In order for labels to be output to
the symbol table, however, the first
character of any label must be a capital
letter. (ASCII 41-5A) This may be
easily changed, however, (see program
description). Except for this restriction,
any combination of the 128 ASCII codes
may be used for labels -- including
punctuation, lower case, spaces and
numbers. But even if the capital letter
restriction is changed, one firm rule
must be observed -- the first character
may not be an ASCII space (i.e. 20 hex)
or an ASCII semicolon (3B) (see comments).
Labels specify position in the program,
and come before the instruction. Arguments
specify instructions that need to know
those addresses, and follow the instruction.
Labels and arguments have the identical
form. (Note--the label "LINK" is reserved.)

LINK ADDRESS --   The word link has many meanings
in computer terminology. (For instance
the link bit for DEC's PDP computers is
analogous to the single bit DF register