raw form. Observational logs, technical data, and calibrations are also archived to give a full description of scientific data. Archiving of data from a given instrument is started when procedures have been implemented to record all relevant observational parameters and provide reliable calibration data. Priority for establishment of such procedures is given to the major ESO telescopes and instruments.

Proprietary Period

The proprietary period for scientific data is one year after termination of the observations. The prime investigator of an observing programme can apply to the OPC for an extension of this period. This is granted in special cases only. All other data (i.e. observing logs, technical and calibration data) are public immediately after the observations. Astronomers may request to have the list of targets concealed during the proprietary period in their application for observing time. The OPC can grant such requests in exceptional cases.

Location and Access to Archive

The ESO archive, both data archive and catalogue, is located and managed at the ESO Headquarters in Garching. A copy of all digital data obtained at the ESO Observatory is kept in Chile to allow recoveries of errors. This security copy is erased after a period of six months. The catalogue is accessible for queries at the ESO computer facilities in Garching and over computer networks. Access to the non-proprietary part of the data archive can be made at ESO Garching. Limitations to the volume of accessed data can be imposed for technical reasons. The requests for retrieval and shipment of data from the ESO archive are subject to a scientific evaluation. A modest charge may be applied for large volumes of data.

H. VAN DER LAAN, ESO

Diskettes for "Astronomy and Astrophysics" (First Announcement)

Main Journal

In the future, contributors to *Astronomy and Astrophysics* using TEX will get the opportunity to submit their manuscripts on diskettes. In agreement with the Board of Directors and the Editors of *Astronomy and Astrophysics*, Springer-Verlag will offer a macro-package on a diskette together with a set of instructions. Texts formatted with Springer's macros will be produced on your printer in essentially the same way as they will appear later in the journal, and, furthermore, they allow typesetting directly from the author's input. In 1988 the product will be tested by Springer in co-operation with astronomical institutes and the typesetter. It is hoped that by 1989 this new system will allow a more speedy and more efficient processing of the articles. Similar macros are offered to the authors of Springer-Verlag's new journal *The Astronomy and Astrophysics Review,* which will be launched in 1989. More details will be given in the next issue of the *ESO Messenger.* For information please contact the Editors of *Astronomy and Astrophysics.*

H.-U. DANIEL, Springer-Verlag

Supplement Series

Les Editions de Physique can now accept manuscripts for *Astronomy and Astrophysics* in the form of diskettes containing text generated by TEX or by MATHOR. MATHOR allows interactive, wysiwyg editing of text and formulae with the possibility of automatic conversion to TEX format.

Chr. ARDEN, Les Editions de Physique

STAFF MOVEMENTS

Arrivals

Europe:

LINSSEN, Marion (NL), Secretary
HOOK, Richard (GB), Fellow
HUIZINGA, Jan (NL), Student

Chile:

GOJAK, Domingo (YU), Electronic Engineer
PERSSON, Glenn (S), Telescope Software Scientist

Departures

Europe:

DEMIERRE, Ulla (CH/D), Secretary to the Director General
GUZZO, Luigi (I), Associate
RICHMOND, Alan (GB), Associate

Chile:

MURPHY, David (USA), Telescope Software Scientist

Transfers

MAGAIN, Pierre (B), Fellow (from Chile to Europe)

2nd NOAO/ESO Conference on "High Angular Resolution by Interferometry"

In 1985 the Director of the National Optical Astronomy Observatories (NOAO), J. Jefferies, and the Director General of ESO, L. Woltjer, stimulated the idea of having regular workshops jointly organized by the two institutions.

The first workshop was then organized by NOAO at the Sun Space Ranch Conference Center in Oracle near Tucson, Arizona, from January 12 to 15 in 1987. Both organizations had invited in total 52 participants to this Joint ESO/NOAO Workshop on "High Resolution Imaging from the Ground Using Interferometric Techniques". The proceedings with the title "Interferometric Imaging in Astronomy" were published by NOAO in April 1987. During the workshop it became very clear that the topics addressed were of such interest to the astronomical community that the following meeting should be an open conference on high resolution imaging by interferometry and all researchers and scientists interested in this area should have the chance to participate. This time it was the task of ESO to organize a meeting in early 1988.

The second NOAO/ESO conference on "High Resolution Imaging by Interferometry" was held in Garching from March 14 to 18, 1988. The response was so large, that it had to take place in the lecture halls of the Technical University in order to accommodate all participants. Approximately 120 presenta-