

prior to the closing date should be directed to any of the members of the Logo Committee: Professor Kaarle Kurki-Suonio (address above), Professor Sydney R. Hall (Telephone: 380 2725 or 380 2738. Address: Crystallography Centre, University of Western Australia, Nedlands, Western Australia 6009, Australia) or Dr Moreton Moore (Telephone: 0784 39941, Telex 935504. Address: Department of Physics, Royal Holloway and Bedford New College, University of London, Egham, Surrey TW20 0EX, England).

(7) The winning logo will become the sole property of the IUCr and may not be used, printed or copied for any purpose without the express written permission of the Executive Committee.

(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 IUCr, 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.

J. Appl. Cryst. (1988), **21**, 210

Microfiche version of *Acta Crystallographica* and *Journal of Applied Crystallography*

All back volumes of both journals are now available in microfiche, including Volumes 2 and 3 of *Acta Crystallographica* which have been out of print for many years.

Orders may be placed direct with the publisher (Munksgaard International Publishers Ltd, 35 Nørre Sogade, PO Box 2148, DK-1016 Copenhagen K, Denmark) or with Polycrystal Book Service, from whom prices may also be obtained.

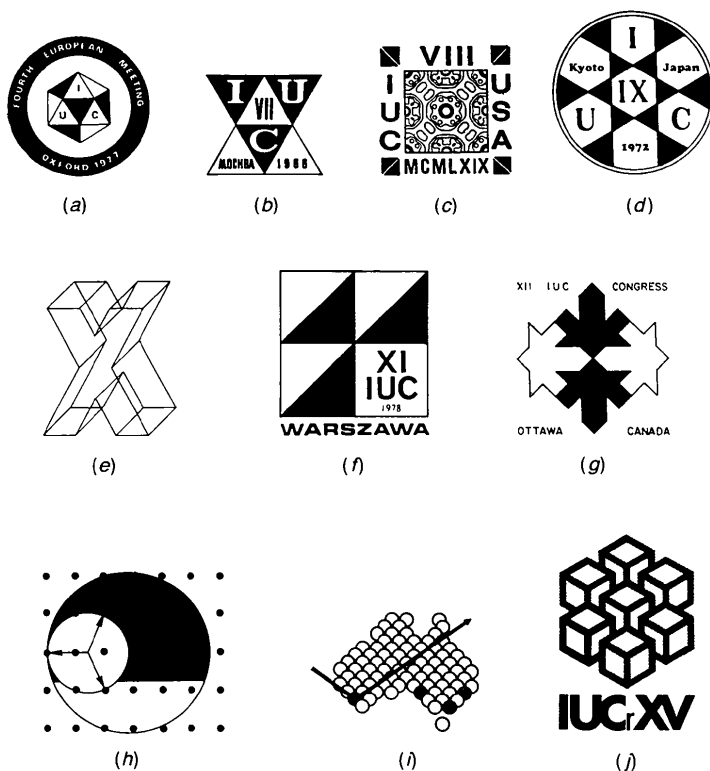


Fig. 1. Some logos for crystallographic conferences. (a) Fourth European Crystallographic Meeting, Oxford, England, 30 August–3 September 1977. (b) IUCr VII, Moscow, USSR, 12–19 July 1966. (c) IUCr VIII, Stony Brook, USA, 13–21 August 1969. (d) IUCr IX, Kyoto, Japan, 26 August–7 September 1972. (e) IUCr X, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 7–15 August 1975. (f) IUCr XI, Warsaw, Poland, 3–12 August 1978. (g) IUCr XII, Ottawa, Canada, 16–25 August 1981. (h) IUCr XIII, Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany, 9–18 August 1984. (i) IUCr XIV, Perth, Australia, 12–20 August 1987. (j) IUCr XV, Bordeaux, France, 19–28 July 1990.

New Commercial Products

Announcements of new commercial products are published by the *Journal of Applied Crystallography* free of charge. The descriptions, up to 300 words or the equivalent if a figure is included, should give the price and the manufacturer's full address. Full or partial inclusion is subject to the Editor's approval and to the space available. All correspondence should be sent to the Editor, Professor M. Schlenker, Editor *Journal of Applied Crystallography*, Laboratoire Louis Néel du CNRS, BP166, F-38042 Grenoble CEDEX, France.

The International Union of Crystallography can assume no responsibility for the accuracy of the claims made. A copy of the version sent to the printer is sent to the company concerned.

J. Appl. Cryst. (1988), **21**, 210–211

ChemStat – New Software for Drug Design

Chemical Design is pleased to announce **ChemStat**, the latest addition to the **Chem-X family of molecular modelling software modules**. ChemStat is designed to help chemists identify structure–activity relationships, *i.e.* to find the key structural features responsible for the observed physical or biological activity of molecules. This is particularly important in areas such as drug design, where it is required to develop products with a very specific biological action.

Given a list of molecular structures of interest, ChemStat calculates a range of user-specified parameters for each molecule. These parameters include not only geometrical variables such as distances or angles between atoms, but also the results of complex energy and quantum mechanical calculations. A typical study may consider one hundred parameters for anything up to several thousand molecules.

ChemStat then automatically carries out an exhaustive search for correlations between observed activity data and cal-