19.X-01 IUCr IN-HOUSE TYPESETTING SYSTEM.
By D.W. Penfold, 5 Abbey Square, Chester, England.

After extensive investigations of both costings and technical aspects, the IUCr has installed a Bobst Graphic MOPAS 400 computer typesetting system in offices in Chester, U.K., under the control of the Technical Editor. The system is based on a Data General Nova 4X Computer with 256K byte memory, and has disc storage of 20M byte, a magnetic tape unit and output to a Bobst CRT 2001 typesetter, a version of the Autologic Micro 5 with digitised fonts. The software has been written to allow the user to typeset in almost any format, as well as to carry out other manipulations of the data keyed for typesetting, such as extracting keywords, sorting and checking. Although the present software is not suited for carrying out numerical calculations, a Basic interpreter or a Fortran compiler can be purchased for the system.

A brief summary of the background to the purchase of the system will be given and the capabilities of the system described with examples.

19.X-02 DIVISION OF ACTA CRYSTALLOGRAPHICA AND IUCr PUBLICATION AND EDITORIAL POLICIES. S. C. Abrahams, Bell Laboratories, Murray Hill, New Jersey 07974, U.S.A

The journals of the International Union of Crystallography are expected to be composed on a production basis in the Union's offices, starting with the 1982 volumes. Section B of Acta Crystallographica will be divided at the beginning of the following year. The boundaries between the resulting three sections, corresponding to the provisional subtitles: Section A, Foundations of Physical Crystallography; Section B, Structural Science; and Section C, Crystal Structure Communications, will become more sharply drawn than at present. The present journal Crystal Structure Communications will simultaneously be absorbed in Section C, with the enthusiastic endorsement of its Editors. Structurally-based papers from disciplines throughout the natural sciences, comparable to many interesting papers presented at IUCr Congresses but published in other leading journals, will be welcome in the new Section B. Crystal structure determination papers will correspondingly be welcome in the new Section C. Section A will be devoted to papers that make basic contributions to physical crystallography. All three sections will continue to receive careful attention from editors and referees, with closely comparable standards being applied by all editors. Good communications between the Commission on Journals and the crystallographic community, as editorial policy gradually evolves, is regarded as essential. Discussion of all aspects of publication and editorial policies of current interest will be encouraged at the Open Meeting of the Commission on Journals in Ottawa.

19.X-03 STRUCTURE REPORTS, THE JOURNALS AND THE DATABASES. By G. Ferguson, Department of Chemistry, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1, Canada.

The future of Structure Reports as a hard-copy form of database will be discussed and the present role of Structure Reports and interactions with journals and databases reviewed.

19.X-04 INORGANIC CRYSTAL STRUCTURE DATABASE. By G. Bergerhoff, Anorg. Chem. Inst. Univ. Bonn and I.D. Brown, Institute for Materials Research, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. L8S 4M1.

The Inorganic Crystal Structure Database has been designed to complement to the Cambridge File of organic crystal structures. At the moment it includes 7000 structures mostly between 1969 and the present, about one third of the fully determined structures presently known.

Each entry contains, besides the bibliographic data, all the numeric data needed to describe the structure, including the temperature factors. The data have been checked for consistency. The procedures used for abstracting and checking will be described. The database can be accessed either through the Database System ADABAS at the Fachinformationszentrum Physik Energie Mathematik, Karlsruhr or through specially developed interactive programs. These are designed to answer frequently asked questions concerning chemical elements, compounds, space groups and authors.

Further work will see completion of the database and development of the programs to permit more complex searches and to provide a uniform access to all structural databases.