Paul McJones

INTERRUPT PRIORITIES WITHIN A PROCESS ARE DETERMINED BY THE BINARY MAGNITUDE OF ~~THEIR~~ HIGH ORDER 45 BITS OF THEIR NAMES.

1) ALLOWS MORE THAN ONE SUBPROCESS TO HAVE SAME PRIORITY (i.e. CAN'T INTERRUPT EACH OTHER)
2) PROTECT SYSTEM BY USING ~~EARY~~ EARLY CLASS CODES
3) USER CAN CONTROL PRIORITIES OF HIS OWN SUBP BY REMEMBERING THE ORDER IN WHICH HE CAUSES THE CLASS CODES OR BY ASSIGNING APPROPRIATE TEMP PARTS (HIGH ORDER 15 BITS OF 30 BIT TEMP PART)

4) USE TOP OF STACK INTERRUPT INHIBIT TO ~~DISABLE~~ INHIBIT INTERRPTS AT SAME PRIORITY

5) USE REAL TIME GLOBAL INHIBIT TO LOCK OUT ALL INTERRUPTS [IS VALUE COMPARED TO ~~REAL TIME~~ μ SEC CLOCK ON ALL SWAPIN, if expired - CAUSE ERROR ~~[illegible]~~ GO to outstanding interrupts
CAN ONY BE SET ONCE - ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO SET BEFORE RESET IS ERROR