

Algol, Mainz. 14. dec. 59.

1. Any declaration Δ is to relate to some compound statement begin Σ ; Σ ; Σ ; Σ end. It is to be written immediately preceding the delimiter begin.

If the compound statement is labelled, any declaratives^{on} relating to it are to be written between the label and the delimiter begin.

This means that such declarations are no longer valid after exit from the compound statement, either by completion of the last statement contained in it or by a previous go to leading out of it.

2. Identifiers appearing in a compound statement Σ have the same meaning assigned to them as was given in the previous level if no declaration to the contrary has been given. They may then be described as global quantities, in contrast to the following case. Any identifier a may be used within Σ with a purely local and temporary significance by giving a declaration local (a) before Σ . This means that the quantity represented by the same symbol appearing outside Σ has its value undisturbed by executing Σ , while everywhere within Σ a can have quite a different meaning, which is lost immediately on exit from Σ . The convention is suggested that when any identifiers are declared local, all other identifiers in Σ should be regarded as global.

To cater for the case when only a few identifiers in Σ are global and the majority are local we further suggest that the declaration global (b) should mean that only b is global in Σ and all other identifiers in Σ are local.

local and global declarations may not both be given for a .

3. These conventions would apply also to a procedure, treated as a compound statement.

4. Where quantities $a, b, c, \dots$ are declared to be local or global to a compound statement and other declarations are given concerning them in Σ these declarations should be combined, thus:-

L: local array (a 1:n), local procedure (b (integer (n)

or