(8) The IUCr reserves the right to buy any of the designs for other purposes, for example for the basis of the logos of the IUCr Congresses.

(9) The Committee reserves the right to contact the entrant with recommended changes to a submitted logo prior to the announcement of the winner.

Information

The Logo will be used for IUCr publications, letterheads, brochures and other purposes as may be decided by the Executive Committee. The logo may depict or represent any aspect of the field of crystallography or of the IUCr. In the past, logos for crystallographic conferences (*cf.* Fig. 1) have tended to represent some aspect of crystals, symmetry or diffraction - subjects which are fundamental to crystallography. The logo may contain the initials I U Cr, but this is not essential. Use of colour is allowed, but more than two colours is discouraged and the main use of the logo will be in black and white.

Notes and News

Acta Cryst. (1988). A**44**, 232

Standard Crystallographic File Structure–87

How often have you been frustrated by finding that your datafile was in the wrong format for your program? And how much time have you spent in writing conversion programs to change data from one format to another?

In order to minimize these problems, the Data and Computing Commissions of the International Union of Crystallography approved, in 1981, a Standard Crystallographic File Structure (*Acta Cryst.* A**39**, 216-224). This describes a file structure that can be used to store or transfer most kinds of crystallographic data and, at the same time, is easy to program and is adaptable to individual user's needs. Since 1981 the standard has been enhanced and in the most recent release (SCFS-87) it can include all the information (including text, tables and supplementary material) required for a short structural paper in *Acta Crystallographica* including the text. It is designed not only for giving structural data, but it can also include data as different as powder patterns and protein derivative structure factors.

Copies of the latest standard can be obtained from: Dr I. D. Brown, Institute for Materials Research, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L8S 4M1. 1002332@mcmaster.netnorth

It is available in either hardcopy form or as a machine-readable file which maybe sent over the NetNorth/Bitnet/Earn networks. A user-adaptable program to read an SCFS-87 file is available by network from: Dr H. D. Flack, Laboratoire de Cristallographie, Université de Genève, 24 quai Ernest-Ansermet, 1211 Genève 4, Switzerland. "flack@cgeuge52"

Acta Cryst. (1988). A**44**, 232

Publish your Crystallographic Computer Programs

A large number of new crystallographic computer programs (or modifications to existing programs) presented at international and national conferences, summer schools, private demonstrations, or referred to only passingly in other publications remain unpublished. Consequently, potential users are deprived of valuable information and access to state-of-the-art computer code. The IUCr Commission on Crystallographic Computing is well aware of this problem and is particularly anxious to encourage authors of computer programs to publish their software. The journal of choice for crystallographic computer programs is:

Journal of Applied Crystallography - a publication of the IUCr - which provides two categories of publication concerned with crystallographic computer programs: *Computer Programs* is intended for complete articles giving in-depth information on the program and algorithm whereas *Computer Program Abstracts* provides a condensed format that contains only essential details.

In *Computer Programs*, a brief description of the purpose, strategy, computer language, machine requirement, input requirements and the type of results obtained should be included. Ordinarily, it is required also that the adequacy of the documentation shall have been proven by the successful use of the program by someone outside the authors' institution. Examples of *Computer Programs* are: *TREOR*, a semi-exhaustive trial-and-error powder indexing program for all symmetries [Werner, P.-E., Eriksson, L. & Westdahl, M. (1985). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **18**, 367-370]; *STRUPLO*84, a Fortran plot program for crystal structure illustrations in polyhedral representation [Fischer, R. X. (1985). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **18**, 258-262]. *Notes for Authors* may be found in *Acta Cryst.* (1983), A**39**, 174-186 and a checklist in *J. Appl. Cryst.* (1985), **18**, 1-2.

Computer Program Abstracts provides a rapid means of communicating up-to-date information concerning both new programs or systems and significant updates to existing programs. Following normal submission, a *Computer Program Abstract* will be reviewed by one or two members of the IUCr Commission on Crystallographic Computing. It should not exceed 500 words in length and should use the standard format given in *J. Appl. Cryst.* (1985), **18**, 189-190. Examples of publications in this category are: *PATMET* - program for determination of orientation and position of a known fragment in the unit cell [Wilson, C. C. & Tollin, P. (1986). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **19**, 411-412]; *DREAM* - data reduction and error analysis routines for accurate single-crystal diffraction intensity measurements [Blessing, R. H. (1986). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **19**, 412].