address of the text buffer into which a six-page segment of source listing will go for assembly. Immediately following this address is a byte C2 at 0094. This byte tells the tape routine to begin a tape read function. If it had been equal to 91 instead of C2, tape write would have been selected. The number of pages to be read or written is specified by the value in RE.0 (This was done to allow the same routine to be used in programs where a user would specify the number of pages to be input or output. That number would then go into RE.0)

The actual tape I/O is handled by the ROM routines at 80C2 or 8091. Except for setting the parameters, this routine serves only to preserve the registers changed by the ROM routines. As the ROM subs return via a D4 instruction, R4 must be used as the program counter before calling with the D3 SEP R3 instruction at 037F. This allows bypassing of the halt in ROM that usually means resetting the computer before continuing. This is not necessary when using this technique.

The greatest advantage of this sub, though it is not exploited by this program, is the ability to record any number of pages (up to 256) starting from anywhere in memory you like. The disadvantage is the amount of room required for housekeeping. If your program will