF BACKWARD L, SUBTRACT TAG-COUNT )	1912
1085 14 0320 1272		C CP	14 501XX	NEW LEVEL, MOOULO 50 IN UPPER	1914
1272 65 8003 0179			65 8003	EXITZ NEW DYNAMIC LEVEL INTO LOWER	1916
0540 04 0000 0000		K 42ND	04 0000	0000	1918



SUBROUTINE 14. CONTROL INFO, OP, OPTIM, ALOPT.

HED						1920		
0039	24	0177	0430	0177	N SUB14	24 EXITX	EXITX STORE EXIT	1924
0430	69	0154	1110			69 R0004	CONTROL INFORMATION FOR PUNCHING )	1926
1110	24	0186	0989	0186		24 P0010	CONTROL INFORMATION FOR PUNCHING )	1928
0989	65	0155	1210			65 R0005	BRING TAGS AND OPERATION	1930
1210	69	8003	0566			69 8003	CLEAR DISTRIBUTOR	1932
0566	22	0183	0986	0183		22 P0007	STORE OPERATION FOR PUNCHING	1934
0986	16	8001	0993			16 8001	CLEAR OP FROM ACCUMULATOR	1936
0993	35	0005	1006			35 0005	D TAG INTO UPPER	1938
1006	21	0902	1056	0902		21 0902	STORE D TAG	1940
1056	65	8002	0965			65 8002	DELETE D TAG	1942
0965	30	0005	0628			30 0005	I TAG TO RIGHT END LOWER	1944
0628	20	0903	1106	0903		20 0903	STORE I TAG	1946
1106	45	1260	1211			45	D, I TAG IS NON-ZERO	1948
1260	65	0515	1211			65 110TH	COUNT OF I TAGS IN LOWER	1950
1211	10	0902	1310	C BT		10 0902	D TAG INTO UPPER	1952
1310	44	0464	0514			44	O, D TAG IS NON-ZERO	1954
0464	15	0515	0514			15 110TH	COUNT OF TAGS IN LOWER	1956
0514	20	0545	0598	0545	C UM	20 COUNT	STORE TAG-COUNT	1958
0598	60	0183	1237			60 P0007	OPERATION IN D OF UPPER	1960
1237	10	0590	8003			10 8003	MAKE BRINGING ORDER	1962
0590	65	0800	1306	J		65 0800	BRING OPTIMIZING ADOENOS AND TAGS	1964
1306	24	0095	0648	0095		24 OPTIM	STORE OPTIMIZING ADDENDS AND TAGS	1966
0648	69	8003	1261			69 8003	CLEAR DISTRIBUTOR	1968
1261	23	0167	0971	0167		23 XXXX1	STORE LAST 4 DIGITS OF OPTIM	1970
0971	35	0001	0678			35 0001	ONE DIGIT INTO UPPER	1972
0678	44	1081	0682			44 YES	I, O IS NOT TRUE ADDRESS	1974
0682	60	1235	1089			60 8	MORE TAGS INTO UPPER	1976
1081	60	0584	1089	N YES		60 9	MORE TAGS INTO UPPER	1978
1089	10	0167	1071	C AX		10 XXXX1	AOD IN TAGS FROM OPTIM	1980
1071	21	0197	0177	0197		21 ALOPT	EXITX ALOPT STORE ALL OPTIMIZING TAGS	1982
1235	98	8008	0000	K 8		98 8008	0000	1984
0584	98	8009	0000	K 9		98 8009	0000	1986

SUBROUTINE 17. MODIFY DYN LEV IF D = 8001,8002,8003

HED						1988		
0586	24	0178	1231	0178	N SUB17	24 EXITY	EXITY STORE EXIT INSTRUCTION	1992
1231	20	0294	1297	0294		20 XXXX2	STORE DYNAMIC LEVEL, RIGHT END WORD	1994
1297	14	1022	1322			14 21XXX	DIVIDF DYNAMIC LEVEL BY 2	1996
1322	44	1076	1026			44	D, DYNAMIC LEVEL IS ODD.	1998
1076	65	1279	1033			65 8002	E0 ODD. PUT 8002 AT RIGHT END OF LOWER	2000
1026	65	1229	1033	N EVN		65 8003	E0 EVEN. PUT 8003 AT RIGHT END OF LOWER	2002
1033	16	0536	0992	C EO		16 EQUIV	BOTH. SUBTRACT THE 800X ADDRESS	2004
0992	24	0184	1287	0184		24 P0008	STORE THE ADDRESS FOR PUNCHING	2006
1287	45	0640	1042			45 XY	I, 8002-8003 + WRONG PARITY	2008
1042	65	0515	0178			65 110TH	EXITX UNIT CORRECTION TO DYNAMIC LEVEL	2010
0640	65	1043	1347	N XY		65 8001	8001 INTO RIGHT END LOWER	2012
1347	16	0536	1092			16 EQUIV	SUBTRACT THE ADDRESS IN QUESTION	2014
1092	45	0546	0698			45 NZ	D, ADDRESS IS NOT 8001	2016
0698	66	0515	0178			66 110TH	EXITX IF 8001, CORRECTION IS -1	2018
0546	67	8003	0178	N NZ		67 8003	EXITX IF NOT 8001, CORRECTION IS ZERO	2020
1043	00	0000	8001	K 8001		00 0000	8001	2022
1279	00	0000	8002	K 8002		00 0000	8002	2024
1229	00	0000	8003	K 8003		00 0000	8003	2026

SUBROUTINE 18. INOEX FOR USE WITH INDEXING REGISTER

HED						2028		
0677	24	0178	1281	0178	N INDEX	24 EXITY	EXITY STORE EXIT	2032
1281	20	0167	1121	0167		20 XXXX1	STORE ADDRESS	2034
1121	65	0178	0783			65 EXITY	D-POSITION HOLDS 0 FOR 0, 1 FOR I )	2036
0783	30	0004	1093			30 0004	D-POSITION HOLOS 0 FOR D, 1 FOR I )	2038
1093	35	0004	1311			35 0004	D-POSITION HOLOS 0 FOR D, 1 FOR I )	2040
1311	15	0564	8002			15 8002	BRINGING ORDER	2042
0564	65	0902	0662	J		65 0902	BRING APPROPRIATE TAG	2044
0662	15	8002	1221			15 8002	DOUBLE IT	2046
1221	10	0167	1271			10 XXXX1	INOEXABLE ADDRESS INTO UPPER	2048
1271	11	1124	0929			11 27TH	SUBTRACT 2000, TO DETERMINE RANGE	2050
0929	46	0732	0933			46 DRM	I, CORE. D, DRUM.	2052
0933	11	8003	1242			11 8003	CORE. CLEAR UPPER	2054
1242	30	0001	0999			30 0001	A SHIFT RIGHT FOR CORE ADDENO	2056

0732 10 8001 0999	N DRM	10	8001	A		DRUM. MAKE POSITIVE AGAIN	2058
0999 15 0167 0178	C A	15	XXXX1	EXITX		ADD ADDRESS BEING INDEXED. EXIT.	2060
1124 00 0000 2000	K 27TH	00	0000		2000	FOR TELLING WHETHER DRUM OR CORE	2062

SUBROUTINE 19. PROCESS L FORWARD

HED							2064
							2066
0042 24 0177 0480	0177	N	SUB19	24	EXITX	EXITX STORE EXIT	2068
0480 60 0151 0712				60	R0001	ALPHABETICAL L TO UPPER	2070
0712 69 1015 0063				69	PRE	ANALYZE L-ADDRESS	2072
					SUBR9		
1015 65 0536 0421		J	PRE	65	EQUIV	L0004 BRING EQUIVALENT. MULTIBRANCH	2074
0418 69 1015 0661		N	L0001	69	PRE	SUBR7 SUB 11 FOUND EOU OF SYMB. RESERVE	2076
0419 60 0622 0627		R	L0002	60	87THX	SB10B N.G. FIX TO OMIT PUNCHING	2078
0420 69 1669 1224		R	L0003	69	DRUMT		2080
1224 90 0728 0419				90		L0002 BLANK ADDRESS. IS DRUM FULL	2082
						D, DRUM NOT FULL. I, DRUM IS FULL.	
0728 65 1023 0421				65	BLANK	L0004 USE PROPER VALUE FOR BLANK ADDRESS	2084
0421 20 0182 1285	0182	N	L0004	20	P0006	P0006 DRUM. STORE ADDRESS FOR PUNCHING	2086
1285 60 8001 1292				60	8001	PUT IT INTO UPPER	2088
1292 69 0595 1025				69		SUB2R RESERVE ADDRESS	2090
0595 65 0182 1337				65	P0006	MW BRING BACK NUMERICAL ADDRESS	2092
0422 69 1030 0983		R	L0005	69	1030		2094
0983 90 1001 0738				90	MDFLL	NEW SYMBOL. WHERE ARE WE	2096
0738 65 1342 0611				65		SUB11 D, START SEARCH. I, WE ARE ON OUITT	2098
						FIND AN EQUIVALENT	
1342 00 0890 0418		J		00	0890	L0001 TAGS AND EXIT FOR USE IN SUBR 11	2100
0423 00 0000 0001		R	L0006	00	0000	SETCC 800X ADDRESS. OUIT IMMEDIATELY	2102
0424 20 0182 1335	0182	R	L0007	20	P0006	P0006 CORE ADDRESS. STORE FOR PUNCHING	2104
1335 65 0292 1337				65	ORCEO	MW DYNAMIC LEVEL OF LAST CORE ADDRESS	2106
1337 15 0545 0335		C	MW	15	COUNT	SB10C CORE OR DRUM. AOD TAG-COUNT TO DYN LV	2108
0425 00 0000 0419		R	L0008	00	0000	L0002 MISCELLANEOUS ADDRESS. OUIT AND OMIT	2110

SUBROUTINE 20. PROCESS D FORWARD

HED							2112
							2114
0045 24 0177 0630	0177	N	SUB20	24	EXITX	EXITX STORE EXIT	2116
0630 60 0152 0762				60	R0002	ALPHABETICAL D INTO UPPER	2118
0762 69 1065 0063				69	PRE	ANALYZE D-ADDRESS	2120
					SUBR9		
1065 65 0536 0472		J	PRE	65	EQUIV	D0004 BRING EQUIVALENT. MULTIBRANCH	2122
0469 20 1023 0476	1023	N	D0001	20	BLANK	D0008 BLANK STORE EQUIV OF BLANK FOR REFERENCE	2124
0470 60 0672 0627		R	D0002	60	88THX	SB10B N.G. OUIT AND OMIT PUNCHING	2126
0471 69 0095 0748		R	D0003	69	OPTIM		2128
0748 94 0800 0912				94	0800	BLANK D. IS IT MDF OPERATION	2130
0912 65 1115 0611				65		SUB11 IF BLANK D AND MDF, STOP MACHINE	2132
						BLANK D, BUT NOT MDF. FIND VALUE OF D	
1115 00 0888 0469		J		00	0888	D0001 TAGS AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 11	2134
0472 69 1226 0677		N	D0004	69		INDEX DRUM ADDRESS. INDEX IF TAGGED	2136
1226 00 0000 0476		J		00	0000	D0008 ADDEND AND EXIT FOR USE IN SUBR 18	2138
0473 65 1276 0611		R	D0005	65		SUB11 NEW SYMBOL. FIND EQUIVALENT	2140
1276 00 0888 0477		J		00	0888	D0009 TAGS AND EXIT FOR USE IN SUBR 11	2142
0474 69 0778 0441		R	D0006	69		SUB13 800X ADDRESS. FIND DYNAMIC LEVEL	2144
0778 00 0808 0782		J		00	0808		2146
0782 69 1086 0586				69		SUB17 TAGS AND EXIT FOR USE IN SUBR 11	2148
						PERHAPS MODIFY DYNAMIC LEVEL }	
1086 15 0294 1049		J		15	XXXX2	B PERHAPS MODIFY DYNAMIC LEVEL }	2150
0475 69 0928 0677		R	D0007	69		INDEX CORE ADDRESS. INDEX IF TAGGED	2152
0928 00 0000 0932		J		00	0000		2154
0932 20 0184 0788	0184			20	P0008	P0008 AODEND AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 18	2156
0788 69 1243 0441				69		SUB13 STORE THE CORE ADDRESS FOR PUNCHING	2158
						FIND DYNAMIC LEVEL	
1243 00 0808 0798		J		00	0808		2160
0798 20 0292 1049	0292			20	ORCEO	B ORCEO STORE DYNAMIC LEVEL FOR REFERENCE	2162
0476 20 0184 1049	0184	R	D0008	20	P0008	B P0008 MISC ADDRESS, USUALLY A CONSTANT	2164

1049	69	0095	0948		C B	69	OPTIM			SEVERAL CASES, WHAT KIND OF OP	2166
0948	91	0177	0335			91	EXITX	SB10C		O, BRANCH, I, ARITHMETIC.	2168
0477	69	1065	0661		N 00009	69	PRE	SUBR7		STORE EQUIVALENT OF NEW SYMBOL	2170
0478	00	0000	0470		R 00010	00	0000	00002		SYMB TABLE FULL OR DRUM PACKED. QUIT	2172

SUBROUTINE 21. PROCESS I FORWARD

											HEO	2174
											HEO	2176
0018	24	0177	0680	0177	N SUB21	24	EXITX			EXITX STORE EXIT	2178	
0680	60	0153	0962			60	R0003			ALPHABETIC I TO UPPER	2180	
0962	69	1215	0063			69		SUBR9		ANALYZE I-ADDRESS	2182	
1215	65	0536	0575		J	65	EQUIV	I0004		BRING EQUIVALENT. MULTIBRANCH	2184	
0572	20	1023	0577	1023	N I0001	20	BLANK	I0006		BLANK STORE EQUIVALENT OF BLANK FOR REFERENC	2186	
0573	60	0722	0627		R I0002	60	89THX	SB10B		N.G. QUIT AND OMIT PUNCHING	2188	
0574	60	0152	1012		R I0003	60	R0002			BLANK I. IS D ALSO BLANK	2190	
1012	44	1265	0616			44	DNB			O, O IS NOT BLANK.	2192	
0616	69	1669	1274			69	ORUMT			BLANK O AND I. CHECK DRUM TAG	2194	
1274	90	0978	0573			90		I0002		I, DRUM IS FULL	2196	
0978	65	1023	0579			65	BLANK	I0008		MAKE BLANK I EQUAL TO BLANK O	2198	
1265	65	0768	0611		N DNB	65		SUB11		USUAL CASE, I BLANK AND NOT O.	2200	
0768	00	0889	0572		J	00	0889	I0001		TAGS AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 11	2202	
0575	69	1028	0677		N I0004	69		INOEX		ORUM ADDRESS. INOEX IF TAGGED	2204	
1028	00	0001	0577		J	00	0001	I0006		ADDRESS AND EXIT FOR USE IN SUBR 18.	2206	
0576	65	0979	0611		R I0005	65		SUB11		NEW SYMBOL. FIND BEST VALUE.	2208	
0979	00	0889	0580		J	00	0889	I0009		TAGS AND EXIT FOR SUBR 11.	2210	
0577	20	0185	0177	0185	R I0006	20	P0009	EXITX	P0009	800X ADDRESS. STORE AND EXIT	2212	
0578	69	1331	0677		R I0007	69		INOEX		CORE ADDRESS. INOEX IF TAGGED	2214	
1331	00	0001	1236		J	00	0001			ADDRESS AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 18.	2216	
1236	20	0185	0938	0185		20	P0009		P0009	STORE CORE ADDRESS FOR PUNCHING	2218	
0938	69	1293	0441			69		SUB13		FIND DYNAMIC LEVEL	2220	
1293	00	0809	0998		J	00	0809			TAGS AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 13	2222	
0998	20	0292	0177	0292		20	ORCEO	EXITX	ORCEO	STORE DYNAMIC LEVEL FOR REFERENCE	2224	
0579	20	0185	0177	0185	R I0008	20	P0009	EXITX	P0009	OTHER ADDRESS. STORE AND EXIT.	2226	
0580	20	0185	0988	0185	N I0009	20	P0009		P0009	STORE EQUIVALENT OF NEW SYMBOL	2228	
0988	69	0177	0661			69	EXITX	SUBR7		STORE SYMBOL AND ITS EQUIVALENT	2230	
0581	00	0000	0573		R I0010	00	0000	I0002		SYMBOL TABLE FULL. OMIT PUNCHING ADDR	2232	

SUBROUTINE 22. SAVE ORCEO ON FIRST BACKWARD CARO

											2234
0201	69	1050	1062		N SUB22	69	1050			FIRST-CARD TAG	2236
1062	90	8002	1067			90	8002			O, WE ARE NOT ON FIRST BACKWARD CARO	2238
1067	69	0292	0645			69	ORCEO			STORE ORCEO FOR USE WHEN WE START FORW	2240
0645	24	0486	8002	0486		24	SAVOR	8002	SAVOR	STORE ORCEO FOR USE WHEN WE START FORW	2242

ROUTINE FOR TYPE 2 CARO, NAMELY RELOCATABLE SUBROUTINE

											HED	2244
											HED	2246
0002	69	1112	0039		R 0002	69		SUB14		OP, C, I, TAGS, OPTIM, ALOPT	2248	
1112	65	0157	1212		J	65	R0007			NUMERICAL L	2250	
1212	10	0151	1262			10	R0001			ALPHABETIC L	2252	
1262	69	1315	1024			69		SUBR8		PROCESS L	2254	
1315	44	1321	1324		J	44	NGL			O, RELOCATED L IS EXCESSIVE	2256	
1324	20	0182	1286	0182		20	P0006	PROD	P0006	STORE L FOR PUNCHING	2258	
1321	10	0186	1343		N NGL	10	P0010			FIX C, I. SO THAT L WILL NOT PUNCH )	2260	
1343	21	0186	1286	0186		21	P0010	PROO	P0010	FIX C, I. SO THAT L WILL NOT PUNCH )	2262	
1286	65	0158	0614		C PROD	65	R0008			NUMERICAL D	2264	
0614	10	0152	1312			10	R0002			ALPHABETIC, O	2266	
1312	69	0666	1024			69		SUBR8		PROCESS D	2268	
0666	44	1326	1078		J	44	NGD			D, RELOCATED D IS EXCESSIVE	2270	

1078	69	0982	0677		69		INDEX	INDEX D	2272
0982	00	0000	1336	J	00	0000		ADQEN AND EXIT FOR INDEXING	2274
1336	20	0184	1238	0184	20	P0008	PRDI	STORE D FOR PUNCHING	2276
1326	30	0001	1083	N	30	0001		FIX C.I. SD THAT D WILL NOT PUNCH )	2278
1083	10	0186	0494		10	P0010		FIX C.I. SD THAT D WILL NOT PUNCH )	2280
0494	21	0186	1238	0186	21	P0010	PRDI	FIX C.I. SD THAT D WILL NOT PUNCH )	2282
1238	65	0159	0664	C	65	R0009		NUMERICAL I	2284
0664	10	0153	0714		10	R0003		ALPHABETIC I	2286
0714	69	1117	1024		69		SUBR8	PRDCESS I	2288
1117	44	1228	1278	J	44	NGI		D,RELOCATED I IS EXCESSIVE	2290
1278	69	1032	0677		69		INDEX	INDEX I	2292
1032	00	0001	1288	J	00	0001		ADDEND AND EXIT FOR INDEXING	2294
1288	20	0185	1338	0185	20	P0009	ALL	STORE I FOR PUNCHING	2296
1228	30	0002	1239	N	30	0002		FIX C.I. SD THAT I WILL NOT PUNCH )	2298
1239	10	0186	0544		10	P0010		FIX C.I. SD THAT I WILL NOT PUNCH )	2300
0544	21	0186	1338	0186	21	P0010	ALL	FIX C.I. SD THAT I WILL NOT PUNCH )	2302
1338	60	0003	0057	C	60	READC	SB10A	PREPARE TO PUNCH AND READ NEXT CARD	2304

EQU, SYN, AND RED ROUTINES

									HED	2306		
									EDU E	2308		
									DPTIM	DDUBLE-PURPDSE TO CONSERVE DRUM SPACE	2310	
0054	60	0153	0764	R	0054	60	R0003	BDTH	EDU ENTRY. ALPHABETIC I	2312		
0025	60	0153	0764	R	0025	60	R0003	BDTH	SYN ENTRY. ALPHABETIC I	2314		
0764	69	1217	0063	C	BDTH	69		SUBR9	ANALYZE I	2316		
1217	65	0536	0120	J	65	EDUIV	D0003		BRING EDUIVALENT. MULTIBRANCH.	2318		
0118	65	1328	1233	R	D0001	65	83RD	BP	INVALID ADDRESS	2320		
0119	65	1328	1233	R	D0002	65	83RD	BP	BLANK I. CARD IS UNUSABLE	2322		
0120	20	0095	1098	0095	N	D0003	20	E	X	E	DRUM. PUT I-EDUIVALENT INTD E	2324
0121	65	1328	1233	R	D0004	65	83RD	BP	NEW SYMBDL I. CARD IS UNUSABLE	2326		
0122	20	0095	1098	0095	R	D0005	20	E	X	E	800X ADDRESS	2328
0123	20	0095	1098	0095	R	D0006	20	E	X	E	CDRE ADDRESS	2330
0124	20	0095	1098	0095	R	Q0007	20	E	X	E	OTHER ADDRESS	2332
1098	60	0152	0914	C	X	60	R0002				ALPHABETIC D	2334
0914	69	1267	0063			69		SUBR9	ANALYZE D	2336		
1267	65	0095	0127	J	65	E	D0010		BRING VALUE OF I INTD LOWER	2338		
0125	65	1328	1233	R	Q0008	65	83RD	BP	N G D. CARD IS UNUSABLE	2340		
0126	65	1328	1233	R	D0009	65	83RD	BP	BLANK D. CARD IS UNUSABLE	2342		
0127	20	0536	1289	0536	N	D0010	20	EQUIV	SD	EDUIV DLO SYMBDL. STORE I AS NEW EDUIV	2344	
0128	20	0536	1289	0536	R	D0011	20	EQUIV	SD	EDUIV NEW SYMBQL. STORE I AS ITS EDUIVALENT	2346	
0129	20	0536	1289	0536	R	D0012	20	EQUIV	SD	EDUIV 800X. STORE ITS EDUIVALENT.	2348	
0130	20	0536	1289	0536	R	D0013	20	EQUIV	SD	EDUIV CDRE. STORE I AS ITS EDUIVALENT.	2350	
0131	20	0536	1289	0536	R	D0014	20	EQUIV	SD	EDUIV DTHR. STORE I AS THE EQUIVALENT.	2352	
1289	69	0594	0661	C	SD	69		SUBR7	STORE SYMBDL AND EDUIVALENT IN TABLE	2354		
0594	60	0095	1099	J	60	E			BRING SYMBDL-EQUIVALENT TO UPPER	2356		
1099	69	0001	1025		69	SETCC		SUB2R	RESERVE AND PUNCH CARD	2358		
1233	10	0003	0709	N	BP	10	REAQC	SUB10	BY-PASS INVALID CARD	2360		
0098	65	0159	0964	R	0098	65	R0009		RED ENTRY. NUMERICAL I	2362		
0964	16	0409	1064			16	2000I		CDRE DR DRUM	2364		
1064	46	1317	0968			46	D		D, DRUM. I, CDRE.	2366		
0968	15	0726	1082			15	CDIFF	CD	AOD CDRE RELOCATION AMOUNT	2368		
1317	15	1019	1082	N	D	15	DDIFF	CD	ADD DRUM RELOCATION AMOUNT	2370		
1082	15	0409	0124	C	CD	15	2000I	D0007	RESTORE THE 2000 AND JUMP BACK	2372		
1328	00	8000	0000	K	83RD	00	8000	0000		2374		

RBD ROUTINE

									HED	2376
0094	60	0158	1114	R	0094	60	R0008		BEGINNING OF REGION TO BE RESERVED	2380

1114 69 1018 1025		69		SUB2R		RESERVE FIRST CELL IN BANO	2382
1018 60 0153 1214	J	60 R0003				IS THE I-ADDRESS BLANK	2384
1214 45 1068 1329		45		OUT		0, NOT BLANK. I, IT IS BLANK.	2386
1068 60 0158 1264		60 R0008				BRING FIRST ADDRESS AGAIN	2388
1264 10 0320 0730		10 50IXX				ADVANCE IT	2390
0730 21 0198 1314	0158	21 R0008			R0008	STORE ADVANCED 0 ADDRESS	2392
1314 11 0159 0716		11 R0009				SUBTRACT END OF AREA TO BE RESERVED	2394
0716 61 8003 0780		61 8003				CHANGE ITS SIGN	2396
0780 46 1329 0094		46 OUT	0094			0, WE HAVE FINISHED	2398
1329 70 0151 1102	N OUT	70 R0001				WHEN ONE, READ NEXT CARD	2400
1102 65 0160 0766		65 R0010				IS THIS ANOTHER RBO CARD )	2402
0766 16 0930 1339		16 94I				IS THIS ANOTHER RBO CARD )	2404
1339 45 0644 0694		45 ALL				I, IT IS ANOTHER RBO CARD	2406
0694 60 8001 0709		60 8001	SUB10			PUNCH A CARD, AND REPEAT RBO	2408
1034 16 0038 0744	A	16 16THX				DUPLICATE INTO AVAILABILITY TABLE )	2410
0744 11 8001 0452		11 8001				DUPLICATE INTO AVAILABILITY TABLE )	2412
0452 10 0916 0980		10 Q				DUPLICATE INTO AVAILABILITY TABLE )	2414
0980 46 1283 0634		46 00NE				DUPLICATE INTO AVAILABILITY TABLE )	2416
0634 11 8001 8002		11 8001	8002			DUPLICATE INTO AVAILABILITY TABLE )	2418
0644 61 1248 0966	N ALL	61 SENO				DUPLICATE INTO AVAILABILITY TABLE )	2420
0966 16 1230 8002		16	8002			DUPLICATE INTO AVAILABILITY TABLE )	2422
1230 69 1355 8003	J	69 A0001	8003			DUPLICATE INTO AVAILABILITY TABLE )	2424
1248 21 1359 1034	1359 J SENO	24 A0005	A	A0005		DUPLICATE INTO AVAILABILITY TABLE )	2426
1283 65 1680 0690	N 00NE	65 ZER0X				CLEAR ACCUMULATOR	2428
0690 69 0794 1025		69	SUB2R			RESERVE 0000	2430
0794 60 0160 0709		60 R0010	SUB10			PUNCH CARD AND PROCEED	2432
0916 24 1555 0000	1555 Q Q	24 A0201	0000	A0201			2434
0930 00 0000 0094	K 94I	00 0000	0094				2436

BLR, BLA, AND RBR ROUTINES

		HEO					2438
							2440
0029 69 1232 0740	R	0029 69 ZQ		SUB		BLR ENTRY, TO SUBROUTINE	2442
1232 69 0001 1025	J ZQ	69 SETCC		SUB2R		TO RESERVING SUBROUTINE	2444
0021 69 1044 1298	R	0021 69 81STX				BLA ENTRY, CHANGE ORUM TAG	2446
1298 24 1669 1280	1669	24 ORUMT		ORUMT		CHANGE ORUM TAG. ORUM CANNOT BE FULL.	2448
1280 69 1333 0740		69		SUB		TO SUBROUTINE	2450
1333 69 0001 1075	J	69 SETCC		SUB2U		TO UNRESERVING SUBROUTINE	2452
0099 69 0502 0740	R	0099 69		SUB		RBR ENTRY, TO SUBROUTINE	2454
0502 10 1019 1232	J	10 00IFF		ZQ		A00 RELOCATION AMOUNT	2456
0740 24 0179 1282	0179 N SUB	24 EXITZ		EXITZ		STORE EXIT	2458
1282 65 0153 1016		65 R0003				ALPHABETICAL I	2460
1016 45 1330 1332		45		BL		I, I IS UNPUNCHED	2462
1330 65 0159 1066		65 R0009				NUMERICAL I INTO LOWER	2464
1066 16 0158 1332		16 R0008		BL		SUBTRACT NUMERICAL 0 FROM LOWER	2466
1332 10 0158 0179	C BL	10 R0008		EXITZ		NUMERICAL 0 INTO UPPER	2468

REG ROUTINE

		HEO					2470
							2472
0097 65 0152 1116	R	0097 65 R0002				REGION DESIGNATOR TO RIGHT END )	2474
1116 30 0008 0790		30 0008				REGION DESIGNATOR TO RIGHT END )	2476
0790 16 1308 1216		16 99THX				SUBTRACT 90	2478
1216 46 0684 0029		46	0029			IF A DIGIT, TO BLR WITHOUT DESIGNATING	2480
0684 15 1119 0734		15 29IXX				A00 29	2482
0734 46 8029 0940		46 0029				IF SPEC CHAR, TO BLR DIRECTLY	2484
0940 35 0004 0552		35 0004				SHIFT TO Q POSITION	2486
0552 15 1266 0784		15 ST				MAKE STORING ORDER	2488
0784 69 0158 8002		69 R0008	8002			ADDRESS OF 0001 OF REGION	2490
1266 21 1660 0029	1660 J ST	24 G0001	0029	G0001		STORE ADDRESS OF 0001 OF REGION	2492

HEO ROUTINE

2494

					HEO					2496
0084	65	0990	8002	R	0084	65	8002		ADDDING ORDRR TO LOWER	2498
0990	10	1898	0608	J		10	ZMAXM	U0001	ADD A SYMBOL TO UPPER	2500
0608	44	1316	0001	R	U0001	44		SETCC	I, IT IS ZERO AND WE HAVE FINISHED	2502
1316	35	0008	1040			35	0008		CLEAR ALL EXCEPT LAST CHARACTER )	2504
1040	30	0008	1118			30	0008		CLEAR ALL EXCEPT LAST CHARACTER )	2506
1118	44	0001	0934			44	SETCC		O, QUIT BECAUSE WE HAVE FOUND LONG SYM	2508
0934	15	1090	8002			15	K	8002	MAKE STORING ORDER, AND STORE ZERO	2510
0609	16	1218	8002	R	U0002	16	KA	8002	RESTORE LOWER, AND ADD NEXT SYMBOL	2512
1090	11	0000	0001	P	K	11	0000	0001	TO CHANGE ADDING ORDER TO STORING ONE	2514
1218	11	0001	0001	P	KA	11	0001	0001	TO CHANGE STORING ORDER TO ADDING ONE	2516

ALF ROUTINE

					HEO					2518
0016	65	0114	0984	R	0016	65	91STX		TAG IN CASE L IS UNDEFINED SYMBOL )	2522
0984	24	1030	1084			24	1030		1030 TAG IN CASE L IS UNDEFINED SYMBOL )	2524
1084	24	0197	1350			24	ALOPT		ALOPT TAG IN CASE L IS UNDEFINED SYMBOL )	2526
1350	69	0154	1268			69	R0004		CONTROL INFORMATION )	2528
1268	24	0186	1240			24	P0010	P0010	CONTROL INFORMATION )	2530
1240	69	0944	0042			69		SUB19	PROCESS L, IF REGIONAL OR SYMBOLIC	2532
0944	65	0152	1318	J		65	R0002		ALPHABETIC SYMBOL	2534
1318	24	0185	1290			24	P0009		STORE LAST 4 DIGITS OF CONSTANT IN I	2536
1290	30	0004	0602			30	0004			2538
0602	20	0184	1340			20	P0008	P0008	STORE NEXT 4 DIGITS IN O POSITION	2540
1340	24	0183	0994			24	P0007	P0007	STORE FIRST 2 DIGITS IN OP POSITION	2542
0994	60	0003	0057			60	REAOC	SB10A	PUNCH	2544

PAT ROUTINE

					HEO					2546
0073	60	0010	0709	R	0073	60	0010	SUB10	PUNCH USUAL DUMMY OUTPUT CARO	2548
0010	69	1234	1244	J	0010	69	85TH		C.I. FOR AVAILABILITY TABLE )	2552
1244	24	0186	1294			24	P0010	P0010	C.I. FOR AVAILABILITY TABLE )	2554
1294	60	1348	1284			60	A1		VARIABLE BRINGING ORDER INTO UPPER	2556
1284	15	1344	1249			15	RS1	LOOP	INITIAL WORD SHOWING LOCATION OF TABLE	2558
1249	20	0177	1334			20	P0001	P0001	STORE LOCATION OF AVAILABILITY WORD	2560
1334	15	0695	1299			15	C3		MODIFY IDENTIFICATION OF WORD	2562
1299	20	0179	0745			20	P0003	P0003	STORE LOCATION OF AVAILABILITY WORD	2564
0745	15	0695	1349			15	C3		MODIFY IDENTIFICATION OF WORD	2566
1349	20	0185	0795			20	P0009	P0009	STORE LOCATION OF AVAILABILITY WORD	2568
0795	15	0695	0652			15	C3		MODIFY IDENTIFICATION OF WORD	2570
0652	20	0183	8003			20	P0007	8003	STORE LOCATION OF AVAILABILITY WORD	2572
0168	24	0178	0945			24	P0002	P0002	STORE AVAILABILITY WORD	2574
0945	10	0702	8003			10	C6	8003	MODIFY BRINGING ORDER, AND BRING	2576
0169	24	0180	0995			24	P0004	P0004	STORE AVAILABILITY WORD	2578
0995	10	0702	8003			10	C6	8003	MODIFY BRINGING ORDER, AND BRING	2580
0170	24	0182	1045			24	P0006	P0006	STORE AVAILABILITY WORD	2582
1045	10	0702	8003			10	C6	8003	MODIFY BRINGING ORDER, AND BRING	2584
0171	24	0184	1095			24	P0008	P0008	STORE AVAILABILITY WORD	2586
1095	10	0702	8003			10	C6	8003	MODIFY BRINGING ORDER, AND BRING	2588
0172	71	0177	1096			71	P0001		PUNCH A CARO OF THE TABLE	2590
1096	11	1352	1046			11	O		ARE WE DONE	2592
1046	44	0752	0003			44		REAOC	O, WE ARE NOT DONE.	2594
0752	10	1245	0952			10	OS		RESTORE VARIABLE BRINGING ORDER	2596
0952	16	1295	1249			16	C7	LOOP	MODIFY IDENTIFICATION FOR NEXT CARO	2598
1348	69	1355	0168	P	A1	69	A0001	T0001	INITIAL VARIABLE BRINGING ORDER	2600
0702	00	0001	0001	P	C6	00	0001	0001	TO MODIFY VARIABLE BRINGING ORDER	2602
1352	69	1555	0172	O	O	69	A0201	T0005	COMPARISON CONSTANT FOR ENO OF JOB	2604
1245	69	1555	0168	O	OS	69	A0201	T0001	TO RESTORE BEFORE ENO OF JOB	2606
1344	00	0000	0450	K	RS1	00	0000	0450	INITIAL IDENTIFICATION OF WORD	2608
0695	00	0500	0500	K	C3	00	0500	0500	TO MODIFY IDENTIFICATION	2610
1295	00	1499	1499	K	C7	00	1499	1499	TO MODIFY IDENTIFICATION AT ENO OF LI	2612
1234	00	0080	0000	K	85TH	00	0080	0000		2614

				REL ROUTINE				
				HED			2616	
0093	65	0152	1345	R	0093	65 R0002	ALPHABETIC D	2620
1345	45	0596	0646			45	IF 0 IS BLANK, WE SHOULO STORE ZERO	2622
						S00		
0596	65	0158	0646			65 R0008	SD0	2624
0646	20	1019	0696	1019	C	20 00IFF	00IFF	2626
0696	65	0153	0746			65 R0003		2628
0746	45	0796	0946			45	SC0	2630
							BRING NUMERICAL I	
0796	65	0159	0946			65 R0009	SC0	2632
0946	20	0726	0001	0726	C	20 C0IFF	SETCC	2634
							COIFF	STORE CORE RELOCATION AMOUNT

				BOP ROUTINE				
0027	69	0001	0006	R	0027	69 SETCC	SUBR1	2636
								2638
							TO INITIALIZING SUBROUTINE	

				GENERAL CONSTANTS				
0515	00	0000	0001	K	110TH	00 0000	0001	2644
1022	00	0000	0002	K	21XXX	00 0000	0002	2646
0774	00	0000	0004	K	41XXX	00 0000	0004	2648
0068	00	0000	0008	K	810TH	00 0000	0008	2650
0202	00	0000	0025	K	251XX	00 0000	0025	2652
1119	00	0000	0029	K	291XX	00 0000	0029	2654
0320	00	0000	0050	K	501XX	00 0000	0050	2656
0722	00	0000	0080	K	89THX	00 0000	0080	2658
1308	00	0000	0090	K	99THX	00 0000	0090	2660
0672	00	0000	0800	K	88THX	00 0000	0800	2662
0409	00	0000	2000	K	2000I	00 0000	2000	2664
0622	00	0000	8000	K	87THX	00 0000	8000	2666
0038	00	0001	0000	K	16THX	00 0001	0000	2668
0492	00	0002	0000	K	20XXX	00 0002	0000	2670
0132	01	0000	0000	K	12NOX	01 0000	0000	2672
0254	10	0000	0000	K	11STX	10 0000	0000	2674
1044	80	0000	0000	K	81STX	80 0000	0000	2676
0114	90	0000	0000	K	91STX	90 0000	0000	2678
0395	00	0210	0000	K	ZTABL	00 0210	0000	2680
				PAT				2682
							LENGTH OF SYMBOL TABLE	

INSTRUCTIONS LISTED IN ORDER OF DATA ADDRESS

0520	00	0000	0329	R X0003	00	0000	X1	DRUM, OLD SYMB, REG. FIXED	704
0523	00	0000	0519	R X0006	00	0000	X0002	CORE, TREAT SAME AS BLANK	708
0524	00	0000	0329	R X0007	00	0000	X1	OTHER ADDRESS, FIXED	710
0527	00	0000	0081	R X0010	00	0000	F	OLO SYMBOL, ORUM, REGION, FIXED	728
0264	45	0000	0001	P C4	45	0000	0001	DIFFERENCE OF BRINGING AND STORING ORD	1130
0277	00	0000	0269	R M0010	00	0000	M0002	NEW SYMBOL, BUT SYMBOL TABLE FULL	1216
0624	00	0000	0376	J	00	0000	A	TAG-IDENTIFICATION, AND EXIT FROM 18	1246
0727	00	0000	0631	J	00	0000		AODEND AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 18	1264
0927	00	0000	0919	R C0010	00	0000	C0002	NEW SYMBOL, BUT TABLE FULL. N.G.	1284
0373	01	0000	0373	R J0006	01	0000	J0006	800X RANGE. ERROR.	1318
0378	60	0000	0605		60	0000		BRING APPROPRIATE TABULAR VALUE	1568
0687	00	0000	0991	J F	00	0000		TO BUILD EXIT FROM SUBROUTINE 13	1622
0428	65	0000	0756	J	65	0000		BRING ADDENDS	1842
0423	00	0000	0001	R L0006	00	0000	SETCC	800X ADDRESS, QUIT IMMEDIATELY	2102
0425	00	0000	0419	R L0008	00	0000	L0002	MISCELLANEOUS ADDRESS, QUIT AND OMIT	2110
1226	00	0000	0476	J	00	0000	00008	ADDEND AND EXIT FOR USE IN SUBR 18	2138
0928	00	0000	0932	J	00	0000		ADDEND AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 18	2154
0478	00	0000	0470	R 00010	00	0000	00002	SYMB TABLE FULL OR ORUM PACKED, QUIT	2172
0581	00	0000	0573	R I0010	00	0000	I0002	SYMBOL TABLE FULL, OMIT PUNCHING ADDR	2232
0982	00	0000	1336	J	00	0000		ADDEND AND EXIT FOR INOXING	2274
1090	11	0000	0001	P K	11	0000	0001	TO CHANGE ADDING OROER TO STORING ONE	2514
1232	69	0001	1025	J ZQ	69	SETCC	SUB2R	TO RESERVING SUBROUTINE	2444
1333	69	0001	1075	J	69	SETCC	SUB2U	TO UNRESERVING SUBROUTINE	2452
1118	44	0001	0934		44	SETCC		0, QUIT BECAUSE WE HAVE FOUND LONG SYM	2508
1218	11	0001	0001	P KA	11	0001	0001	TO CHANGE STORING OROER TO AODING ONE	2516
0702	00	0001	0001	P C6	00	0001	0001	TO MODIFY VARIABLE BRINGING ORDER	2602
0027	69	0001	0006	R 0027	69	SETCC	SUBR1	TO INITIALIZING SUBROUTINE	2638
0568	00	0001	0375	J	00	0001	J0008	ADDEND AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 18	1312
1028	00	0001	0577	J	00	0001	I0006	ADDENDS AND EXIT FOR USE IN SUBR 18.	2206
1331	00	0001	1236	J	00	0001		AODEND AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 18.	2216
1032	00	0001	1288	J	00	0001		AODEND AND EXIT FOR INDEXING	2294
1099	69	0001	1025		69	SETCC	SUB2R	RESERVE AND PUNCH CARO	2358
0994	60	0003	0057		60	READC	SB10A	PUNCH	2544
0100	69	0003	0006	N 0100	69	READC	SUBR1	INITIALIZE AT START OF ASSEMBLY	362
0015	60	0003	0057	J	60	REAOAC	SB10A	PREPARE TO PUNCH CARO	392
0001	60	0003	0709	N SETCC	60	READC	SB10	SEOUCL TO MANY PSEU00-OPS.	1580
1338	60	0003	0057	C ALL	60	READC	SB10A	PREPARE TO PUNCH AND READ NEXT CARO	2304
1233	10	0003	0709	N BP	10	READC	SB10	BY-PASS INVALID CARO	2360
0051	69	0004	0107	N MOFLP	69	P	A	STARTED SEARCH WITH MOF OPERATION	398
0256	69	0009	0039		69		SUB14	GET OP, C.I., TAGS, OPTIM, ALOPT.	660
0073	60	0010	0709	R 0073	60	0010	SUB10	PUNCH USUAL OUMMY OUTPUT CARD	2550
0007	44	0011	0012		44	MDFLI	ABCOE	IF SO, START FORWARD SEARCH	388
0283	96	0012	0138		96	ABCOE		IF WITH I, PROCESS LIKE 08	538
0141	69	0012	0045	J	69	ABCOE	SUB20	PROCESS D, AND TO 08 ROUTINE	542
0011	69	0014	0107	N MDFLI	69	I	A	STARTED SEARACH WITH INOXEO D	400
0012	69	0015	0018	C ABCDE	69		SUB21	PROCESS I	390
0321	10	0024	8003		10		8003	STORE PROCESSEO CARO )	878
0023	45	0026	0077		45	QUITT		0, IT IS NOT, AND WE QUIT	436
0071	44	0026	0076		44	QUITT		IF SO, QUIT SEARCH )	444
0060	44	0026	0064	J	44	QUITT		IF N G, QUIT SEARCH	456
0150	94	0026	0055		94	QUITT		IF SO, QUIT SEARCH	462
0307	45	0026	0136		45	QUITT	B	IF SO, QUIT SEARCH	466
0173	44	0026	0078		44	QUITT		IF I IS N G, QUIT SEARCH	474
0457	45	0026	0111		45	QUITT		IF SO, QUIT SEARCH	486
0734	46	0029	0940		46	0029		IF SPEC CHAR, TO BLR DIRECTLY	2484
0028	11	0031	0035	X	11	O		STORE SET OF DATA )	414
0078	45	0032	0019		45	BCOEF	BACKW	IF I IS FIXED, START BACKWARO	476
0336	95	0032	0012		95	BCDEF	ABCDE	WITH I. EXIT ACCOROING TO WHY SEARCH	612
0081	91	0034	0436	C F	91	XX8		MULTIPLE BRANCH ACCORDING TO TAGS )	738
0033	69	0036	0039		69		SUB14	OP, C.I., OPTIM, ALOPT, ETC.	376
0585	69	0038	0741		69	16THX		PRESET T AS POSITIVE 1 )	1502
0686	66	0038	0643	N SHRT	66	16THX		SHORT, PRESET T AS -1 )	1510
0462	16	0038	0793		16	16THX	ST	COMPARISON CONSTANF FOR LAST PART	1642
0562	15	0038	0793		15	16THX	ST	COMPARISON CONSTANF FOR LAST PART	1666
1034	16	0038	0744	A	16	16THX		DUPLICATE INTO AVAILABILITY TABLE )	2410
0035	15	0038	0043		15	16THX		STORE SET OF DATA )	416
0161	15	0038	0143		15	16THX		BRING BACK A SET )	560
0327	16	0038	0243		16	16THX	LOOP	BRING BACK A SET )	642
0265	16	0038	0293		16	16THX		BRING BACK A SET )	652
0259	16	0038	0443		16	16THX		STORE PROCESSEO CARD )	886
0547	15	0038	8002	C A	15	16THX	8002	BRING BACK A SET OF RESULTS )	922
0087	24	0040	0193	0040	24	SAVED		SAVEO SAVE D FROM CARD THAT STARTEO SRCH )	628



0135	69	0040	0343		69	SAVEO			BRING BACK L AND D )	678
0041	10	0044	8003	C	LOOP	10		8003	STORE SET OF DATA )	408
0147	10	0050	8003			10	QS	8003	STORE SET OF DATA )	420
0048	94	0051	0053			94	MDFLP		D, YES	384
0049	24	0052	0205	0052		24	DONE		DONE PRESET EXIT FROM BACKWARDS ROUTINE )	632
0090	24	0052	0468	0052		24	DONE	NO	ONE WITH L. ALTER EXIT )	684
0397	69	0052	0305		J LNM	69	DONE	SU8R4	PROCESS L BACKWAROS	762
0102	65	0052	0201		J LN	65	ONE	SU822	SAVE ORCEQ	786
0257	69	0060	0061			69		SU8R3	IF SO, IS IT FIXED )	454
0109	65	0062	0217		J	65	OPREG		SAVE DYNAMIC LEVEL OF L FROM D )	818
0406	65	0062	0267		J	65	OPREG		WHICH L IS LESS, MEASURED ON CIRCLE )	834
0376	20	0062	0925	0062	N A	20	OPREG	C0008	OPREG STORE ADDRESS FOR OPTIMIZING NEXT ADDR	1278
0371	24	0062	0615	0062	N J0004	24	OPREG		OPREG DRUM OR DRUM EQUIVALENT	1308
0335	20	0062	0177	0062	N S810C	20	OPREG	EXITX	OPREG FROM 4-5, 19-20. STORE DYNAMIC LEVEL	1602
1320	65	0062	0967			65	OPREG		WHICH ONE DO WE USE )	1886
0956	15	0062	1017			15	OPREG		ADD OLD DYNAMIC LEVEL	1902
0163	69	0066	0400		J	69		SU8R5	PROCESS BACKWAROS D ONCE MORE	852
0065	16	0068	0023			16	810TH		IS CARO OF TYPE 08 )	434
0165	16	0068	0323			16	810TH		IS IT TYPE 08)	496
0218	60	0068	0177		R F0001	60	810TH	EXITX	ADDRESS IS N G	1154
0219	65	0068	0177		R F0002	65	810TH	EXITX	BLANK ADDRESS	1156
0221	65	0068	0177		R F0004	65	810TH	EXITX	SYMBOLIC ADDRESS, WITH UNDEFINED SYMB	1160
0223	65	0068	0177		R F0006	65	810TH	EXITX	CORE ADDRESS	1164
0224	60	0068	0177		R F0007	60	810TH	EXITX	OTHER ADDRESS. USUALLY PART OF CONST.	1166
0215	22	0069	0022	0069		22	OC	OC	NOT 1ST CARD. MAKE COMP. CONST. )	548
0106	16	0069	0623			16	QC		IS THIS LAST SET	568
0571	69	0074	0377			69	BRNG		MAKE NEW BRINGING ORDER )	906
0522	15	0075	0329		R X0005	15	13RD	X1	800X. CALL IT UNFIXED	696
0518	15	0075	0329		R X0001	15	13RD	X1	ADDRESS N G. CALL UNFIXED	698
0521	15	0075	0329		R X0004	15	13RD	X1	NEW SYMBOL. UNFIXED	706
0176	15	0079	0233			15	710		IS TYPE 01	500
0229	10	0082	8002	C	LOOP	10	SEND	8002	BRING BACK A SET )	552
0083	65	0086	0041			65	SEND	LOOP	STORE SET OF DATA )	406
0076	45	0088	0026			45	C	QUITT	IF SO, QUIT SEARCH )	446
0036	69	0089	0042		J	69		SU819	PROCESS L	378
0088	69	0091	0039		C C	69		SU814	GET OP, C, I., TAGS, OPTIM, ALOPT.	448
0089	69	0092	0045		J	69		SUB20	PROCESS O	380
0092	69	0095	0048		J	69	OPTIM		IS IT AN MOF OPERATION )	382
0688	65	0095	0699		N FD	65	OPTIM		FORWARD D. L-D ADDENDS, LEFT END LOWE	1786
0490	65	0095	0749		N F18D	65	OPTIM		FORWARD I OR BACKWARD D. GET ADDENDS	1798
0706	69	0095	0548			69	OPTIM		OPTIMIZING TAGS	1826
1222	16	0095	0785			16	OPTIM	SEO	REDUCE ADDENDS BY 1 FOR 80+82, OR 88	1848
1306	24	0095	0648	0095		24	OPTIM		OPTIM STORE OPTIMIZING ADDENDS AND TAGS	1966
0471	69	0095	0748		R D0003	69	OPTIM		BLANK D. IS IT MDF OPERATION	2128
1049	69	0095	0948		C 8	69	OPTIM		SEVERAL CASES. WHAT KIND OF OP	2166
0120	20	0095	1098	0095	N Q0003	20	E	X	E DRUM. PUT I-EQUIVALENT INTO E	2324
0122	20	0095	1098	0095	R Q0005	20	E	X	E 800X ADDRESS	2328
0123	20	0095	1098	0095	R Q0006	20	E	X	E CORE ADDRESS	2330
0124	20	0095	1098	0095	R Q0007	20	E	X	E OTHER ADDRESS	2332
1267	65	0095	0127		J	65	E	Q0010	BRING VALUE OF I INTO LOWER	2338
0594	60	0095	1099		J	60	E		BRING SYMBOL-EQUIVALENT TO UPPER	2356
0193	69	0096	0049			69	DN1		PRESET EXIT FROM BACKWARDS ROUTINE )	630
0298	69	0101	0018		J	69		SU821	PROCESS I FORWARDS	774
0149	69	0102	0018		J	69	LN	SUB21	PROCESS I FORWARDS	784
0195	69	0102	0045		J	69	LN	SU820	PROCESS D FORWARDS	794
0148	20	0103	0056	D1D3	N OUT	20	FINAL		FINAL STORE VARIABLE ORDER	422
DD32	65	0103	D4D7		N BCDEF	65	FINAL		IS STORAGE AREA FULL )	478
D227	65	0103	D041		C LP	65	FINAL	LOOP	ALL CASES, BACK TO START OF LOOP	512
0258	65	0103	D557		N SKP	65	FINAL		NOT 1ST CARD. MAKE COMP. CONST. )	544
0205	65	D103	0757			65	FINAL		BRING BACK A SET )	634
0456	60	0108	0263			60	SA		ARE WE TO LAST LINE OF TABLE )	1018
D331	21	0108	0361	D108	C SU	21	SA		STORE VARIABLE STORING ORDER	1026
0312	60	D108	D513			60	SA		MODIFY TO TAKE FIRST LINE, SAME COLUMN	1108
0362	60	D108	D563			60	SA		LAST LINE AND END OF WORD. MODIFY )	1120
0747	69	D108	8DD2			69	HSYMB	8002	STORE SYMBOL )	1334
1D05	11	D108	0763			11	HSYMB		SOME SYMBOL WAS FOUND. SUBTRACT OURS	1422
0636	21	D108	D961	D108	N ABC	21	HSYMB		HSYMB ADDRESS NOT BLANK. STORE SYMBOL	1440

0416	60	0108	1013		N SYM	60	HSYMB		SYMBOLIC ADDRESS. BRING SYMBOL	1496
0356	65	0109	0113		J	65		SSB	BRING BACK BLANB AND ORCEB	816
0357	69	0110	0061			69		SUBR3	IS I A FIXED ADDRESS )	470
0791	01	0111	1219		J FULL	01	0111	NG	STOP IF SYMBOL TABLE IS FULL	1556
0309	46	0112	0213			46		OUT	CLEAR REGION AND SYMBOL TABLES )	958
0111	69	0114	0017			69	91STX		CHANGE FIRST-CARO INDICATOR TO 2ND )	488
0188	69	0114	0067		N B	69	91STX		START ON L. FIRST-CARO TAG )	614
1109	69	0114	0617			69	91STX		CHANGE DRUM TAG TO 9 )	1700
0016	65	0114	0984		R 0016	65	91STX		TAG IN CASE L IS UNDEFINED SYMBOL )	2522
0263	11	0116	0671			11	796		ARE WE TO LAST LINE OF TABLE )	1020
0164	24	0117	0020	0117		24	VAR2X		VAR2X PRESET TO STORE AFTER PROCESSING )	620
0096	65	0117	0321		J DN1	65	VAR2X		ALL CASES. STORE PROCESSED CARD )	876
0398	20	0117	0570	0117	N OUT2	20	VAR2X		VAR2X STORE PROCESSED CARD )	892
0137	65	0117	0571		J ENOED	65	VAR2X		MAKE NEW BRINGING ORDER )	904
0987	15	0132	1037			15	12NOX		SHOULD WE INTERCHANGE ADDENDS )	1870
0529	15	0132	0187		R X0012	15	12NOX	X2	800X ADDRESS. UNFIXED	720
0525	15	0132	0187		R X0008	15	12NDX	X2	0 IS N G. CALL UNFIXED	722
0528	15	0132	0187		R X0011	15	12NOX	X2	NEW SYMBOL. UNFIXED	730
0301	15	0132	0237			15	12NOX		MODIFY TO USE ROUTINE FOR UNFIXED D )	826
0351	16	0132	0287			16	12NDX	XY	MODIFY ALOPT AGAIN )	856
0231	61	0134	8003			61		8003	CLEAR REGION AND SYMBOL TABLES )	952
0133	96	0136	0088			96	B	C	WITH I OR L, RESPECTIVELY	430
0288	69	0137	0090		N L	69	ENOED		WITH L. ALTER EXIT )	682
0286	69	0139	0018		J JUMP	69		SUB21	PROCESS I	586
0436	99	0140	0291			99		MISC	MULTIPLE BRANCH ACCORDING TO TAGS )	740
0138	69	0141	0042			69		SUB19	PROCESS L	540
0091	95	0144	0046		J	95	K		IS 0 ACTUALLY AN ADDRESS	450
0064	45	0144	0019			45	K	BACKW	IF FIXEO, START BACKWARD PROCESSING	458
0243	10	0146	8002		N LOOP	10		8002	BRING BACK A SET )	646
0043	44	0147	0148			44		OUT	STORE SET OF DATA )	418
0196	69	0149	0305		J	69		SUBR4	PROCESS L BACKWARDS	782
0037	24	0151	0104	0151		24	R0001		R0001 IF SO, PUT IN DUMMY MOVEABLE WORDS )	504
0250	24	0150	0408	0150	Q QS	24	R0000	X	R0000 RESTORE COMPARISON CONSTANT AND MODIFY	750
0044	69	0151	8002		J	69	R0001	8002	STORE SET OF DATA )	410
0077	60	0151	0005			60	R0001		ALPHABETIC L	438
0253	70	0151	1007			70	R0001		READ ANOTHER CARO	492
0082	24	0151	0204	0151	J SENO	24	R0001	X	R0001 BRING BACK A SET )	556
0261	24	0151	0408	0151	Q Q	24	R0001	X	R0001 COMPARISON CONSTANT FOR END OF SET	748
0080	60	0151	0455			60	R0001		ALPHABETICAL L INTO UPPER	1174
0480	60	0151	0712			60	R0001		ALPHABETICAL L TO UPPER	2070
1212	10	0151	1262			10	R0001		ALPHABETIC L	2252
1329	70	0151	1102		N OUT	70	R0001		WHEN DONE, READ NEXT CARO	2400
0046	60	0152	0257			60	R0002		IF SO, IS IT FIXEO )	452
0104	24	0152	0105	0152		24	R0002		IF SO, PUT IN DUMMY MOVEABLE WORDS )	506
0350	60	0152	1057			60	R0002		ALPHABETIC D, TO SEE WHETHER FIXED	714
0230	60	0152	0958			60	R0002		ALPHABETIC O INTO UPPER	1224
0630	60	0152	0762			60	R0002		ALPHABETICAL O INTO UPPER	2118
0574	60	0152	1012		R I0003	60	R0002		BLANK I. IS O ALSO BLANK	2190
0614	10	0152	1312			10	R0002		ALPHABETIC O	2266
1098	60	0152	0914		C X	60	R0002		ALPHABETIC O	2334
0097	65	0152	1116		R 0097	65	R0002		REGION DESIGNATOR TO RIGHT END )	2474
0944	65	0152	1318		J	65	R0002		ALPHABETIC SYMBOL	2534
0093	65	0152	1345		R 0093	65	R0002		ALPHABETIC O	2620
0136	60	0153	0357		C B	60	R0003		IS I A FIXEO ADDRESS )	468
0105	24	0153	0236	0153		24	R0003	YYY	R0003 IF SO, PUT IN DUMMY MOVEABLE WORDS )	508
0255	60	0153	0957			60	R0003		BRING ALPHABETIC I	690
0330	60	0153	1108			60	R0003		ALPHABETIC I TO UPPER	1292
0680	60	0153	0962			60	R0003		ALPHABETIC I TO UPPER	2180
0664	10	0153	0714			10	R0003		ALPHABETIC I	2286
0054	60	0153	0764		R 0054	60	R0003	BOTH	EQU ENTRY. ALPHABETIC I	2312
0025	60	0153	0764		R 0025	60	R0003	BOTH	SYN ENTRY. ALPHABETIC I	2314
1018	60	0153	1214		J	60	R0003		IS THE I-ADDRESS BLANK	2384
1282	65	0153	1016			65	R0003		ALPHABETICAL I	2460
0696	65	0153	0746			65	R0003		ALPHABETIC I	2628
0941	21	0154	0759	0154		21	R0004		R0004 TO SUPPRESS IN CASE WE SEARCH	1998
0430	69	0154	1110			69	R0004		CONTROL INFORMATION FOR PUNCHING )	1926
1350	69	0154	1268			69	R0004		CONTROL INFORMATION )	2528

0236	24	0155	0227	0155	C YYY	24	R0005	LP	R0005	EITHER CASE, SOMETHING INTO R0005	510
0031	69	0155	8002		O O	69	R0005	8002		COMPARISON CONSTANT FOR STORING	514
0607	24	0155	0204	0155	O O	24	R0005	X	R0005	COMPARISON CONSTANT FOR BRINGING SET	596
0146	24	0155	0408	0155	J	24	R0005	X	R0005	BRING BACK A SET )	648
0989	65	0155	1210			65	R0005			BRING TAGS AND OPERATION	1930
0050	69	0156	8002		O OS	69	R0006	8002		TO RESTORE COMPARISON CONST + ADVANCE	516
0200	24	0156	0204	0156	O OS	24	R0006	X	R0006	TO RESTORE AND ADVANCE	598
1112	65	0157	1212		J	65	R0007			NUMERICAL L	2250
1286	65	0158	0614		C PROO	65	R0008			NUMERICAL O	2264
0094	60	0158	1114		R 0094	60	R0008			BEGINNING OF REGION TO BE RESERVED	2380
1068	60	0158	1264			60	R0008			BRING FIRST ADDRESS AGAIN	2388
0730	21	0158	1314	0158		21	R0008		R0008	STORE ADVANCED O ADDRESS	2392
1066	16	0158	1332			16	R0008	BL		SUBTRACT NUMERICAL O FROM LOWER	2466
1332	10	0158	0179		C BL	10	R0008	BL	EXITZ	NUMERICAL O INTO UPPER	2468
0784	69	0158	8002			69	R0008	8002		ADDRESS OF 0001 OF REGION	2490
0596	65	0158	0646			65	R0008	SDO		BRING NUMERICAL O	2624
1238	65	0159	0664		C PROI	65	R0009			NUMERICAL I	2284
0098	65	0159	0964		R 0098	65	R0009			REO ENTRY. NUMERICAL I	2362
1314	11	0159	0716			11	R0009			SUBTRACT END OF AREA TO BE RESERVED	2394
1330	65	0159	1066			65	R0009			NUMERICAL I INTO LOWER	2464
0796	65	0159	0946			65	R0009	SCO		BRING NUMERICAL I	2632
0058	65	0160	0065		N NO	65	R0010			IS CARO OF TYPE 08 )	432
1007	65	0160	0165			65	R0010			IS IT TYPE 08)	494
1102	65	0160	0766			65	R0010			IS THIS ANOTHER RBO CARO )	2402
0794	60	0160	0709			60	R0010	SUB10		PUNCH CARO AND PROCEDURE	2432
0003	70	0161	1041		REAOC	70	R0011			REAO ONE CARO	364
0508	45	0162	0178			45		EXITY		O, WE HAVE NOT FINISHED. I, WE HAVE.	1012
0560	65	0163	0113			65		SSB		BRING BACK BLANB AND ALOPT ONCE MORE	850
0313	46	0166	0178			46		EXITY		I, OVER 1999. WE RESERVE NOTHING	1046
0013	22	0167	0070			22	XXXX1			XXXX1 BRING BACK A SET )	638
0377	22	0167	0620			22	XXXX1	LOOP		XXXX1 MAKE NEW BRINGING ORDER )	908
0673	65	0167	0621		J	65	XXXX1			BRING BACK A SET OF RESULTS )	912
0448	20	0167	0620	0167	N OUT	20	XXXX1	LOOP		XXXX1 STORE MODIFIED BRINGING ORDER + REPEAT	934
0555	20	0167	0670	0167		20	XXXX1			XXXX1 MAKE BRINGING ORDER )	1348
0713	21	0167	0720	0167	C RES	21	XXXX1			XXXX1 STORE ADDRESS TEMPORARILY	1404
1273	65	0167	0177		J	65	XXXX1	EXITX		EQUIVALENT BACK TO LOWER AND EXIT	1408
0390	22	0167	0441	0167		22	XXXX1	SUB13		XXXX1 PREPARE EXIT AND GO TO SUBROUTINE 13 )	1620
1209	22	0167	8001	0167		22	XXXX1	8001		XXXX1 NEW AVAILABILITY WORD INTO ORUM )	1736
0935	20	0167	1320	0167	C P	20	XXXX1			XXXX1 ALL CASES. STORE AODENOS	1884
1014	65	0167	0771			65	XXXX1			000. SEPARATE LAST AODENO )	1892
0414	65	0167	0985		N EVN	65	XXXX1	BOTH		EVEN. WE SHOULD USE FIRST AODENO	1898
1261	23	0167	0971	0167		23	XXXX1			XXXX1 STORE LAST 4 DIGITS OF OPTIM	1970
1089	10	0167	1071			10	XXXX1			ADD IN TAGS FROM OPTIM	1980
1281	20	0167	1121	0167	C AX	20	XXXX1			XXXX1 STORE ADDRESS	2034
1221	10	0167	1271			10	XXXX1			INOEXABLE ADDRESS INTO UPPER	2048
0999	15	0167	0178		C A	15	XXXX1	EXITY		ADD ADDRESS BEING INOEXED. EXIT.	2060
0621	16	0174	0379			16	OL			BRING BACK A SET OF RESULTS )	914
0072	65	0175	0429			65	AVAL			MAKE DRUM AVAILABLE )	968
0323	45	0176	0227			45		LP		O, IT IS NOT. I, IT IS.	498
0061	24	0177	0030	0177	N SUBR3	24	EXITX			EXITX STORE EXIT	1148
0305	24	0177	0080	0177	N SUBR4	24	EXITX			EXITX STORE EXIT	1172
0400	24	0177	0230	0177	N SUBR5	24	EXITX			EXITX STORE EXIT	1222
0142	24	0177	0330	0177	N SUBR6	24	EXITX			EXITX STORE EXIT	1290
1024	24	0177	0380	0177	N SUBR8	24	EXITX			EXITX STORE EXIT	1374
0434	71	0177	8003			71	P0001	8003		PUNCH CARO. PERFORM UPPER.	1594
0039	24	0177	0430	0177	N SUB14	24	EXITX			EXITX STORE EXIT	1924
0042	24	0177	0480	0177	N SUB19	24	EXITX			EXITX STORE EXIT	2068
0045	24	0177	0630	0177	N SUB20	24	EXITX			EXITX STORE EXIT	2116
0948	91	0177	0335			91	EXITX	SB10C		O, BRANCH. I, ARITHMETIC.	2168
0018	24	0177	0680	0177	N SUB21	24	EXITX			EXITX STORE EXIT	2178
0988	69	0177	0661			69	EXITX	SUBR7		STORE SYMBOL AND ITS EQUIVALENT	2230
1249	20	0177	1334	0177	C LOOP	20	P0001		P0001	STORE LOCATION OF AVAILABILITY WORD	2560
0172	71	0177	1096		R T0005	71	P0001			PUNCH A CARO OF THE TABLE	2590
0006	24	0178	0231	0178	N SUBR1	24	EXITY			EXITY STORE EXIT	950
0415	46	0178	0569			46	EXITY			MAKE DRUM AVAILABLE )	976
1025	24	0178	0381	0178	N SUB2R	24	EXITY			EXITY ENTRY TO RESERVE. STORE EXIT.	1030
1075	24	0178	0431	0178	N SUB2U	24	EXITY			EXITY ENTRY TO UNRESERVE. STORE EXIT.	1034
0976	20	0178	0931	0178		20	EXITY			EXITY STORE EXIT OUT OF LOWER	1612
0693	69	0178	0981		C SSW	69	EXITY			ALL CASES. GOING WHICH DIRECTION	1630
1122	65	0178	1077			65	EXITY	PAKT		MODIFY EXIT )	1704
0586	24	0178	1231	0178	N SUB17	24	EXITY			EXITY STORE EXIT INSTRUCTION	1992
0677	24	0178	1281	0178	N INOEX	24	EXITY			EXITY STORE EXIT	2032
1121	65	0178	0783			65	EXITY			O-POSITION HOLDS O FOR O, 1 FOR I )	2036
0168	24	0178	0945	0178	R T0001	24	P0002		P0002	STORE AVAILABILITY WORD	2574
0661	24	0179	0432	0179	N SUBR7	24	EXITZ			EXITZ STORE EXIT	1328

0063	24	0179	0482	0179	N	SUBR9	24	EXITZ		EXITZ STORE EXIT	1434
1069	10	0179	8003		C	DON	10	EXITZ	8003	FROM MANY PLACES. MULTIBRANCH	1574
0441	24	0179	0532	0179	N	SUB13	24	EXITZ		EXITZ STORE EXIT	1778
0785	69	0179	0582		C	SE0	69	EXITZ		ALL CASES. WHICH DIRECTION	1850
1325	69	0179	0632				69	EXITZ		IF BACKWARD L, SUBTRACT TAG-COUNT )	1906
0740	24	0179	1282	0179	N	SUB	24	EXITZ		EXITZ STORE EXIT	2458
1299	20	0179	0745	0179			20	P0003		P0003 STORE LOCATION OF AVAILABILITY WORO	2564
0169	24	0180	0995	0180	R	T0002	24	P0004		P0004 STORE AVAILABILITY WORO	2578
0057	15	0181	0635		C	SB10A	15	P0005		ADVANCE CARO NUMBER )	1588
1027	20	0181	0434	0181			20	P0005	8002	P0005 ADVANCE CARO NUMBER )	1592
0650	69	0181	8002		O	OS2	69	P0005		RESTORE CONSTANT AND MODIFY	898
0213	20	0181	0234	0181	N	OUT	20	P0005		P0005 CLEAR CARO NUMBER	962
0274	20	0182	0385	0182	R	M0007	20	P0006		P0006 CORE ADDRESS. STORE FOR PUNCHING	1200
0421	20	0182	1285	0182	N	L0004	20	P0006		P0006 ORUM. STORE ADDRESS FOR PUNCHING	2086
0595	65	0182	1337				65	P0006	MW	BRING BACK NUMERICAL ADDRESS	2092
0424	20	0182	1335	0182	R	L0007	20	P0006		P0006 CORE ADDRESS. STORE FOR PUNCHING	2104
1324	20	0182	1286	0182			20	P0006	PROD	P0006 STORE L FOR PUNCHING	2258
0170	24	0182	1045	0182	R	T0003	24	P0006		P0006 STORE AVAILABILITY WORD	2582
0020	69	0182	0085				69	P0006		SAVE L FROM CARO THAT STARTED SRCH )	622
0241	24	0182	1135	0182			24	P0006		P0006 BRING BACK L AND D )	676
0355	69	0182	8002		O	O2	69	P0006	8002	COMPARISON CONSTANT FOR END OF SET	896
0242	24	0182	0285	0182	J	SEND	24	P0006	X	P0006 BRING BACK A SET OF RESULTS )	926
0271	20	0182	0335	0182	N	M0004	20	P0006	SB10C	P0006 ORUM ADDRESS. STORE FOR PUNCHING	1192
0566	22	0183	0986	0183			22	P0007		P0007 STORE OPERATION FOR PUNCHING	1934
0598	60	0183	1237				60	P0007		OPERATION IN 0 OF UPPER	1960
1340	24	0183	0994	0183			24	P0007		P0007 STORE FIRST 2 DIGITS IN OP POSITION	2542
0652	20	0183	8003	0183			20	P0007	8003	P0007 STORE LOCATION OF AVAILABILITY WORO	2572
0631	20	0184	0487	0184			20	P0008		P0008 STORE CORE ADDRESS FOR PUNCHING	1266
0925	20	0184	0177	0184	R	C0008	20	P0008	EXITX	P0008 MISC ADDR. STORE FOR PUNCHING. EXIT	1280
0402	60	0184	0789		N	SHOP	60	P0008		SHIFT OPERATION. FORWARD I, BACKWARD L.	1816
0660	60	0184	0939		N	XAS	60	P0008		INDEXING OP, FORWARD I, BACKWARD L.	1832
0992	24	0184	1287	0184			24	P0008		P0008 STORE THE ADDRESS FOR PUNCHING	2006
0932	20	0184	0788	0184			20	P0008		P0008 STORE THE CORE ADDRESS FOR PUNCHING	2156
0476	20	0184	1049	0184	R	D0008	20	P0008	B	P0008 MISC ADDRESS, USUALLY A CONSTANT	2164
1336	20	0184	1238	0184			20	P0008	PROI	P0008 STORE D FOR PUNCHING	2276
0602	20	0184	1340	0184			20	P0008		P0008 STORE NEXT 4 DIGITS IN D POSITION	2540
0171	24	0184	1095	0184	R	T0004	24	P0008		P0008 STORE AVAILABILITY WORD	2586
0191	69	0184	0087				69	P0008		SAVE D FROM CARO THAT STARTED SRCH )	626
0343	24	0184	0137	0184			24	P0008	ENDED	P0008 BRING BACK L AND D )	680
0375	20	0185	0177	0185	R	J0008	20	P0009	EXITX	P0009 OTHER ADDRESS, USUALLY A CONSTANT	1322
0577	20	0185	0177	0185	R	I0006	20	P0009	EXITX	P0009 800X ADDRESS. STORE AND EXIT	2212
1236	20	0185	0938	0185			20	P0009		P0009 STORE CORE ADDRESS FOR PUNCHING	2218
0579	20	0185	0177	0185	R	I0008	20	P0009	EXITX	P0009 OTHER ADDRESS. STORE AND EXIT.	2226
0580	20	0185	0988	0185	N	I0009	20	P0009		P0009 STORE EQUIVALENT OF NEW SYMBOL	2228
1288	20	0185	1338	0185			20	P0009	ALL	P0009 STORE I FOR PUNCHING	2296
1318	24	0185	1290	0185			24	P0009		P0009 STORE LAST 4 DIGITS OF CONSTANT IN I	2536
1349	20	0185	0795	0185			20	P0009		P0009 STORE LOCATION OF AVAILABILITY WORD	2568
0499	20	0186	0689	0186			20	P0010		P0010 C.I. TO PUNCH X-9 )	1584
0627	10	0186	0941		N	SB10B	10	P0010		FROM 4-6,19-21. TO SUPPRESS )	1596
0759	21	0186	0177	0186			21	P0010	EXITX	P0010 FROM 4-6,19-21. TO SUPPRESS )	1600
1110	24	0186	0989	0186			24	P0010		P0010 CONTROL INFORMATION FOR PUNCHING )	1928
1321	10	0186	1343		N	NGL	10	P0010		FIX C.I. SO THAT L WILL NOT PUNCH )	2260
1343	21	0186	1286	0186			21	P0010	PROD	P0010 FIX C.I. SO THAT L WILL NOT PUNCH )	2262
1083	10	0186	0494				10	P0010		FIX C.I. SO THAT D WILL NOT PUNCH )	2280
0494	21	0186	1238	0186			21	P0010	PROI	P0010 FIX C.I. SO THAT D WILL NOT PUNCH )	2282
1239	10	0186	0544				10	P0010		FIX C.I. SO THAT I WILL NOT PUNCH )	2300
0544	21	0186	1338	0186			21	P0010	ALL	P0010 FIX C.I. SO THAT I WILL NOT PUNCH )	2302
1268	24	0186	1240	0186			24	P0010		P0010 CONTROL INFORMATION )	2530
1244	24	0186	1294	0186			24	P0010		P0010 C.I. FOR AVAILABILITY TABLE )	2554
0024	69	0186	8002		J		69	P0010	8002	STORE PROCESSED CARD )	880
0488	24	0186	0285	0186	O	O	24	P0010	X	P0010	940
0703	90	0187	0528				90	X2	X0011	NO, FIXED. YES, UNFIXED.	726
0700	24	0187	0285	0187	O	OS	24	P0011	X	P0011	942
0386	69	0189	0142				69		SUBR6	PROCESS I BACKWARD	672
0487	69	0190	0441				69		SUB13	GET DYNAMIC LEVEL OF CORE ADDRESS	1268
0239	69	0192	0142		N	9X8	69		SUBR6	PROCESS I BACKWARDS	790
0291	69	0194	0142		N	MISC	69		SUBR6	PROCESS I BACKWARDS	758
0192	69	0195	0305		J		69		SUBR4	PROCESS L BACKWARDS	792
0316	00	0195	0000		P	C8	00	0195	0000	MODIFY BRINGING ORDER TO START NEW COL	1142
0393	69	0196	0400		N	898	69		SUBR5	PROCESS D BACKWARDS	780
0266	00	0196	0000		P	C6	00	0196	0000	TO MODIFY BRINGING ORDER FOR NEXT COL	1138
0144	69	0197	0150		C	K	69	ALOFT		IS IT AN MDF OPERATION	460
0468	69	0197	0300		C	NO	69	ALOFT		IS D AN ACTUAL ADDRESS	686
0460	65	0197	0520		J		65	ALOFT	X0003	MULTIPLE EXIT, ACCORDING TO KIND	694
0329	20	0197	0350	0197	C	X1	20	ALOFT		ALOFT STORE MODIFIED ALOFT	712
0510	65	0197	0527		J		65	ALOFT	X0010	MULTIPLE EXIT	718

D187	20	D197	D081	D197	N X2	2D ALOPT	F	ALDPT	STORE MODIFIED ALOPT	736
D450	65	D197	D251			65 ALDPT		ALOPT	TO LOWER	806
0D59	20	D197	D500	D197		2D ALOPT		ALOPT	STORE MODIFIED ALOPT	810
1D94	65	D197	D301			65 ALDPT			MODIFY TO USE RDUTINE FOR UNFIXED D )	824
D237	20	D197	D550	0197		2D ALOPT		ALOPT	MODIFY TO USE RDUTINE FOR UNFIXED D )	828
DD66	65	D197	D351		J	65 ALOPT			MODIFY ALOPT AGAIN )	854
D209	20	D197	D397	D197	J	20 ALOPT	LNM	ALOPT	STORE NEW ALOPT, AND JUMP BACK	860
0317	65	D197	D287		J	65 ALOPT	XY		BRING ALOPT, AND JUMP BACK	866
D276	69	D197	D950		N MDD09	69 ALDPT			EQUIV DF NEW SYMBOL,	1210
1247	69	D197	D100			69 ALOPT			SHDULD WE RESERVE	1712
0742	65	D197	D051		N BL	65 ALOPT			BACKWARD L. GET ALOPT	1806
1D71	21	D197	D177	0197		21 ALOPT	EXITX	ALOPT	STORE ALL OPTIMIZING TAGS	1982
1084	26	D197	D1350	D197		24 ALDPT		ALOPT	TAG IN CASE L IS UNDEFINED SYMBOL )	2526
D247	1D	D200	8DD2			1D QS	8D02		BRING BACK A SET )	564
0199	16	D2D2	1107			16 25IXX	BDT		WHICH L IS LESS, MEASURED DN CIRCLE )	844
D348	15	D202	1107	N AEB		15 25IXX	BDT		WHICH L IS LESS, MEASURED DN CIRCLE )	846
D453	6D	D206	DD57			6D	SB1DA		PUNCH CARD	592
D2D3	90	D2D7	DD58			9D	ND		IS THIS FIRST SET DF SEARCH )	426
DD05	69	D2D8	DD61			69	SUBR3		IS L FIXED ADDRESS )	440
04D7	16	D210	D115			16 MAX			IS STORAGE AREA FULL )	48D
0358	69	D211	0164	C A		69 SEN			PRESET TD STORE AFTER PROCESSING )	618
D311	65	D214	0113	N 2ND		65	SSB		USE I-CDMP. BRING BLANB AND ORCEB	862
D463	45	D216	0417			45	ZP		D, ND	1098
D7D5	D1	D222	11D9	N FULL		01 D222			STOP RECAUSE DRUM IS PACKED	1698
D623	45	D226	016D			45	ROD1D		IF SO, MULTIBRANCH + EXIT FRDM QUITT	57D
D773	21	D228	D481	D228		21 P		P	MAKE SEVERAL VARIABLE ORDERS )	107D
0363	15	D228	D583			15 P			MAKE SEVERAL VARIABLE ORDERS )	1080
D232	24	D235	D388	D235		24 T1		T1	SAVE IN CASE I IS BLANK	8D0
D113	69	D235	0438	N SSB		69 T1			SPEC. SUBR. BRING BACK BLANB + ORCEB	868
D233	45	D236	DD37			45 YYY			D, NO. I, YES.	5D2
DD85	24	D238	0191	D238		24 SAVEL		SAVEL	SAVE L FROM CARD THAT STARTED SRCH )	624
D189	69	D238	0241	J		69 SAVEL			BRING BACK L AND D )	674
0289	1D	0242	0547			1D SEND	A		BRING BACK A SET OF RESULTS )	92D
0593	69	D246	0249			69 C1			MAKE SEVERAL VARIABLE ORDERS )	1D84
0973	69	D246	0299			69 C1			MODIFY TO TAKE NEXT COLUMN OF TABLE )	11D2
D417	69	D246	D349	N ZP		69 C1			LAST LINE AND END OF WORD. MODIFY )	1112
D143	44	D247	D198			44	OUT		BRING BACK A SET )	562
D347	1D	D25D	8002			10 OS	80D2		BRING BACK A SET )	656
D251	16	D254	D059			16 11STX			CHANGE ITS FIRST DIGIT TO 8	8D8
0287	15	D254	D209	C XY		15 11STX			MODIFY ALOPT AGAIN )	858
038D	11	D254	D559			11 11STX			IS FIRST POSITION BLANK	1376
D557	1D	D26D	D215			10 BRNG			NOT 1ST CARD. MAKE COMP. CONST. )	546
D4D8	11	D261	D265	X		11 O			BRING BACK A SET )	65D
D361	10	D264	80D3			1D C4	80D3		MAKE VARIABLE BRINGING ORDER	1D28
0513	11	0266	D331			11 C6	SU		MODIFY TO TAKE FIRST LINE, SAME COLUMN	111D
D950	9D	D271	0505			9D MDDD4			O, CASE WHERE WE DUPLICATE COMPUTATION	1212
D725	45	D278	0679			45	OUT		ARE LAST FOUR CHARACTERS OIGITS )	1454
D226	69	D279	D039			69	SUB14		GET OP, C.I., TAGS, OPTIM, ALOPT.	572
0479	21	D284	0387	0284		21 XXXXA		XXXXA	STORE INITIAL ADDRESS TO BE RESERVEO	1D40
D411	60	D284	D389	C OK		6D XXXXA			MAKE SEVERALVARIABLE ORDERS )	1D58
0333	96	D286	0657			96 JUMP	NO		D, STARTED WITH I. I, WITH L.	58D
D310	69	D286	0045	J		69 JUMP	SUB20		PROCES O	584
0587	65	D29D	80D1			65 Y	80D1		BRINGING OROER INTO LOWER	1506
D6D6	16	D29D	D345	N UND		16 Y			SYMB NOT IN TABLE. SUBTRACT Y	1518
D972	16	D29D	D445	N OEF		16 Y			DEFINED SYMBOL. SUBTRACT Y	153D
014D	98	D291	D145			98 MISC	899		MULTIPLE BRANCH ACCORING TO TAGS )	742
D339	24	D292	0DD3	0292		24 ORCEO	REAOC	ORCEO	FINISHED. SAVE SAVOR AS ORCEQ )	938
1335	65	0292	1337			65 ORCEO	MW		DYNAMIC LEVEL OF LAST CORE ADDRESS	21D6
0798	2D	0292	1049	0292		2D ORCEO	B	ORCEO	STORE DYNAMIC LEVEL FOR REFERENCE	2162

0998	20	0292	0177	0292		20	ORCEQ	EXITX	ORCEQ	STORE DYNAMIC LEVEL FOR REFERENCE	2224
1067	69	0292	0645			69	ORCEQ			STORE ORCEQ FOR USE WHEN WE START FORW	2240
0491	15	0294	0335			15	XXXX2	SB10C		ADD TO GIVE MODIFIED DYNAMIC LEFEL	1260
1039	20	0294	0797	0294		20	XXXX2		XXXX2	LOCATION OF EQUIVALENT RELATIVE TO E1	1344
0509	10	0294	0167		C A	10	XXXX2	XXXX1		MAKE STORING ORDER )	1358
0629	21	0294	0947	0294		21	XXXX2		XXXX2	ALSO STORE FIRST LETTER OF ADDRESS )	1444
0589	10	0294	0399			10	XXXX2			FIRST CHARACTER INTO UPPER	1470
1263	20	0294	1247	0294		20	XXXX2		XXXX2	STORE THE COUNT	1710
1341	10	0294	0649			10	XXXX2			WHAT CELL DID WE RESERVE )	1754
1231	20	0294	1297	0294		20	XXXX2		XXXX2	STORE DYNAMIC LEVEL, RIGHT END WORD	1994
1086	15	0294	1049		J	15	XXXX2	B		PERHAPS MODIFY DYNAMIC LEVEL )	2150
0145	69	0298	0400		N 899	69		SUBR5		PROCESS D BACKWAROS	772
0750	21	0304	0458	0304	R XX	21	UH		UH	REPLACE DIGIT OF AVAIL. WORD BY W )	998
0337	10	0304	0359			10	UH	SPR		REPLACE DIGIT OF AVAIL. WORD BY W )	1008
0603	69	0306	0045		N SHX	69		SUB20		PROCESS D FORWARDS	766
0657	69	0310	0042		C NO	69		SUB19		STARTED WITH L, OR NOT FIRST. PROC. L	582
0563	11	0316	0331			11	C8	SU		LAST LINE AND END OF WORD. MODIFY )	1122
0214	69	0317	0142		J	69		SUBR6		PROCESS I BACKWARDS AGAIN	864
0115	45	0318	0026			45		QUITT		IFSO, QUIT SEARCH	482
0217	14	0320	1036			14	50IXX			SAVE DYNAMIC LEVEL OF L FROM 0 )	820
0267	14	0320	1080			14	50IXX			WHICH L IS LESS, MEASURED ON CIRCLE )	836
0649	19	0320	1074			19	50IXX			WHAT CELL DID WE RESERVE )	1756
1017	15	0320	1325			15	50IXX			ADD 50 TO MAKE SURELY POSITIVE	1904
1085	14	0320	1272		C CP	14	50IXX			NEW LEVEL, MOOULO 50 IN UPPER	1914
1264	10	0320	0730			10	50IXX			ADVANCE IT	2390
0569	10	0322	8003			10	QSB	8003		MAKE DRUM AVAILABLE )	978
0671	46	0324	0225			46		TP		D, NOT LAST LINE.	1022
0272	65	0325	0611		R M0005	65		SUB11		NEW SYMBOL. FIND BEST EQUIVALENT	1194
0723	10	0326	0281			10	W			REPLACE DIGIT OF AVAIL. WORD BY W )	1004
0533	24	0326	0479	0326	C RU	24	W		W	STORE O OR I	1038
0653	90	0329	0521			90	X1	X0004		FIRST, UNFIXED. OTHER, FIXED.	702
0379	45	0332	0483			45		OVR		BRING BACK A SET OF RESULTS )	916
0681	11	0334	0539			11	9060			SUBTRACT 9060	1398
0504	90	0335	0459			90	SB10C			O, WE SHOULD STORE THIS DYNAMIC LEVEL	1274
0383	96	0336	0188			96		B		D, WITH I. I, WITH L.	610
0034	99	0338	0239		N XX8	99		9X8		MULTIPLE BRANCH ACCORDING TO TAGS )	744
0637	65	0340	8001			65		8001		BRINGING ORDER INTO LOWER	1514
0338	98	0341	0393			98	888	898		MULTIPLE BRANCH ACCORDING TO TAGS )	746
0743	65	0346	0551		SW	65	AI	SWOF		NOT PERFORMED---JUST FOR OPTIMIZING	1646
0737	65	0346	0551		J OFF	65	AI	SWOF		HAVE WE REACHED TOP OF TABLE	1648
1020	20	0346	8001	0346	C SAI	20	AI	8001	AI	STORE BRINGING ORDER, AND DO IT	1656
0739	65	0346	0601		J OFB	65	AI			START BACKWARDS SEARCH. HOW FAR	1670
0516	65	0346	0651		J ON	65	AI			AFTER RESTART. BRING BRINGING ORDER	1684
1225	15	0346	0751			15	AI			NEW AVAILABILITY WORD INTO DRUM )	1732
0755	65	0346	0951		C SKP	65	AI			ALL CASES. WHAT DID WE RESERVE )	1740
0293	44	0347	0248			44		OUT		BRING BACK A SET )	654
0245	46	0348	0199			46	AEB			WHICH L IS LESS, MEASURED ON CIRCLE )	842
0449	46	0352	0791			46		FULL		I, TABLE IS FULL	1526
0198	20	0353	0106	0353	N OUT	20	VAR		VAR	STORE VARIABLE ORDER	566
0206	65	0353	0229		J	65	VAR	LOOP		BRING VARIABLE ORDER, AND REPEAT	594
0252	11	0355	0259			11	O2			STORE PROCESSED CARO )	884
0753	69	0356	0305		J	69		SUBR4		PROCESS L BACKWARDS FROM D	814
0511	22	0359	0262	0359		22	SPR	SPR		MAKE SEVERAL VARIABLE ORDERS )	1090
0225	65	0359	0413		N TP	65	SPR			BOTTOM LINE OF TABLE	1094
0404	20	0359	0312	0359		20	SPR	SPR		MODIFY TO TAKE NEXT COLUMN OF TABLE )	1106
0561	24	0359	0362	0359		24	SPR	SPR		LAST LINE AND END OF WORD. MODIFY )	1118
0757	69	0360	0013			69	BRNG			BRING BACK A SET )	636
1061	91	0364	0688			91		FO		O, IT IS A BRANCH OPERATION	1812
0112	11	0365	8003			11	OSA	8003		CLEAR REGION AND SYMBOL TABLES )	960

0663	46	0366	0467		46	RC		O, ORUM. I, CORE.	1386
0775	15	0378	8002		15		8002	MAKE BRINGING ORDER	1566
0429	10	0382	8003		10		8003	MAKE ORUM AVAILABLE )	970
0731	15	0384	8002		15	T	8002	ADVANCE LOWER AND BRING ANOTHER	1432
0741	24	0384	0587	0384	24	T		PRESET T AS POSITIVE 1 )	1504
0643	20	0384	0637	0384	20	T		SHORT. PRESET T AS -1 )	1512
0433	96	0386	0288		96	L		O, WITH I. I, WITH L.	670
0388	69	0391	0244		69	ORCEB		SAVE IN CASE I IS CORE )	802
0600	20	0391	8002	0391	24	ORCEB	8002	SPEC. SUBR. BRING BACK BLANK + ORCEB	874
0342	20	0391	0335	0391	20	ORCEB	SB10C	STORE DYNAMIC LEVEL OF CORE ADDRESS	1206
0374	69	0391	0371		69	ORCEB	J0004	CORE. BRING DYNAMIC LEVEL	1320
				R J0007					
0439	15	0392	0747		15	SS		SYMBOL-STORING ORDER )	1332
0591	10	0394	0509		10	P3	A	MAKE STORING ORDER	1362
0642	16	0395	0449		16	ZTABL			1524
0194	69	0397	0400	J	69	LNM	SUBR5	PROCESS 0 BACKWARDS	760
0306	69	0397	0142	J	69	LNM	SUBR6	PROCESS 1 BACKWARDS	768
0101	65	0397	0201	J	65	LNM	SUB22	SAVE ORCEQ	776
0749	92	0402	1105		92	SHOP		O, IT IS A SHIFT OPERATION	1800
1051	92	0402	0656		92	SHOP		O, IT IS A SHIFT OPERATION	1808
0302	10	0405	0309		10	QA		CLEAR REGION AND SYMBOL TABLES )	956
0953	69	0406	0305	J	69		SUBR4	PROCESS L BACKWARDS FROM I	832
0506	11	0409	0313		11	2000I		IS INITIAL ADDRESS LESS THAN 2000	1044
0777	11	0409	0663		11	2000I		SUBTRACT 2000	1384
0676	10	0409	0713		10	2000I	RES	RESTORE RELOCATED ORUM ADDRESS	1392
0964	16	0409	1064		16	2000I		CORE OR ORUM	2364
1082	15	0409	0124	C CO	15	2000I	Q0007	RESTORE THE 2000 AND JUMP BACK	2372
0907	16	0410	0315		16	QF		IS THIS LAST SET )	664
0558	46	0411	0212		46	OK		I, LAST ONE WOULD BE OVER 1999	1050
0559	46	0412	0613		46		FXT	I, FIRST IS NON-BLANK. FIXED ADDRESS.	1378
0913	46	0416	0567		46	SYM	LOO	D, ADDRESS IS SYMBOLIC.	1450
0485	44	0416	0240		44	SYM		ARE LAST FOUR CHARACTERS DIGITS )	1458
0724	46	0416	0328		46	SYM		O, FIRST IS SPEC. CHAR. SYMBOLIC	1480
0923	69	0426	0441	R C0006	69		SUB13	800X ADDRESS. GET DYNAMIC LEVEL	1252
0324	10	0427	0331		10	800	SU	RESTORE, AND TAKE WORD FROM NEXT LINE	1024
1275	15	0428	8002		15		8002	MAKE BRINGING ORDER	1840
0432	65	0435	0439		65	LSYMB		SYMBOL-STORING ORDER )	1330
0442	65	0435	0489		65	LSYMB		LOCATION OF EQUIVALENT RELATIVE TO E1	1338
0345	20	0435	0588	0435	20	LSYMB	LSYMB	STORE ADDR OF SPACE RELATIVE TO START	1520
0754	20	0435	0638	0435	20	LSYMB	LSYMB	ADDRESS OF SYMBOL RELATIVE TO START	1534
1291	15	0444	8002		15		8002	MAKE SHIFTING ORDER	1726
0244	24	0447	0450	0447	24	T2	T2	SAVE IN CASE I IS CORE )	804
0282	69	0447	0600		69	T2		SPEC. SUBR. BRING BACK BLANK + ORCEB	872
0957	69	0460	0063		69		SUBR9	ANALYZE I, FOR TYPE OF ADDRESS	692
1310	44	0464	0514		44		UM	O, O TAG IS NON-ZERO	1954
0963	46	0466	0416		46		SYM	I, FIRST CHAR IS DIGIT. ADDR SYMBOLIC	1476
0315	45	0468	0319		45	NO		O, NO. I, YES.	666
0931	96	0484	0736		96	OI		I, ADDRESS IS BACKWARD I OR FORWARD L	1614
0459	20	0486	0335	0486	20	SAVOR	SB10C	SAVOR STORE DYN LEV OF CORE, AND FINISH UP	1276
0645	20	0486	8002	0486	24	SAVOR	8002	SAVOR STORE ORCEQ FOR USE WHEN WE START FORM	2242
0483	69	0486	0339		69	SAVOR		FINISHED. SAVE SAVOR AS ORCEQ )	936
				N OVR					
0285	11	0488	0493	X	11	Q		BRING BACK A SET OF RESULTS )	928
0787	97	0490	0742	N 9	97	FIBO	BL	O, FORWARD I. I, BACKWARD L.	1784
0489	14	0492	1029		14	20XXX		LOCATION OF EQUIVALENT RELATIVE TO E1	1340
0638	14	0492	0904		14	2DXXX		DIVIDE BY 2	1536
0443	44	0497	0398		44		OUT2	STORE PROCESSED CARD )	888
0445	16	0498	0754		16	JBRL		SUBTRACT INITIAL BRINGING ORDER	1532
0099	69	0502	0740	R 0099	69		SUB	RBR ENTRY. TO SUBROUTINE	2454

0303	90	0507	0258		90	SKP		D, ONLY ONE.	534
1057	69	0510	0063		69	SUBR9		ANALYZE 0	716
1009	45	0512	1113		45	MAX		I, WE HAVE REACHEO TOP OF TABLE	1652
0162	16	0515	0619		16	110TH		REDUCE NUMBER YET TO BE DONE )	1014
0431	69	0515	0533		69	110TH	RU	BRING UNITY TO INOICATE UNRESERVATION	1036
0669	16	0515	0719		16	110TH		MODIFY TO ENO WITH 1999 )	1054
0537	61	0515	1069		61	110TH	OOON	MODIFY EXIT AND PREPARE TO QUIT	1438
0691	16	0515	1269		16	110TH		GET EQUIVALENT OF REGIONAL ADDRESS )	1492
0352	60	0515	1069		60	110TH	DON	MODIFY EXIT, AND PREPARE TO QUIT	1528
1077	15	0515	8002	C PAKT	15	110TH	8002	MODIFY EXIT )	1706
1260	65	0515	1211		65	110TH	BT	COUNT OF I TAGS IN LOWER	1950
0464	15	0515	0514		15	110TH	UM	COUNT OF TAGS IN LOWER	1956
1042	65	0515	0178		65	110TH	EXITY	UNIT CORRECTION TO DYNAMIC LEVEL	2010
0698	66	0515	0178		66	110TH	EXITY	IF 8001, CORRECTION IS -1	2018
1113	69	0516	1070	N MAX	69	ON		AT TOP, SET SWITCH ON )	1678
1213	69	0516	1120	N MIN	69	ON		SECONO PART, BACKWARDS. CHANGE SWITCH	1692
0763	44	0517	0618		44	NZ		0, IT WAS NOT RIGHT ONE	1424
0618	46	0517	0972		46	NZ	DEF	0, IT WAS NOT RIGHT ONE . I, IT AS.	1426
0530	91	0526	0525	R X0013	91	X0009	X0008	CORE. BRANCH, LIKE BLANK. ARITH, UNF	732
0981	97	0534	0786		97		BAK	D, FORWARD. I, BACKWARD.	1632
0633	65	0536	0220	J	65	EOUIV	F0003	BRING EOUIV ANO MULTIBRANCH	1152
0908	65	0536	0271	J PRE	65	EOUIV	M0004	EQUIVALENT TO LOWER, MULTIBRANCH	1178
0711	65	0536	0921	J PRE	65	EOUIV	C0004	BRING EQUIVALENT, MULTIBRANCH	1228
0911	65	0536	0371	J PRE	65	EOUIV	J0004	BRING EQUIVALENT, MULTIBRANCH	1296
0674	65	0536	0541		65	EOUIV		BRING EQUIVALENT	1352
1073	65	0536	0591	N IPOS	65	EOUIV		USE I-POSITION, BRING EQUIVALENT	1360
0641	20	0536	0589	0536	20	EOUIV		STORE THESE 4 OIGITS	1468
0668	15	0536	0691		15	EOUIV		GET EQUIVALENT OF REGIONAL ADDRESS )	1490
1269	23	0536	0704	0536	23	EOUIV	ABS	STORE EQUIVALENT	1494
0776	23	0536	0704	0536	23	EOUIV	ABS	STORE EQUIVALENT OF SYMBOL	1554
1031	20	0536	0178	0536	20	EOUIV	EXITY	STORE THIS ADDRESS IN EOUIV	1760
1033	16	0536	0992		16	EOUIV		BOTH. SUBTRACT THE 800X ADDRESS	2004
1347	16	0536	1092		16	EOUIV		SUBTRACT THE ADDRESS IN QUESTION	2014
1015	65	0536	0421	J PRE	65	EOUIV	L0004	BRING EQUIVALENT, MULTIBRANCH	2074
1065	65	0536	0472	J PRE	65	EOUIV	00004	BRING EQUIVALENT, MULTIBRANCH	2122
1215	65	0536	0575	J	65	EOUIV	I0004	BRING EQUIVALENT, MULTIBRANCH	2184
1217	65	0536	0120	J	65	EOUIV	00003	BRING EQUIVALENT, MULTIBRANCH.	2318
0127	20	0536	1289	0536	20	EOUIV	SO	EQUIV OLO SYMBOL. STORE I AS NEW EOUIV	2344
0128	20	0536	1289	0536	20	EOUIV	SD	EQUIV NEW SYMBOL. STORE I AS ITS EQUIVALENT	2346
0129	20	0536	1289	0536	20	EOUIV	SD	EQUIV 800X. STORE ITS EQUIVALENT.	2348
0130	20	0536	1289	0536	20	EOUIV	SD	EQUIV CORE. STORE I AS ITS EQUIVALENT.	2350
0131	20	0536	1289	0536	20	EOUIV	SD	EQUIV OTHER. STORE I AS THE EQUIVALENT.	2352
0385	69	0538	0441		69		SUB13	FINO DYNAMIC LEVEL OF CORE AOORESS	1202
1037	14	0540	1048		14	42NO		SHOULO WE INTERCHANGE AOOENOS )	1872
0539	46	0542	0977		46		BAO	I, RELOCATED CORE ADDRESS TOO HIGH	1400
0942	16	0545	1085		16	COUNT	CP	IF BACKWARD L, SUBTRACT TAG-COUNT )	1912
0514	20	0545	0598	0545	20	COUNT		STORE TAG-COUNT	1958
1337	15	0545	0335	C MW	15	COUNT	SB10C	CORE OR DRUM. AOO TAG-COUNT TO DYN LV	2108
1092	45	0546	0698		45	NZ		0, ADDRESS IS NOT 8001	2016
0296	15	0549	0954		15	601		INITIAL OF VARIABLE BRINGING OROER	1638
0248	20	0553	0256	0553	20	VAR		STORE VARIABLE OROER	658
0009	65	0553	0907	J	65	VAR		IS THIS LAST SET )	662
0570	65	0553	0243		65	VAR	LOOP	BRINGING OROER. BACK FOR ANOTHER CARD	894
0451	10	0554	0509		10	P2	A	MAKE STORING OROER )	1356
0273	01	0555	0273	R M0006	01	0555	M0006	800X ADDRESS. STOP THE MACHINE	1198
0275	01	0555	0275	R M0008	01	0555	M0008	OTHER ADDRESS. STOP MACHINE	1208
1103	65	0556	0611		65		SUB11	FIND BEST EQUIVALENT TO BLANK	1188
1107	46	0560	0311	C BOT	46		2NO	0, WE WILL USE ONE MEASUREO FROM 0	848
1311	15	0564	8002		15		8002	BRINGING OROER	2042
0262	10	0565	0331		10	C3	SU	MAKE SEVERAL VARIABLE ORDERS )	1092
0615	69	0568	0677		69		INOEX	TO SUBROUTINE 18 TO INDEX	1310
1081	60	0584	1089	N YES	60	9	AX	MORE TAGS INTO UPPER	1978
0781	44	0585	0686		44		SHRT	0, LONG SYMBOL	1500
1237	10	0590	8003		10		8003	MAKE BRINGING OROER	1962



0639 10 0592 8003		10	8003	MAKE BRINGING DRORER )	1484
1289 69 0594 0661	C SD	69	SUBR7	STORE SYMBOL AND EDUIVALENT IN TABLE	2354
1292 69 0595 1025		69	SUB2R	RESERVE ADDRESS	2090
1345 45 0596 0646		45	SDD	IF D IS BLANK, WE SHDULD STDRE ZERD	2622
0493 44 0597 0448		44	DUT	BRING BACK A SET OF RESULTS )	930
0396 15 0599 1104		15	602	INITIAL BRINGING DRDER )	1662
0300 95 0603 0255		95	SHX	D, ND, I, YES.	688
0204 11 0607 0161	X	11	D	BRING BACK A SET )	558
1307 11 0610 0415		11	DB	MAKE DRUM AVAILABLE )	974
1059 45 0612 1213		45	MIN	D, WE ARE NDT BACK TO START YET	1674
0269 60 0622 0627	R M0002	60	87THX SB10B	N.G. DMIT PUNCHING	1182
0977 60 0622 0177	N BAD	60	87THX EXITX	MODIFIED ADDR TOO HIGH. 8000 TD UPPER	1412
0419 60 0622 0627	R L0002	60	87THX SB10B	N.G. FIX TD OMIT PUNCHING	2078
0921 69 0624 0677	N C0004	69	INDEX	DRUM DR EOUVALENT. INDEX IF TAGGED	1244
0922 65 0625 0611	R C0005	65	SUB11	NEW SYMBOL. FIND BEST EOUVALENT	1248
0772 90 0626 0369		90	J0002	D, DRUM IS NDT FULL	1304
0030 69 0633 0063		69	SUBR9	TD SURDRUTINE 9 TD ANALYZE THE ADDRESS	1150
0482 45 0636 0537		45	ABC	I, THE ADDRESS IS BLANK	1436
1287 45 0640 1042		45	XY	I, 8002-8003 + WRONG PARITY	2008
1339 45 0644 0694		45	ALL	I, IT IS ANDTHER RBD CARD	2406
0497 10 0650 8003		10	QS2 8003	STDRE PROCESSED CARD )	890
0399 44 0654 0704		44	ABS	I, ZERD. ADDRESS WAS ABSOLUTE	1472
0701 45 0655 0705		45	FULL	I, THERE IS ND AVAILABLE LDCATIDN.	1688
0403 90 0657 0308		90	NO	D, IT IS NDT	576
1053 21 0658 0461	0658	21	X	MAKE SEVERAL VARIABLE DRDRS )	1064
0401 10 0658 0363		10	X	MAKE SEVERAL VARIABLE ORDERS )	1078
1105 93 0660 0710		93	XAS	D, IT IS AN INDEXING OPERATIDN	1802
0656 93 0660 1061		93	XAS	D, IT IS AN INDEXING OPERATIDN	1810
0531 01 0666 0531	R X0014	01	0666 X0014	DRHER. ERROR. SHDULD NDT BE HERE.	734
1312 69 0666 1024		69	SUBR8	PRDCESS D	2268
0665 45 0668 1219		45	NG	I, REGIDN IS UNOEFINED	1488
0919 60 0672 0627	R C0002	60	88THX SB10B	N G. OMIT PUNCHING	1232
0470 60 0672 0627	R D0002	60	88THX SB10B	N.G. DUIT AND DMIT PUNCHING	2126
0620 60 0673 0057	C LOOP	60	SB10A	TD SUB 10A TD PUNCH DNE CARD	910
0372 65 0675 0611	R JD005	65	SUB11	NEW SYMBDL. FIND BEST VALUE	1314
1123 46 0676 0977		46	BAD	I, RELDCATEO DRUM WILL EXCEED 1999	1390
0280 69 0683 0586		69	SUB17	CDRRECTIDN TD DYNAMIC LEVEL	1256
1216 46 0684 0029		46	0029	IF A DIGIT, TD BLR WITHDUT DESIGNATING	2480
0484 69 0687 0390	N DI	69	F	PREPARE EXIT ANO GD TO SUBROUTINE 13 )	1618
0735 97 0688 0490		97	FD	D, FDRWARD D. I, BACKWARD D.	1782
0364 99 0688 0490		99	FD	I, BACKWARD L, BRANCH, UNFIXED D	1814
1334 15 0695 1299		15	C3	MODIFY IDENTIFICATIDN OF WORD	2562
0745 15 0695 1349		15	C3	MODIFY IDENTIFICATIDN OF WORD	2566
0795 15 0695 0652		15	C3	MODIFY IOENTIFICATIDN OF WRD	2570
0597 10 0700 0547		10	QS	A BRING BACK A SET DF RESULTS )	932
0945 10 0702 8003		10	C6 8003	MODIFY BRINGING ORDER, AND BRING	2576
0995 10 0702 8003		10	C6 8003	MODIFY BRINGING DRDER, AND BRING	2580
1045 10 0702 8003		10	C6 8003	MODIFY BRINGING DRDER, AND BRING	2584
1095 10 0702 8003		10	C6 8003	MODIFY BRINGING DRDER, AND BRING	2588
0503 90 0707 0358		90	A	IF NDT, JUMP AHEAD	606
0354 69 0708 0511		69	C2	MAKE SEVERAL VARIABLE DRDRS )	1088
0413 16 0708 0463		16	C2	IS IT ALSD RIGHT END DF WRDR	1096
0958 69 0711 0063		69	PRE SUBR9	ANALYZE THE ALPHABETIC D ADDRESS	1226

0926	69	0711	0661		N C0009	69	PRE	SUBR7		STORE EQUIVALENT OF NEW SYMBOL	1282
0715	15	0718	8002				15	8002		MAKE BRINGING ORDER	1540
0369	60	0722	0627		R J0002	60	89THX	SB10B		N.G. OMIT PUNCHING	1300
0573	60	0722	0627		R I0002	60	89THX	SB10B		N.G. QUIT AND OMIT PUNCHING	2188
1223	10	0726	0681				10	COIFF		ADD RELOCATION AMOUNT	1396
0968	15	0726	1082				15	CDIFF	CD	ADD CORE RELOCATION AMOUNT	2368
0946	20	0726	0001	0726	C SCD	20	CDIFF	SETCC	CDIFF	STORE CORE RELOCATION AMOUNT	2634
0924	69	0727	0677		R C0007	69		INOEX		CORE ADDRESS. INOEX IT	1262
1224	90	0728	0419				90	L0002		O, DRUM NOT FULL. I, DRUM IS FULL.	2082
0929	46	0732	0933				46	DRM		I, CORE. D, DRUM.	2052
0779	20	0733	0936	0733			20	B	B	SHOULD WE INTERCHANGE ADDENDS )	1860
1010	15	0733	0987				15	B	P	SHOULD WE INTERCHANGE ADDENDS )	1868
0917	16	0733	0935				16	B	P	INTERCHANGE AND MAKE NEGATIVE )	1880
0532	95	0735	0787				95	9		D, D ADDRESS. I, FORWARD I OR BACKW L	1780
0534	69	0737	0440				69	OFF		FORWARD. SET SWITCH OFF FOR 1ST PART	1634
0786	69	0739	0692		N BAK	69	OFB			GOING BACKWARD. SET SWITCH OFF )	1658
0440	24	0743	0296	0743			24	SW	SW	FORWARD. SET SWITCH OFF FOR 1ST PART	1636
0692	24	0743	0396	0743			24	SW	SW	GOING BACKWARD. SET SWITCH OFF )	1660
1070	24	0743	0446	0743			24	SW	SW	AT TOP. SET SWITCH ON )	1680
1120	24	0743	0496	0743			24	SW	SW	SECOND PART. BACKWARDS. CHANGE SWITCH	1694
1046	44	0752	0003				44	REAOC		D, WE ARE NOT OONE.	2594
0500	69	0753	0400				69	SUBR5		PROCESS O BACKWARDS	812
1100	90	0755	0905				90	SKP		D, SKIP BECAUSE COMP IS DOUBLE	1714
0454	69	0758	0561				69	C7		LAST LINE AND ENO OF WORD. MODIFY )	1116
1058	65	0761	0611		N BB1	65		SUB11		GET BLANK O DYNAMICALLY FROM I	1240
0512	15	0765	1020				15	800	SAI	ADVANCE VARIABLE BRINGING ORDER	1654
1265	65	0768	0611		N DNB	65		SUB11		USUAL CASE, I BLANK AND NOT D.	2200
0216	15	0769	0973				15	C5		MODIFY TO TAKE NEXT COLUMN OF TABLE )	1100
1220	14	0774	1021				14	41XXX		WHAT CELL DID WE RESERVE )	1746
0474	69	0778	0441		R D0006	69		SUB13		800X ADDRESS. FIND DYNAMIC LEVEL	2144
0767	92	0785	1222				92	SEO		JUMP UNLESS OPERATION 80,82, OR 88	1846
0588	46	0791	0642				46	FULL		O, TABLE IS FULL	1522
0937	20	0792	0495	0792			20	INO	INO	BACKWARD. SHOULD WE INTERCHANGE AOOD	1854
1351	66	0792	0935		N OK	66	INO	P	P	MAKE NEGATIVE, BUT OO NOT INTERCHANGE	1882
0690	69	0794	1025				69		SUB2R	RESERVE 0000	2430
0746	45	0796	0946				45		SCO	JUMP IF I IS BLANK	2630
0590	65	0800	1306		J	65	0800			BRING OPTIMIZING ADDENDS AND TAGS	1964
0748	94	0800	0912		J	94	0800			IF BLANK O AND MDF, STOP MACHINE	2130
0778	00	0808	0782		J	00	0808			TAGS AND EXIT FOR USE IN SUBR 11	2146
1243	00	0808	0798		J	00	0808			TAGS AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 13	2160
1293	00	0809	0998		J	00	0809			TAGS AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 13	2222
1115	00	0888	0469		J	00	0888	00001		TAGS AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 11	2134
1276	00	0888	0477		J	00	0888	D0009		TAGS AND EXIT FOR USE IN SUBR 11	2142
0768	00	0889	0572		J	00	0889	I0001		TAGS AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 11	2202
0979	00	0889	0580		J	00	0889	I0009		TAGS AND EXIT FOR SUBR 11.	2210
1342	00	0890	0418		J	00	0890	L0001		TAGS AND EXIT FOR USE IN SUBR 11	2100
0249	22	0901	0354	0901			22	0901	0901	MAKE SEVERAL VARIABLE ORDERS )	1086
0299	22	0901	0404	0901			22	0901	0901	MODIFY TO TAKE NEXT COLUMN OF TABLE )	1104
0349	24	0901	0454	0901			24	0901	0901	LAST LINE AND ENO OF WORD. MODIFY )	1114
0053	60	0902	0007				60	0902		IS O INOEXEO	386
0055	60	0902	0307				60	0902		IS O INOEXEO	464
1006	21	0902	1056	0902			21	0902	0902	STORE O TAG	1940
1211	10	0902	1310		C BT	10	0902			O TAG INTO UPPER	1952
0564	65	0902	0662		J	65	0902			BRING APPROPRIATE TAG	2044
0318	65	0903	0457				65	0903		IS I INOEXEO	484
0628	20	0903	1106	0903			20	0903	0903	STORE I TAG	1946

0949	20	0906	1010	0906	20	A			A	SHOULD WE INTERCHANGE ADDENOS )	1866
1052	66	0906	1111		66	A				INTERCHANGE AND MAKE NEGATIVE )	1876
0455	69	0908	0663		69	PRE		SUBR9		ANALYZE THE ADDRESS	1176
0505	69	0908	0661		69	PRE		SUBR7		USUAL CASE. STORE SYMBOL AND EQUIV	1214
0426	00	0908	0280	J	00	0908				TAGS AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 13	1254
0190	00	0908	0344	J	00	0908				TAGS AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 13	1270
0538	00	0909	0342	J	00	0909				TAGS AND EXIT FOR USE IN SUBR 13	1204
1108	69	0911	0663		69	PRE		SUBR9		ANALYZE ALPHABETIC I	1294
0368	69	0911	0661	N J0001	69	PRE		SUBR7		STORE EQUIVALENT OF NEW SYMBOL	1298
0612	15	0915	1020		15	599		SAI		RESTORE AND MODIFY	1676
0452	10	0916	0980		10	Q				DUPLICATE INTO AVAILABILITY TABLE )	2414
0475	69	0928	0677	R 00007	69			INOEX		CORE ADDRESS. INOEX IF TAGGED	2152
0766	16	0930	1339		16	94I				IS THIS ANOTHER RBO CARD )	2404
0582	97	0935	0937		97	P				O, FORWARD. I, BACKWARD.	1852
1240	69	0944	0042		69			SUB19		PROCESS L, IF REGIONAL OR SYMBOLIC	2532
0550	69	0953	0142		69			SUBR6		PROCESS I BACKWARDS	830
0751	69	0955	1209		69	STR				NEW AVAILABILITY WORD INTO ORUM )	1734
0954	20	0959	0462	0959	20	BP1			BP1	STORE VARIABLE BRINGING ORDER	1640
1104	20	0959	0562	0959	20	BP1			BP1	INITIAL BRINGING ORDER )	1664
0655	15	0959	1020		15	BP1		SAI		RESTORE AND MODIFY	1690
1072	90	0976	1077		90			PAKT		I, YES.	1610
1274	90	0978	0573		90			I0002		I, ORUM IS FULL	2196
0576	65	0979	0611	R I0005	65			SUB11		NEW SYMBOL. FIND BEST VALUE.	2208
1078	69	0982	0677		69			INOEX		INOEX O	2272
0761	00	0988	0918	J	00	0988		C0001		TAGS AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 11	1242
0625	00	0988	0926	J	00	0988		CD009		EXIT AND TAGS FOR SUBROUTINE 11	1250
0556	00	0989	0268		00	0989		MD001		TAGS AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 11	1190
0325	00	0989	0276	J	00	0989		M0009		TAGS AND EXIT FOR USE IN SUBROUTINE 11	1196
0675	00	0990	0368	J	00	0990		J0001		TAGS AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 11	1316
0084	65	0990	8002	R 0084	65			8002		ADDDING ORDER TO LOWER	2498
0797	15	1000	0555		15	P1				MAKE BRINGING ORDER )	1346
0983	90	1001	0738		90	MOFL				O, START SEARCH. I, WE ARE DN QUITT	2096
09D0	65	1003	0508	R 0900	65	N				HAVE WE FINISHED	1010
0619	20	1003	0456	1003	20	N			N	REDUCE NUMBER YET TO BE DONE )	1016
0387	20	1003	0506	1003	20	N				STORE N-1	1042
0166	10	1003	0558		10	N				UPPER, LAST ADDRESS - 2000	1048
0719	20	1003	0411	1D03	20	N		DK	N	MODIFY TO END WITH 1999 )	1056
1D01	69	1004	0107	N MDL	69	L		A		STARTED WITH NEW-SYMBOL L	402
1002	44	1005	0606	C LDDP	44			UNO		I, SYMBOL IS NOT IN THE TABLE	1420
1353	90	1008	1058		90			BB1		D, THERE WAS A BLANK BACKWARDS L	1236
1060	44	1014	0414		44			EVN		O, DPREG WAS OOO. I, EVEN.	1890
0712	69	1015	0663		69	PRE		SUBR9		ANALYZE L-ADDRESS	2072
0418	69	1015	0661	N L0001	69	PRE		SUBR7		SUB 11 FOUND EOU DF SYMB. RESERVE	2076
1114	69	1018	1025		69			SUB2R		RESERVE FIRST CELL IN BAND	2382
0366	10	1019	1123		10	DDIFF				ORUM. ADD RELOCATION AMOUNT	1388
1317	15	1019	1082	N D	15	DDIFF		CO		ADD ORUM RELOCATION AMOUNT	2370
0502	10	1019	1232	J	10	DDIFF		ZQ		ADD RELOCATION AMOUNT	2456
0646	20	1019	0696	1019	20	DDIFF			DDIFF	STORE ORUM RELOCATION AMOUNT	2626
1219	61	1022	1069	C NG	61	2IXXX		DDN		MODIFY EXIT FOR N G SYMBOL	1558
0635	15	1022	1027		15	2IXXX				ADVANCE CARD NUMBER )	1590
0967	14	1022	1060		14	2IXXX				WHICH ONE OD WE USE )	1888
1297	14	1022	1322		14	2IXXX				DIVIDE DYNAMIC LEVEL BY 2	1996
0918	20	1023	0376	1023	20	BLANK		A		BLANK STORE EQUIV OF BLANK FOR FORWARD L	1230
0728	65	1023	0421		65	BLANK		L0D04		USE PROPER VALUE FOR BLANK ADDRESS	2084
0469	20	1023	0476	1023	20	BLANK		00008		BLANK STORE EQUIV OF BLANK FOR REFERENCE	2124
0572	20	1023	0577	1023	20	BLANK		10006		BLANK STORE EQUIVALENT OF BLANK FOR REFERENCE	2186
0978	65	1023	0579		65	BLANK		10008		MAKE BLANK I EQUAL TO BLANK O	2198
0575	69	1028	0677	N I0004	69			INOEX		ORUM ADDRESS. INOEX IF TAGGED	2204
0422	69	1030	0983	R L0005	69	1030				NEW SYMBOL. WHERE ARE WE	2094

0984	24	1030	1084	1030	24	1030	1030	TAG IN CASE L IS UNDEFINED SYMBOL )	2524	
0047	24	1030	0033	1030	24	1030	1030	DELETE OUITT TAG )	374	
0107	24	1030	0083	1030	24	1030	1030	STORE TAG TELLING HOW SEARCH STARTED	404	
0207	69	1030	0133		69	1030		IF SD, WHERE DID SEARCH START	428	
0507	69	1030	0283		69	1030		WHERE DID SEARCH START	536	
0308	69	1030	0333		69	1030		IF SD, WHERE DID WE START	578	
0707	69	1030	0383		69	1030		IF SD, WHERE DID SEARCH START	608	
0319	69	1030	0433		69	1030		IF SD, WHERE DID SEARCH START	668	
1278	69	1032	0677		69		INDEX	INDEX I	2292	
0640	65	1043	1347	N XY	65	8001		8001 INTO RIGHT END LOWER	2012	
1041	69	1044	1047		69	81STX		RESTORE FIRST CARD TAG )	366	
0008	69	1044	0047	N 0008	69	81STX		DELETE OUITT TAG )	372	
0139	69	1044	0297	J	69	81STX		CHANGE TAG TO SECOND-CARD TAG )	588	
0234	69	1044	0647		69	81STX		PRESET DRUM TAG )	964	
0270	69	1044	0697	R M0003	69	81STX		BLANK. CHANGE FIRST-CARD TAG )	1184	
0709	15	1044	0499	C SU810	15	81STX		C.I. TO PUNCH X-9 )	1582	
0021	69	1044	1298	R 0021	69	81STX		BLA ENTRY. CHANGE DRUM TAG	2446	
1047	24	1050	0160	1050	24	1050	R0010	1050	RESTORE FIRST CARD TAG ) MULTIBRANCH	368
0056	69	1050	0203		69	1050		IS THIS FIRST SET OF SEARCH )	424	
0017	24	1050	0253	1050	24	1050		1050	CHANGE FIRST-CARD INDICATOR TO 2ND )	490
0026	69	1050	0303	N OUITT	69	1050		1050	WAS THERE ONLY ONE SEARCHED CARD	532
0279	69	1050	0403	J	69	1050		1050	IS THIS FIRST OUITT SET	574
0297	24	1050	0453	1050	24	1050		1050	CHANGE TAG TO SECOND-CARD TAG )	590
0019	69	1050	0503	N BACKW	69	1050		1050	WAS THERE JUST ONE SEARCH CARD	604
0067	24	1050	0358	1050	24	1050	A	1050	START ON L. FIRST-CARD TAG )	616
0519	69	1050	0653	R X0002	69	1050		1050	BLANK ADDRESS. IS THIS FIRST CARD	700
0526	69	1050	0703	R X0009	69	1050		1050	BLANK. IS THIS FIRST CARD	724
0697	24	1050	1103	1050	24	1050		1050	CHANGE FIRST-CARD TAG )	1186
0920	69	1050	1353	R C0003	69	1050		1050	BLANK ADDRESS. WAS THERE BLANK BACK L	1234
0344	69	1050	0504		69	1050		1050	FIRST-CARD TAG	1272
0201	69	1050	1062	N SU822	69	1050		1050	FIRST-CARD TAG	2236
0551	16	1054	1009	SWOF	16	799			SUBTRACT END OF TABLE	1650
0496	65	1054	1020		65	799	SAI		START BACK FROM TOP OF TABLE	1696
0659	44	1063	0314		44		LH		O, ADDR IS ODD. EQUIV IN RIGHT END	1544
0762	69	1065	0063		69	PRE	SUBR9		ANALYZE D-ADDRESS	2120
0477	69	1065	0661	N D0009	69	PRE	SUBR7		STORE EQUIVALENT OF NEW SYMBOL	2170
1214	45	1068	1329		45		OUT		O, NOT BLANK. I, IT IS BLANK.	2386
0670	44	1073	0674		44	IPOS			O, USE I-POSITION. I, USE O-POSITION.	1350
1322	44	1076	1026		44		EVN		O, DYNAMIC LEVEL IS ODD.	1998
0678	44	1081	0682		44	YES			I, D IS NOT TRUE ADDRESS	1974
0632	95	1085	1087		95	CP			IF BACKWARD L, SUBTRACT TAG-COUNT )	1908
1087	97	1085	0942		97	CP			IF BACKWARD L, SUBTRACT TAG-COUNT )	1910
0782	69	1086	0586		69		SUB17		PERHAPS MODIFY DYNAMIC LEVEL )	2148
0934	15	1090	8002		15	K	8002		MAKE STORING ORDER, AND STORE ZERO	2510
1036	21	1091	1094	1091	21	OLO		OLO	SAVE DYNAMIC LEVEL OF L FROM O )	822
1038	16	1091	0245		16	OLO			WHICH L IS LESS, MEASURED ON CIRCLE )	840
0793	20	1097	1020	1097	20	AO	SAI	AO	STORE COMPARISON CONSTANT	1668
0651	16	1097	0701		16	AO			COMPARISON CONSTANT, SUBTRACTED	1686
0548	93	1101	0785		93		SEO		O, OPERATION 31, I, 30,35,36.	1828
0002	69	1112	0039	R 0002	69		SUB14		DP, C.I., TAGS, OPTIM, ALDPT	2248
0912	65	1115	0611		65		SUB11		BLANK O, BUT NOT MOF. FIND VALUE OF O	2132
0714	69	1117	1024		69		SUBR8		PROCESSES I	2288
0466	10	1119	0724		10	291XX			ADD 29	1478
0684	15	1119	0734		15	291XX			A00 29	2482
0410	69	1124	8003	O DF	69	S0000	8003			752
1271	11	1124	0929		11	27TH			SUBTRACT 2000, TO DETERMINE RANGE	2050
0086	24	1125	0028	1125	24	S0001	X	S0001	STORE SET OF DATA )	412
0260	69	1125	8003	J BRNG	69	S0001	8003		BRING BACK A SET )	554
0211	24	1199	0252	1199	24	SMAXM		SMAXM	STORE PROCESSED CARD )	882
0174	69	1199	8003	O DL	69	SMAXM	8003			944
0210	24	1200	0028	1200	24	SMAX1	X	SMAX1	CONSTANT FOR WHETHER STORAGE IS FULL	518
0729	84	1200	0775	D MAX	84	1200			SEARCH TABLE ACCORDING TO SIZE OF A00R	1564
0604	16	1208	0913		16	909			SUBTRACT 9090908995	1448
0962	69	1215	0063		69		SUBR9		ANALYZE I-ADDRESS	2182

0764 69 1217 0063	C BOTH	69		SUBR9	ANALYZE I	2316
0609 16 1218 8002	R U0002	16 KA		8002	RESTORE LOWER, AND ADD NEXT SYMBOL	2512
0472 69 1226 0677	N 00004	69		IN0EX	ORUM ADDRESS. IN0EX IF TAGGED	2136
1117 44 1228 1278	J	44 NGI			0, RELOCATED I IS EXCESSIVE	2290
1026 65 1229 1033	N EVN	65 8003		EO	EVEN. PUT 8003 AT RIGHT END OF LOWER	2002
0966 16 1230 8002		16		8002	DUPLICATE INTO AVAILABILITY TABLE )	2422
0029 69 1232 0740	R 0029	69 ZO		SUB	BLR ENTRY. TO SUBROUTINE	2442
0010 69 1234 1244	J 0010	69 85TH			C.I. FOR AVAILABILITY TABLE )	2552
0682 60 1235 1089		60 8		AX	MORE TAGS INTO UPPER	1976
1088 44 1241 0743	R TA	44 YES		SW	IS A LOCATION AVAILABLE IN THIS GROUP	1644
0788 69 1243 0441		69		SUB13	FIND DYNAMIC LEVEL	2158
0752 10 1245 0952		10 OS			RESTORE VARIABLE BRINGING ORDER	2596
0644 61 1248 0966	N ALL	61 SEND			DUPLICATE INTO AVAILABILITY TABLE )	2420
1277 65 1250 0706	J	65 1250			BRING SHIFT ADDENDS	1824
1106 45 1260 1211		45		BT	0, I TAG IS NON-ZERO	1948
1012 44 1265 0616		44 DNB			0, 0 IS NOT BLANK.	2192
0552 15 1266 0784		15 ST			MAKE STORING ORDER	2488
0914 69 1267 0063		69		SUBR9	ANALYZE 0	2336
0720 69 1273 1025		69		SUB2R	RESERVE IF ORUM ADDRESS	1406
0473 65 1276 0611	R 00005	65		SUB11	NEW SYMBOL. FIND EQUIVALENT	2140
0974 10 1277 8003		10		8003	MAKE BRINGING ORDER	1822
1076 65 1279 1033		65 8002		EO	000. PUT 8002 AT RIGHT END OF LOWER	2000
0980 46 1283 0634		46 DONE			DUPLICATE INTO AVAILABILITY TABLE )	2416
0938 69 1293 0441		69		SUB13	FIND DYNAMIC LEVEL	2220
0952 16 1295 1249		16 C7		LOOP	MODIFY IDENTIFICATION FOR NEXT CARD	2598
0910 84 1300 1275		84 1300			LOOK UP IN TABLE	1838
0790 16 1308 1216		16 99THX			SUBTRACT 90	2478
0654 11 1308 0963		11 99THX			NON-ZERO. SUBTRACT 90	1474
1262 69 1315 1024		69		SUBR8	PROCESS L	2254
0608 44 1316 0001	R U0001	44		SETCC	I, IT IS ZERO AND WE HAVE FINISHED	2502
1064 46 1317 0968		46 0			0, ORUM. I, CORE.	2366
1315 44 1321 1324	J	44 NGL			0, RELOCATED L IS EXCESSIVE	2256
0666 44 1326 1078	J	44 NGO			0, RELOCATED 0 IS EXCESSIVE	2270
0118 65 1328 1233	R 00001	65 83RD		BP	INVALID ADDRESS	2320
0119 65 1328 1233	R 00002	65 83RD		BP	BLANK I. CARD IS UNUSABLE	2322
0121 65 1328 1233	R 00004	65 83RD		BP	NEW SYMBOL I. CARD IS UNUSABLE	2326
0125 65 1328 1233	R 00008	65 83RD		BP	N G O. CARD IS UNUSABLE	2340
0126 65 1328 1233	R 00009	65 83RD		BP	BLANK 0. CARD IS UNUSABLE	2342
0780 46 1329 0094		46 OUT		0094	0, WE HAVE FINISHED	2398
1016 45 1330 1332		45		BL	I, I IS UNPUNCHED	2462
0578 69 1331 0677	R I0007	69		IN0EX	CORE ADDRESS. IN0EX IF TAGGED	2214
1280 69 1333 0740		69		SUB	TO SUBROUTINE	2450
0738 65 1342 0611		65		SUB11	FIND AN EQUIVALENT	2098
1284 15 1344 1249		15 RS1		LOOP	INITIAL WORD SHOWING LOCATION OF TABLE	2558
1294 60 1348 1284		60 A1			VARIABLE BRINGING ORDER INTO UPPER	2556
1048 44 1351 1052		44 OK			I, WE SHOULD INTERCHANGE	1874
1096 11 1352 1046		11 0			ARE WE DONE	2592
0601 16 1354 1059		16 600			SUBTRACT COMPARISON CONSTANT	1672
0446 65 1354 1020		65 600		SAI	RESET BRINGING ORDER, AND SEARCH MORE	1682



1323	65	8002	0731		65	8002		CLEAR UPPER	1430
D77D	16	8D02	D729		16	8D02		ADDRESS INTO LEFT ENO DISTRIBUTOR	1562
D501	15	8002	0909		15	8D02		4 TIMES DYNAMIC ADDRESS IN 0 POSITION	1626
D909	15	8002	0693		15	8DD2	SSW	4 TIMES DYNAMIC ADDRESS IN 0 POSITION	1628
1021	16	8002	1079		16	8002		WHAT CELL OIO WE RESERVE )	1748
1055	16	8002	1313		16	8D02		(L-O ADDENOS TO LEFT END LOWER )	179D
0799	16	8002	D910		16	8D02		0-ADDRESS TO LEFT END OF DISTR )	1836
1327	65	8002	D985		65	8D02	BOTH	ODO. SEPARATE LAST ADDEND.	1896
1D56	65	8D02	0965		65	8002		DELETE 0 TAG	1942
D662	15	8002	1221		15	8002		DOUBLE IT	2D46
1D62	9D	8002	1067		90	8DD2		0, WE ARE NOT ON FIRST BACKWARD CARO	2238
0022	65	8003	0229		65	8003	LOOP	BRING BACK A SET )	55D
1080	65	8003	1038		65	8D03		WHICH L IS LESS, MEASURED ON CIRCLE )	838
0212	16	8003	0669		16	8003		MODIFY TO ENO WITH 1999 )	1052
0543	10	8003	0401		10	8003		MAKE SEVERAL VARIABLE ORDERS )	1076
D567	11	8003	0725	C LOO	11	8D03		ARE LAST FOUR CHARACTERS DIGITS )	1452
1319	69	8003	0776	C LR	69	8003		CLEAR DISTRIBUTOR	1552
0689	60	8003	0D57		60	8D03	SB10A	CLEAR LOWER	1586
0736	65	8003	0693		65	8D03	SSW	CLEAR ACCUMULATOR AND JUMP	1616
0667	11	8003	0975		11	8D03		PUT INTO DISTRIBUTOR	1720
0717	60	8003	1225		60	8003		CLEAR LOWER	1730
1074	15	8D03	1031		15	8003		WHAT CELL OIO WE RESERVE )	1758
0936	6D	8003	0943		6D	8003		SHOULD WE INTERCHANGE ADDENOS )	1862
1272	65	8003	0179		65	8003	EXITZ	NEW DYNAMIC LEVEL INTO LOWER	1916
121D	69	8003	0566		69	8003		CLEAR DISTRIBUTOR	1932
0648	69	8003	1261		69	8D03		CLEAR DISTRIBUTOR	1968
0546	67	8003	0178	N NZ	67	8003	EXITY	IF NOT 8001, CORRECTION IS ZERO	2020
0933	11	8003	1242		11	8D03		CORE. CLEAR UPPER	2054
0716	61	8003	0780		61	8003		CHANGF ITS SIGN	2396
D955	21	9972	0755	9972 J STR	21	9972	SKP	9972 NEW AVAILABILITY' WORO INTO DRUM )	1738
0360	69	9999	8003	J BRNG	69	9999	8003	BRING BACK A SET )	644
0D74	69	9999	8003	J BRNG	69	9999	8003	BRING BACK A SET OF RESULTS )	924













0503 90 0707 0358	90	A	IF NOT, JUMP AHEAD	606
0504 90 0335 0459	90 SB10C		D, WE SHOULD STORE THIS DYNAMIC LEVEL	1274
0505 69 0908 0661	69 PR	SUBR7	USUAL CASE. STORE SYMBOL AND EQUIV	1214
0506 11 0409 0313	11 20001		IS INITIAL ADDRESS LESS THAN 2000	1044
0507 69 1030 0283	69 1030		WHERE DIO SEARCH START	536
0508 45 0162 0178	45	EXITY	O, WE HAVE NOT FINISHED. I, WE HAVE.	1012
0509 10 0294 0167	10 XXXX2		MAKE (STORING ORDR )	1358
0510 65 0197 0527	65 ALOPT	X0010	MULTIPLE EXIT	718
0511 22 0359 0262	22 SPR		MAKE (SEVERAL VARIABLE ORDERS )	1090
0512 15 0765 1020	15 800	SAI	AOVANCE VARIABLE BRINGING ORDER	1654
0513 11 0266 0331	11 C6	SU	MODIFY TO TAKE FIRST LINE, SAME COLUMN	1110
0514 20 0545 0598	20 COUNT		COUNT STORE TAG-COUNT	1958
0515 00 0000 0001	00 0000	0001		2644
0516 65 0346 0651	65 AI		AFTER RESTART. BRING BRINGING ORDR	1684
0517 10 8001 1323	10 8001		WRONG SYMBOL. RESTORE UPPER TO PLUS	1428
0518 15 0075 0329	15 13RD	X1	ADDRESS N G. CALL UNFIXED	698
0519 69 1050 0653	69 1050		BLANK ADDRESS. IS THIS FIRST CARD	700
0520 00 0000 0329	00 0000	X1	ORUM, OLD SYMB, REG, FIXED	704
0521 15 0075 0329	15 13RO	X1	NEW SYMBOL. UNFIXED	706
0522 15 0075 0329	15 13RD	X1	BOOX. CALL IT UNFIXED	696
0523 00 0000 0519	00 0000	X0002	CORE. TREAT SAME AS BLANK	708
0524 00 0000 0329	00 0000	X1	OTHER ADDRESS. FIXED	710
0525 15 0132 0187	15 12NOX	X2	O IS N G. CALL UNFIXED	722
0526 69 1050 0703	69 1050		BLANK. IS THIS FIRST CARO	724
0527 00 0000 0081	00 0000	F	OLO SYMBOL, ORUM, REGION. FIXED	728
0528 15 0132 0187	15 12NOX	X2	NEW SYMBOL. UNFIXED	730
0529 15 0132 0187	15 12NOX	X2	BOOX ADDRESS. UNFIXED	720
0530 91 0526 0525	91 X0009	X0008	CORE. BRANCH, LIKE BLANK, ARITH, UNF	732
0531 01 0666 0531	01 0666	X0014	OTHER. ERROR. SHOULO NOT BE HERE.	734
0532 95 0735 0787	95	9	O, ADDRESS. I, FORWARD I OR BACKW L	1780
0533 24 0326 0479	24 W		STORE O OR I	1038
0534 69 0737 0440	69 OFF		FORWARD. SET SWITCH OFF FOR 1ST PART	1634
0535 30 0001 0641	30 0001		THEY ARE DIGITS. GET VALUE )	1466
0537 61 0515 1069	61 110TH	OON	MODIFY EXIT AND PREPARE TO OUIT	1438
0538 00 0909 0342	00 0909		TAGS AND EXIT FOR USE IN SUBR 13	1204
0539 46 0542 0977	46	8AO	I, RELOCATED CORE ADDRESS TOO HIGH	1400
0540 04 0000 0000	04 0000	0000		1918
0541 35 0004 0451	35 0004		SHIFT TO 0 POSITION	1354
0542 10 8001 0713	10 8001	RES	RESTORE THE 9060	1402
0543 10 8003 0401	10 8003		MAKE (SEVERAL VARIABLE ORDERS )	1076
0544 21 0186 1338	21 P0010	P0010	FIX C.I. SO THAT I WILL NOT PUNCH )	2302
0546 67 8003 0178	67 8003	ALL	ARE LAST FOUR CHARACTERS DIGITS )	2020
0547 15 0038 8002	15 16THX	8002	BRING BACK A SET OF RESULTS )	922
0548 93 1101 0785	93	SEO	O, OPERATION 31. I, 30,35,36.	1828
0549 60 1356 1088	60 A0002	TA		1766
0550 69 0953 0142	69	SUBR6	PROCESS I BACKWARDS	830
0551 16 1054 1009	16 799		SUBTRACT END OF TABLE	1650
0552 15 1266 0784	15 ST		MAKE STORING ORDR	2488
0554 22 1555 0179	22 E0001	EXITZ	INITIAL OF ORDR TO STORE 0-POSITION	1366
0555 20 0167 0670	20 XXXX1	XXXXX1	MAKE BRINGING ORDR )	1348
0556 00 0989 0268	00 0989	M0001	TAGS AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 11	1190
0557 10 0260 0215	10 BRNG		NOT 1ST CARO. MAKE COMP. CONST. )	546
0558 46 0411 0212	46 OK		I, LAST ONE WOULD BE OVER 1999	1050
0559 46 0412 0613	46	FXT	I, FIRST IS NON-BLANK. FIXED ADDRESS.	1378
0560 65 0163 0113	65	SSB	BRING BACK BLANK AND ALOPT ONCE MORE	850
0561 24 0359 0362	24 SPR		LAST LINE AND END OF WORO. MODIFY )	1118
0562 15 0038 0793	15 16THX	ST	COMPARISON CONSTANT FOR LAST PART	1666
0563 11 0316 0331	11 CB	SU	LAST LINE AND END OF WORO. MODIFY )	1122
0564 65 0902 0662	65 0902		BRING APPROPRIATE TAG	2044
0565 20 1355 0900	20 A0001	0900	INITIAL OF STORING ORDR	1128
0566 22 0183 0986	22 P0007	P0007	STORE OPERATION FOR PUNCHING	1934
0567 11 8003 0725	11 8003		ARE LAST FOUR CHARACTERS DIGITS )	1452
0568 00 0001 0375	00 0001	J0008	ADDEND AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 18	1312
0569 10 0322 8003	10 OSB	8003	MAKE DRUM AVAILABLE )	978
0570 65 0553 0243	65 VAR	LOOP	BRINGING ORDR. BACK FOR ANOTHER CARO	894
0571 69 0074 0377	69 BRNG		MAKE NEW BRINGING ORDR )	906
0572 20 1023 0577	20 BLANK	I0006	BLANK STORE EQUIVALENT OF BLANK FOR REFERENC	2186
0573 60 0722 0627	60 89THX	SB108	N.G. OUIT AND OMIT PUNCHING	2188
0574 60 0152 1012	60 R0002		BLANK I. IS O ALSO BLANK	2190
0575 69 1028 0677	69 INOEX		ORUM ADDRESS. INDEX IF TAGGED	2204
0576 65 0979 0611	65 SUB11		NEW SYMBOL. FIND BEST VALUE.	2208
0577 20 0185 0177	20 P0009	P0009	BOOX ADDRESS. STORE AND EXIT	2212
0578 69 1331 0677	69 INDEX		CORE ADDRESS. INDEX IF TAGGED	2214
0579 20 0185 0177	20 P0009	P0009	OTHER ADDRESS. STORE AND EXIT.	2226
0580 20 0185 0988	20 P0009	P0009	STORE EQUIVALENT OF NEW SYMBOL	2228
0581 00 0000 0573	00 0000	I0002	SYMBOL TABLE FULL. OMIT PUNCHING ADOR	2232
0582 97 0935 0937	97 P.		O, FORWARD. I, BACKWARD.	1852
0583 35 0004 0593	35 0004		MAKE (SEVERAL VARIABLE ORDRS )	1082
0584 98 8009 0000	98 8009	0000		1986
0585 69 0038 0741	69 16THX		PRESET T AS POSITIVE 1 )	1502
0586 24 0178 1231	24 EXITY		STORE EXIT INSTRUCTION	1992
0587 65 0290 8001	65 Y	8001	BRINGING ORDR INTO LOWER	1506
0588 46 0791 0642	46 FULL		O, TABLE IS FULL	1522
0589 10 0294 0399	10 XXXX2		FIRST CHARACTER INTO UPPER	1470
0590 65 0800 1306	65 0800		BRING OPTIMIZING ADDENDS AND TAGS	1964
0591 10 0394 0509	10 P3	A	MAKE (STORING ORDR	1362
0592 65 1660 0665	65 G0001		BRING EQUIVALENT OF REGION	1486
0593 69 0246 0249	69 C1		MAKE (SEVERAL VARIABLE ORDERS )	1084
0594 60 0095 1099	60 E		BRING SYMBOL-EQUIVALENT TO UPPER	2356
0595 65 0182 1337	65 P0006	MW	BRING BACK NUMERICAL ADDRESS	2092
0596 65 0158 0646	65 R0008	SDD	BRING NUMERICAL O	2624



0689	60	8003	0057	60	8003	SB10A	CLEAR LOWER	1586	
0690	69	0794	1025	69		SUB2R	RESERVE 0000	2430	
0691	16	0515	1269	16	110TH		GET EQUIVALENT OF REGIONAL ADDRESS )	1492	
0692	24	0743	0396	24	SW		GOING BACKWARD. SET SWITCH OFF )	1660	
0693	69	0178	0981	69	EXITY		ALL CASES. GOING WHICH DIRECTION	1630	
0694	60	8001	0709	60	8001	SUB10	PUNCH A CARO, AND REPEAT RBO	2408	
0695	00	0500	0500	00	0500	0500	TO MODIFY IDENTIFICATION	2610	
0696	65	0153	0746	65	R0003		ALPHABETIC I	2628	
0697	24	1050	1103	24	1050	1050	CHANGE FIRST-CARO TAG )	1186	
0698	66	0515	0178	66	110TH	EXITY	IF 8001, CORRECTION IS -1	2018	
0699	35	0001	1055	35	0001		L=0 AOOENOS TO LEFT ENO LOWER )	1788	
0700	24	0187	0285	24	P0011	X	P0011	942	
0701	45	0655	0705	45		FULL	I, THERE IS NO AVAILABLE LOCATION.	1688	
0702	00	0001	0001	00	0001	0001	TO MODIFY VARIABLE BRINGING ORER	2602	
0703	90	0187	0528	90	X2	X0011	NO, FIXEO. YES, UNFIXEO.	726	
0704	35	0006	0770	35	0006		ABSOLUTE ADDRESS OR EQUIVALENT	1560	
0705	01	0222	1109	01	0222		STOP BECAUSE ORUM IS PACKEO	1698	
0706	69	0095	0548	69	OPTIM		OPTIMIZING TAGS	1826	
0707	69	1030	0383	69	1030		IF SO, WHERE OIO SEARCH START	608	
0708	30	0009	0108	30	0009	SA	PRESETTER AND ALSO COMPARISON CONSTANT	1126	
0709	15	1044	0499	15	815TX		C.I. TO PUNCH X-9 )	1582	
0710	35	0002	0785	35	0002	SEO	OTHER. I=AOOENOS TO LEFT ENO LOWER	1804	
0711	65	0536	0921	65	EOUIV	C0004	BRING EQUIVALENT, MULTIBRANCH	1228	
0712	69	1015	0063	69	PRE	SUBR9	ANALYZE L=AOORESS	2072	
0713	21	0167	0720	21	XXXX1	XXXX1	STORE ADDRESS TEMPORARILY	1404	
0714	69	1117	1024	69		SUBR8	PROCESS I	2288	
0715	15	0718	8002	15		8002	MAKE BRINGING ORER	1540	
0716	61	8003	0780	61	8003		CHANGF ITS SIGN	2396	
0717	60	8003	1225	60	8003		CLEAR LOWER	1730	
0718	69	1555	0659	69	E0001		BRING WORO SHOWING EQUIVALENT	1542	
0719	20	1003	0411	20	N	OK	MOOIFY TO ENO WITH 999 )	1056	
0720	69	1273	1025	69		SUB2R	RESERVE IF ORUM ADDRESS	1406	
0721	30	0004	1319	30	0004	LR	EQUIVALENT IN I POSITION OF LOWER	1550	
0722	00	0000	0080	00	0000	0080		2658	
0723	10	0326	0281	10	W		REPLACE OIGIT OF AVAIL. WORO BY W )	1004	
0724	46	0416	0328	46	SYM		O, FIRST IS SPEC. CHAR. SYMBOLIC	1480	
0725	45	0278	0679	45		OUT	ARE LAST FOUR CHARACTERS OIGITS )	1454	
0727	00	0000	0631	00	0000		AOOENO AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 18	1264	
0728	65	1023	0421	65	BLANK	L0004	USE PROPER VALUE FOR BLANK ADDRESS	2084	
0729	84	1200	0775	84	1200		SEARCH TABLE ACCORDING TO SIZE OF AOO	1564	
0730	21	0158	1314	21	R0008	R0008	STORE AOVANCEO O AOORESS	2392	
0731	15	0384	8002	15	T	8002	ADVANCE LOWER AND BRING ANOTHER	1432	
0732	10	8001	0999	10	8001	A	ORUM. MAKE POSITIVE AGAIN	2058	
0734	46	0029	0940	46	0029		IF SPEC CHAR. TO BLR OIRECTLY	2484	
0735	97	0688	0490	97	F0	FIBO	O, FORWARD O. I, BACKWARD O.	1782	
0736	65	8003	0693	65	8003	SSW	CLEAR ACCUMULATOR AND JUMP	1616	
0737	65	0346	0551	65	AI	SWOF	HAVE WE REACHED TOP OF TABLE	1648	
0738	65	1342	0611	65		SUB11	FINO AN EQUIVALENT	2098	
0739	65	0346	0601	65	AI		START BACKWARDOS SEARCH. HOW FAR	1670	
0740	24	0179	1282	24	EXITZ	EXITZ	STORE EXIT	2458	
0741	24	0384	0587	24	T		PRESET T AS POSITIVE I )	1504	
0742	65	0197	1051	65	ALOPT		BACKWARD L. GET ALOPT	1806	
0743	65	0346	0551	65	AI	SWOF	NOT PERFORMEO---JUST FOR OPTIMIZING	1646	
0744	11	8001	0452	11	8001		DUPLICATE INTO AVAILABILITY TABLE )	2412	
0745	15	0695	1349	15	C3		MODIFY IDENTIFICATION OF WORO	2566	
0746	45	0796	0946	45		SCO	JUMP IF I IS BLANK	2630	
0747	69	0108	8002	69	HSYMB	8002	STORE SYMBOL )	1334	
0748	94	0800	0912	94	0800		IF BLANK O AND MOF, STOP MACHINE	2130	
0749	92	0402	1105	92	SHOP		O, IT IS A SHIFT OPERATION	1800	
0750	21	0304	0458	21	UH	UH	REPLACE OIGIT OF AVAIL. WORO BY W )	998	
0751	69	0955	1209	69	STR		NEW AVAILABILITY WORO INTO ORUM )	1734	
0752	10	1245	0952	10	OS		RESTORE VARIABLE BRINGING ORER	2596	
0753	69	0356	0305	69		SUBR4	PROCESS L BACKWARDOS FROM O	814	
0754	20	0435	0638	20	LSYMB	LSYMB	AOORESS OF SYMBOL RELATIVE TO START	1534	
0755	65	0346	0951	65	AI		ALL CASES. WHAT OIO WE RESERVE )	1740	
0756	35	0004	0767	35	0004		SHIFT AOOENOS TO LEFT ENO	1844	
0757	69	0360	0013	69	BRNG		BRING BACK A SET )	636	
0758	30	0000	0108	30	0000	SA	PRESETTER FOR START OF NEW COLUMN	1140	
0759	21	0186	1177	21	P0010	EXITX	P0010	FROM 4-6,19-21. TO SUPPRESS )	1600
0760	30	0005	0974	30	0005		ISOLATE LAST OIGIT OF O=AOORESS )	1820	
0761	00	0988	0918	00	0988	C0001	TAGS AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 11	1242	
0762	69	1065	0063	69	PRE	SUBR9	ANALYZE O=AOORESS	2120	
0763	44	0517	0618	44	NZ		O, IT WAS NOT RIGHT ONE	1424	
0764	69	1217	0063	69		SUBR9	ANALYZE I	2316	
0765	60	1555	1088	60	A0201	TA		1772	
0766	16	0930	1339	16	94I		IS THIS ANOTHER RBO CARO )	2404	
0767	92	0785	1222	92	SEO		JUMP UNLESS OPERATION 80,82, OR 88	1846	
0768	00	0889	0572	00	0889	I0001	TAGS AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 11	2202	
0769	30	0010	0108	30	0010	SA	TO RESTORE AFTER SUBTRACTING C2	1136	
0770	16	8002	0729	16	8002		ADORESS INTO LEFT ENO OISTRIBUTOR	1562	
0771	35	0002	1327	35	0002		OOO. SEPARATE LAST AOOENO.	1894	
0772	90	0626	0369	90		J0002	O, ORUM IS NOT FULL	1304	
0773	21	0228	0481	21	P	P	MAKE SEVERAL VARIABLE OROERS )	1070	
0774	00	0000	0004	00	0000	0004		2648	
0775	15	0378	8002	15		8002	MAKE BRINGING ORER	1566	
0776	23	0536	0704	23	EOUIV	ABS	STORE EQUIVALENT OF SYMBOL	1554	
0777	11	0409	0663	11	20001		SUBTRACT 2000	1384	
0778	00	0808	0782	00	0808		TAGS AND EXIT FOR USE IN SUBR 11	2146	
0779	20	0738	0936	20	B	B	SHOULD WE INTERCHANGE AOOENOS )	1860	
0780	46	1329	0094	46	OUT	0094	O, WE HAVE FINISHEO	2398	
0781	44	0585	0686	44		SHRT	O, LONG SYMBOL	1500	













1328	00	80D0	00D0	K 83R0	0D	8D0D	0000		2374
1329	70	0151	11D2	N OUT	70	RDD01		WHEN DONE, READ NEXT CARD	2400
1330	65	0159	1066		65	RDD09		NUMERICAL I INTO LOWER	2464
1331	00	0001	1236	J	00	D001		ADDEND AND EXIT FOR SUBROUTINE 18.	2216
1332	10	0158	0179	C BL	10	RDD08	EXITZ	NUMERICAL 0 INTO UPPER	2468
1333	69	D001	1075	J	69	SETCC	SUB2U	TO UNRESERVING SUBROUTINE	2452
1334	15	D695	1299		15	C3		MODIFY IDENTIFICATION OF WORD	2562
1335	65	D292	1337		65	ORCEQ	MW	DYNAMIC LEVEL OF LAST CORE ADDRESS	2106
1336	20	D184	1238	D184	2D	P00D8	PROI	STORE 0 FOR PUNCHING	2276
1337	15	0545	0335	C MW	15	COUNT	SB10C	CORE OR DRUM. ADD TAG-COUNT TO DYN LV	21D8
1338	6D	D003	0D57	C ALL	60	REAO C	SB10A	PREPARE TO PUNCH AND READ NEXT CARD	2304
1339	45	0644	0694		45	ALL		I, IT IS ANOTHER RBD CARD	2406
1340	24	0183	0994	0183	24	P0007		STORE FIRST 2 DIGITS IN OP POSITION	2542
1341	10	0294	0649		10	XXXX2		WHAT CELL DID WE RESERVE )	1754
1342	0D	0890	0418	J	00	0890	L0001	TAGS AND EXIT FOR USE IN SUBR 11	210D
1343	21	0186	1286	0186	21	P0010	PROO	FIX C.I. SO THAT L WILL NOT PUNCH )	2262
1344	00	0000	0450	K RS1	00	D0DD	045D	INITIAL IDENTIFICATION OF WORD	26D8
1345	45	0596	0646		45		S0D	IF 0 IS BLANK, WE SHOULD STORE ZERO	2622
1347	16	0536	1092		16	EQUIV		SUBTRACT THE ADDRESS IN QUESTION	2D14
1348	69	1355	0168	P A1	69	A0001	TD001	INITIAL VARIABLE BRINGING ORDER	2600
1349	20	0185	0795	0185	20	P0009		STORE LOCATION OF AVAILABILITY WORD	2568
1350	69	0154	1268		69	R0004		CONTROL INFORMATION )	2528
1351	66	0792	0935	N OK	66	INO	P	MAKE NEGATIVE, BUT DO NOT INTERCHANGE	1882
1352	69	1555	0172	Q Q	69	A0201	T0005	COMPARISON CONSTANT FOR END OF JOB	26D4
1353	90	1008	1058		90		BB1	0, THERE WAS A BLANK BACKWARDS L	1236
1354	60	1355	1088	Q 600	6D	A00D1	TA		1764





## THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

The scope of activities of the National Bureau of Standards at its major laboratories in Washington, D.C., and Boulder, Colo., is suggested in the following listing of the divisions and sections engaged in technical work. In general, each section carries out specialized research, development, and engineering in the field indicated by its title. A brief description of the activities, and of the resultant publications, appears on the inside of the front cover.

### WASHINGTON, D.C.

- ELECTRICITY.** Resistance and Reactance. Electrochemistry. Electrical Instruments. Magnetic Measurements. Electronics.
  - METROLOGY.** Photometry and Colorimetry. Refractometry. Photographic Research. Length. Engineering Metrology. Mass and Scale. Volumetry and Densimetry.
  - HEAT.** Temperature Physics. Heat Measurements. Cryogenic Physics. Rheology. Molecular Kinetics. Free Radicals Research. Equation of State. Statistical Physics. Molecular Spectroscopy.
  - RADIATION PHYSICS.** X-Ray. Radioactivity. Radiation Theory. High Energy Radiation. Radiological Equipment. Nucleonic Instrumentation. Neutron Physics.
  - CHEMISTRY.** Surface Chemistry. Organic Chemistry. Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Chemistry. Electrodeposition. Molecular Structure and Properties of Gases. Physical Chemistry. Thermochemistry. Spectrochemistry. Pure Substances.
  - MECHANICS.** Sound. Pressure and Vacuum. Fluid Mechanics. Engineering Mechanics. Combustion Controls.
  - ORGANIC AND FIBROUS MATERIALS.** Rubber. Textiles. Paper. Leather. Testing and Specifications. Polymer Structure. Plastics. Dental Research.
  - METALLURGY.** Thermal Metallurgy. Chemical Metallurgy. Mechanical Metallurgy. Corrosion. Metal Physics.
  - MINERAL PRODUCTS.** Engineering Ceramics. Glass. Refractories. Enameled Metals. Constitution and Microstructure.
  - BUILDING RESEARCH.** Structural Engineering. Fire Research. Mechanical Systems. Organic Building Materials. Codes and Safety Standards. Heat Transfer. Inorganic Building Materials.
  - APPLIED MATHEMATICS.** Numerical Analysis. Computation. Statistical Engineering. Mathematical Physics.
  - DATA PROCESSING SYSTEMS.** Components and Techniques. Digital Circuitry. Digital Systems. Analog Systems. Applications Engineering.
  - ATOMIC PHYSICS.** Spectroscopy. Radiometry. Mass Spectrometry. Solid State Physics. Electron Physics. Atomic Physics.
  - INSTRUMENTATION.** Engineering Electronics. Electron Devices. Electronic Instrumentation. Mechanical Instruments. Basic Instrumentation.
- Office of Weights and Measures.

### BOULDER, COLO.

- CRYOGENIC ENGINEERING.** Cryogenic Equipment. Cryogenic Processes. Properties of Materials. Gas Liquefaction.
- IONOSPHERE RESEARCH AND PROPAGATION.** Low Frequency and Very Low Frequency Research. Ionosphere Research. Prediction Services. Sun-Earth Relationships. Field Engineering. Radio Warning Services.
- RADIO PROPAGATION ENGINEERING.** Data Reduction Instrumentation. Radio Noise. Tropospheric Measurements. Tropospheric Analysis. Propagation-Terrain Effects. Radio-Meteorology. Lower Atmosphere Physics.
- RADIO STANDARDS.** High frequency Electrical Standards. Radio Broadcast Service. Radio and Microwave Materials. Atomic Frequency and Time Standards. Electronic Calibration Center. Millimeter-Wave Research. Microwave Circuit Standards.
- RADIO SYSTEMS.** High Frequency and Very High Frequency Research. Modulation Research. Antenna Research. Navigation Systems. Space Telecommunications.
- UPPER ATMOSPHERE AND SPACE PHYSICS.** Upper Atmosphere and Plasma Physics. Ionosphere and Exosphere Scatter. Airglow and Aurora. Ionospheric Radio Astronomy.

