

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF CRYSTALLOGRAPHY

TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Osaka, Japan, 23–31 August 2008

AGENDA

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AGENDA (continued)

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- 24. Bodies not belonging to the Union
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- 26. Confirmation of date and place of Twenty-Second General Assembly

- 27. Preliminary consideration of date and place of Twenty-Third General Assembly

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- 31. Confirmation of appointments of Editors of publications of the Union

- 32. Elections
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INTERNATIONAL UNION OF CRYSTALLOGRAPHY

TWENTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Appendix 1 to Agenda**Approval of Agenda**

By-Law 1.7 requires that, unless decided otherwise by the General Assembly, matters concerning adherence to the Union shall take precedence over all other business at the first business session of the General Assembly.

Appendix 2 to Agenda**Amendments to Statutes and By-Laws affecting adherence to the Union**

There are no proposals to amend the Statutes and By-Laws in matters affecting adherence to the Union.

Appendix 3 to Agenda**Applications for membership of the Union***Regional Committee of Crystallographers from Algeria, Latvia, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey and Ukraine*

The Secretary of the European Crystallographic Association, performing the decision of the ECA council, has submitted an application for membership of the IUCr in Category I. The Regional Committee of Crystallographers from Algeria, Latvia, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey and Ukraine would be the Adhering Body and undertakes to pay the dues (guaranteed by the European Crystallographic Association for two triennia). The proposed membership of the National Committee for Crystallography is: A. Thalal (Chair; Morocco), E. Kendi (Secretary; Turkey), A. Bekka (Algeria), A. Mishnev (Latvia), N. Bouhmaid (Morocco), M. Debbabi (Tunisia), A. Haddad (Tunisia), S. Özbey (Turkey), R. Gladyshevskii (Ukraine) and M. Bulanova (Ukraine).

The Executive Committee will consider the application at its meeting in Osaka and make its recommendation to the General Assembly.

Appendix 4 to Agenda**Withdrawal of Adhering Bodies***Venezuela*

The subscriptions due from the Adhering Body in Venezuela, the Venezuelan Crystallography Association, had not been paid for the years 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006. Accordingly, the membership of the Adhering Body for Venezuela had been automatically suspended in January 2007, in accordance with Statute 9.6.

If there are no further developments, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the withdrawal of the Adhering Body for Venezuela,

Appendix 5 to Agenda**Changes in names of Adhering Bodies**

At the time of preparing these papers no request for a change in name of an Adhering Body has been received.

Appendix 6 to Agenda

Changes in Category of Adherence of Adhering Bodies

India

The Adhering Body in India, the Indian National Science Academy, has applied for its Category of Adherence to be increased from Category II (three unit subscriptions) to Category III (six units) and undertakes to pay the increased contributions. The Executive Committee will consider the request at its meeting in Osaka and make its recommendation to the General Assembly.

Appendix 7 to Agenda

Approval of Minutes of Twentieth General Assembly

The Minutes of the Assembly are contained in the Report of the Twentieth General Assembly and International Congress of Crystallography published in *Acta Crystallographica* Section A [*Acta Cryst.* (2006), A62, 465–526]. Copies of this Report were sent to the Secretaries of all National Committees for Crystallography, the Chairs and Secretaries of IUCr Commissions and IUCr Representatives on other bodies.

Appendix 8 to Agenda

Amendments to Statutes and By-Laws not affecting adherence to the Union

The following proposal has been received from the Chair of the US National Committee for Crystallography.

Dear Fellow Delegates

The United States National Committee for Crystallography has proposed six changes to the International Union of Crystallography Statutes and By-Laws, changes which require ratification by the General Assembly. The intent of these proposed changes is to ensure maximum diversity in the membership of the Executive Committee and to emphasize the role of the General Assembly as the forum at which crystallographers direct the work of the Union.

The proposed changes, with our rationale, are:

Statute 6.1 add: (g) one representative from each of the Regional Associates.

The Regional Associates are defined in Statute 1.2(i). Representatives of the Regional Associates may attend the General Assembly (By-Law 1.4), but have no voting power. The three current Regional Associates – the American, Asian and European Crystallographic Associations – are becoming more important to crystallographers and to the Union. We believe that this growing importance should be recognized by permanent representation on the Executive Committee. The benefits of broader representation on the Executive Committee should exceed the relatively minor increased costs. It has been noted that this change will introduce to the Executive Committee members who have not been elected by the General Assembly. We view this as a good thing, as these representatives will have been chosen by an even larger electorate than the General Assembly.

Statute 6.4 A paragraph describing how these representatives will be chosen is inserted as the next-to-last paragraph and reads: *The representative of each Regional Associate will be that person elected by his or her respective association membership. They are not eligible for immediate re-election to the same office.*

Our intent and assumption is that each of the Regional Associates will determine their own selection process, as what works best for one region may not be best for another. Because the other members of the Executive Committee serve from General Assembly to General Assembly, it may be best for each Regional Associate to create a new office, rather than have the President serve as the Executive Committee representative.

Statute 6.2 A third paragraph is added: *The representatives from the Regional Associates are not considered when determining whether there are two or more Officers from any one Country.*

The intent of the 'not more than two' restriction is clear, and enhances diversity. We see no reason to change it because additional diversity has been incorporated into the membership of the Executive Committee.

By-Law 1.4 has been amended to read: Chairs of the National Committees and of the Commissions, and representatives of Regional Associates and Scientific Associates may attend the General Assembly and take part in the discussions but shall have no voting power. The President may invite representatives of scientific bodies, or individuals, to attend the General Assembly; such invited guests may take part in the discussions but shall have no voting power. Other interested persons may also attend the General Assembly and may participate in the discussions if recognized by the Chair, but they shall have no voting power. ~~but they shall not take part in the discussions, unless specifically invited or permitted to do so by the Chair, and they shall have no voting power.~~

This change is to emphasize that it is the right of any crystallographer to speak at the General Assembly, and not a privilege granted by the Chair (though it is up to the Chair to manage the discussion).

By-Law 8.5. The second paragraph is amended to read: *At least two nominees shall be presented to the General Assembly for consideration as candidates for election to one of these offices. If there is only one candidate for one of these offices, his or her nomination shall be presented to the General Assembly and the candidate shall be considered as elected.* ~~If there are two candidates or more, and an election is not achieved after two ballots, the candidate receiving the smallest number of votes in the second ballot shall be removed from the list. If an election is not achieved after a third ballot, this procedure shall be repeated until an election is achieved. Any ballot form showing more than one mark shall be invalid. Any contingency arising during the balloting shall be resolved by a ruling of the Chair of the General Assembly.~~

By-Law 8.6 is amended to read: The election of the ordinary members of the Executive Committee shall be by secret ballot, the ballot form showing the nominations presented by the Executive Committee and the nominations made by delegates. A simple majority of the votes represented by delegates present at the voting session shall be required for election. ~~If there are not more candidates than vacancies, the nominations shall be presented to the General Assembly and the candidates shall be considered as elected.~~ ~~If there are more candidates than vacancies and all vacancies are not filled by election at the first ballot, a second ballot shall be arranged containing the names of the candidates not elected. If there are vacancies after the second ballot, the balloting procedure shall be repeated until all vacancies are filled; for each of these subsequent ballots the name of the candidate receiving the smallest number of votes on the preceding ballot shall be removed from the list. Any ballot form showing more marks than the appropriate number of vacancies shall be invalid. Any contingency arising during the balloting shall be resolved by a ruling of the Chair of the General Assembly.~~

The deletion in By-Law 8.6 articulates the election process in light of the changes proposed in By-Law 8.5. The point of these changes is to emphasize that the Executive Committee is responsible to the General Assembly. The duties of the General Assembly are not merely to endorse the recommendations of the Executive Committee (such as a slate of candidates), else there is little reason to have a General Assembly. We believe that there is no shortage of qualified crystallographer candidates, and are very gratified that the Executive Committee has nominated multiple candidates for the election in Osaka. We see no reason that this should not be the case in future General Assemblies, and would like to enshrine that notion in the By-Laws.

We hope that this summary of proposed changes and the rationale will garner your support in approving these proposed changes at the General Assembly in Osaka. I, or any member of the US National Committee for Crystallography, will be happy to discuss these proposals with you at any time.

Sincerely yours,

James A. Kaduk, Chair US National Committee for Crystallography

The Executive Committee has considered the above proposal and a letter from the President will be sent to the National Committees at the same time as these papers are distributed. This letter invites comments from the National Committees and these will be considered at the meeting of the Executive Committee in Osaka. The Executive Committee will then make its recommendation to the General Assembly.

Note that if the first proposed change to Statute 6.1 is approved then Statute 5.10(b) will need to be amended to take account of the fact that the representatives of the Regional Associates are not elected by the General Assembly

Statute 5.10(b) will be amended to read: *elect the President, the Vice-President, the General Secretary, the Treasurer and the six ordinary members of the Union [Statutes 6.1 and 6.3].*

Appendix 9 to Agenda

Report of Executive Committee

Executive Committee and Finance Committee meetings

The Executive Committee met in Florence in August 2005 before and during the General Assembly, in Leuven, Belgium, in August 2006 at the time of the Twenty-Third European Crystallographic Meeting and in Salt Lake City, USA, in July 2007 at the time of the American Crystallographic Association Meeting. The Finance Committee met in March 2005, August 2005, March 2006, August 2006, March 2007 and July 2007, to prepare its advice and recommendations on finances, establishment and staff matters.

The most important items of business dealt with by the Executive Committee during the triennium at these meetings, and in postal and e-mail ballots between meetings, were:

editorial policy, pricing policy and subscription rates, consideration of appointment of new Editors for *Acta Cryst.* Sections C, E and F and *Journal of Applied Crystallography*, approval of appointments of Co-editors, electronic publishing, archival policy, Special Issues, education papers, language improvement of submitted papers, open access, and other matters concerning the IUCr journals;

approval of launch of *Acta Cryst.* Section E as a fully open-access journal;

review of contract with Wiley-Blackwell (formerly Blackwell-Munksgaard);

approval of audited accounts;

amendments to Statutes and By-Laws;

review of proposed revision to ICSU dues structure;

General Fund estimates and level of unit contribution, status of membership subscriptions;

Joint National or Regional Committees for Crystallography

investment policy;

funding and uses of Publications and Journals Development Fund, Research and Education Fund and President's Fund;

closure of Book Fund and establishment of General Assembly and Congress Fund;

revision of guidelines for the Sub-committee on the Union Calendar, sponsorship and financial support for meetings, young scientists' support, revision of internal guidelines;

Journal Grants Fund;

cooperation with databases, open-access databases, policy concerning availability of deposited CIFs;

progress with Volumes A, A1, B, C, D, E, F and G of *International Tables* and development of associated software, appointment of new Editor for Volume A, consideration of suggestions for new volumes, development work to make *International Tables* available online;

review of contract with Springer (formerly Kluwer);

IUCr Newsletter, *World Directory of Crystallographers*;

promotional activities, 60th anniversary of the IUCr;

appointment of the Selection Committee for eighth Ewald Prize;

sponsorship of other prizes;

discussion of arrangements for Osaka Congress;

approval of membership of Programme Committee for Osaka Congress;

level of financial support for Osaka Congress;

nominations and election procedures for Officers of the IUCr and for Chairs and members of Commissions, proposals from National Committees for these positions;

Other items dealt with in this way were:

implementation of the Crystallographic Information File (CIF) for *Acta Crystallographica* and other uses of CIF, work of Committee for the Maintenance of the CIF Standard (COMCIFS), provision of checking services to other publishers, chemical information, support for mmCIF project and CIF handling software;

approval of publications, jointly with Oxford University Press, in the IUCr/OUP Book Series;

crystallography in Africa;

Visiting Professorship scheme;

review of activities of Commissions;

proposal for new Commission;

review of activities of Regional Associates;

review of reports of IUCr Representatives on other bodies;

relations with other Scientific Unions;

review of reports of the Committee on Crystallographic Databases;

Items concerning the Chester office were:

staffing requirements in the IUCr office in Chester;

adoption of new pension scheme;

risk analysis;

upgrading office technology in the IUCr office in Chester, provision of internet services.

Publications

The subscription prices of *Acta Crystallographica*, the *Journal of Applied Crystallography* and the *Journal of Synchrotron Radiation* were increased each year during the triennium.

The total annual number of pages published in 2005, 2006 and 2007 were:

	2005	2006	2007
<i>Acta Crystallographica</i> Section A	622	528	510
<i>Acta Crystallographica</i> Section B	730	1,138	940
<i>Acta Crystallographica</i> Section C	1,412	1,450	1,510
<i>Acta Crystallographica</i> Section D	1,681	1,571	1,283
<i>Acta Crystallographica</i> Section E	7,439	9,843	8,375
<i>Acta Crystallographica</i> Section F	1,102	1,300	1,090
<i>Journal of Applied Crystallography</i>	1,045	928	1,895
<i>Journal of Synchrotron Radiation</i>	838	496	535
Total	14,869	17,254	16,138

In 2005, *Acta Cryst.* Section D contained the Proceedings of ICCBM-10, Beijing, People's Republic of China, and the Proceedings of the 2005 CCP4 Study Weekend on Data Collection and Analysis. In 2006, *Acta Cryst.* Section D contained the Proceedings of the 2006 CCP4 Study Weekend on Crystallography of Complexes and papers presented at a SPINE (Structural Proteomics in Europe) meeting. In 2007, *Acta Cryst.* Section D contained the Proceedings of the 2007 CCP4 Study Weekend on Molecular Replacement and *JAC* contained papers presented at SAS 2006, Kyoto, Japan. Various themed issues were also published during the triennium.

All the IUCr journals are available electronically through the **Crystallography Journals Online** service, including all back issues of the journals from 1948, and also through Blackwell Synergy.

The IUCr has two fully electronic journals available online only (*Acta Crystallographica* Section E: *Structure Reports Online* launched in 2001 and *Acta Crystallographica* Section F: *Structural Biology and Crystallization Communications* launched in 2005). From 1 January 2008 Section E has been a fully open-access journal. Section F is available free of charge to subscribers to Section D.

The IUCr home page on the web (<http://www.iucr.org/>) contains information in the following categories: The Union and its Components (including information on Adhering Bodies, Commissions, Regional Associates, Annual Reports, Congress Reports, etc.); Journals, *International Tables* and Other Publications (including information on the titles, synopses, structural schemes and contents of the IUCr journals); and Services (including the *World Database of Crystallographers* and *Crystallography News Online*). The number of requests per day is typically of the order of 250,000 from about 57,500 unique hosts.

Full details on the publication of volumes of *International Tables for Crystallography* are given in the Triennial Report of this Commission (Appendix 13 to the Agenda).

The *World Database of Crystallographers* continues to undergo development to provide increased functionality and to allow online amendments and additions to be made by individual crystallographers.

The *IUCr Newsletter* is distributed free of charge to 587 libraries and 17,000 crystallographers and other interested individuals in 39 countries. J.L. Flippen-Anderson and W.L. Duax are the Editors with the editorial office at the Hauptman-Woodward Medical Research Institute at Buffalo, New York, USA, which also handles the distribution. A report on the *IUCr Newsletter* is given in Appendix 17 to the Agenda.

The IUCr/Oxford University Press Book Series continues to be successful. Details are given in Appendix 18 to the Agenda.

Sponsorship of meetings

The Sub-committee on the Union Calendar considers and advises the Executive Committee on requests for IUCr sponsorship and financial support of meetings. The Chair of the Sub-committee has been D. Viterbo in this triennium. A list of IUCr-sponsored meetings is given in Appendix 25 to the Agenda.

Applications for sponsorship are considered if they are submitted at least nine months in advance of the date of the meeting. Applications will be considered by the Committee four times a year at the end of March, June, September and December. Applications for sponsorship should be timed accordingly. For example, for a meeting to be held in June an application should be submitted by September of the previous year at the latest.

Requests from satellite meetings must be submitted, and possible financial support requested, through the organizing committee of the main meeting.

Meetings (other than satellite meetings) scheduled to be held within two months before or after an IUCr Congress will not be considered for sponsorship. For any meetings scheduled to be held between two and three months before or after a Congress, the application for sponsorship requires the approval of the Chair of the Congress Programme Committee. Meetings (other than satellite meetings) scheduled to be held, in the respective region, within 15 days before or after a meeting of a Regional Associate (American Crystallographic Association, Asian Crystallographic Association, European Crystallographic Association) will not be considered for sponsorship. For any meetings scheduled to be held between 15 days and one month before or after a meeting of a Regional Associate, the application for sponsorship requires the approval of the Chair of the Regional Associate Programme Committee.

IUCr sponsorship can only be given to meetings that are international in character and open to participants from all countries. The membership of the Programme Committee is a good indication of this.

Active crystallographers should be involved in the organization of the conference and one or more sessions should deal with specific crystallographic topics. This does not automatically include any session on condensed matter physics, materials science or symmetry not related to crystallography. According to these criteria all meetings organized by IUCr Commissions automatically qualify.

The IUCr continues to support and uphold ICSU's policy of non-discrimination and adheres to its decisions and procedures concerning free circulation of scientists. Organizers of any meeting seeking IUCr sponsorship and support must assure the Sub-committee on the Union Calendar that the authorities of the country in which the meeting is to take place guarantee free entrance of *bona fide* scientists from all countries.

General financial support can be given to all meetings except those that form part of a continuing series. However, this restriction does not apply to schools or to meetings regularly organized by IUCr Commissions.

Explicit support from the relevant IUCr Commission(s) is strongly recommended for any meeting.

Travel support for young scientists is available for all meetings (including schools). This money should not be used for waiver of registration fees.

Consideration should be given as to whether the proposed meeting is appropriate in subject, form and timing with respect to other related meetings.

Except in special cases, IUCr funds should not be used to sponsor more than one event per year in the same location.

Commissions of the IUCr

Each Commission Chair is required to provide a written triennial report to the General Assembly. These reports are included as Appendices to the Agenda. Financial assistance has again been offered to the Commission Chairs, to enable them to attend the General Assembly for the presentation and discussion of their reports and to meet the Executive Committee prior to the General Assembly.

Regional Associates, Scientific Associates, and other bodies

The reports of the Representatives on these bodies are given as separate Appendices to the Agenda.

IUCr staff

There have been some staff changes during the triennium. The present members of staff in the IUCr offices in Chester are: M.H. Dacombe (Executive Secretary), M.J. Robinson (Administrative Assistant to the Executive Secretary), P.R. Strickland (Managing Editor), B. McMahon (Research and Development Officer), C.A. Moore (Editorial Systems Developer), A.S. Berry, G.F. Holmes, L.E. Jones, J.K. Bradshaw, S. Conway, A. Weight and N.J. Ashcroft (Technical Editors), S. Froggatt, S. Glynn, L. Stephenson and A. Hill (Assistant Technical Editors), M.A. Hoyland, D. Holden and D. Hoare (Systems Developers), L. Rathbone (Journals Production Assistant), C. Cook and C. Pear (Administrative Assistants) and A.J. Sharpe (Promotions Officer).

Acknowledgements

On behalf of the IUCr, the Executive Committee wishes to express its deep gratitude to the Science Council of Japan and the Japanese National Committee for Crystallography for the invitation to hold the Twenty-First General Assembly and International Congress of Crystallography in Osaka. It particularly wishes to thank the Chair of the Programme Committee, Y. Fujii, and the Chair and Secretary of the Organizing Committee, T. Tsukihara and Y. Kai, respectively.

Finally, the Executive Committee wishes to thank all crystallographers who have assisted in the work of the IUCr in so many ways. This cooperation between crystallographers of different nationalities constitutes a most valuable aspect of the IUCr's activities.

Appendix 10 to Agenda

Financial Report

The accounts of the IUCr for the calendar years 2005 and 2006 have already been published [*Acta Cryst.* (2007), A63, 204–228 and (2007), A63, 484–508]. The accounts for 2007 have been audited and will be published in due course in *Acta Crystallographica* Section A. Extracts from the full financial statements for the three years 2005, 2006 and 2007 are summarized in Tables 1–4. All amounts are expressed in Swiss Francs. The notations used in this report for the various currencies of the IUCr's activities are CHF = Swiss Franc, GBP = Pound Sterling, USD = US Dollar.

General financial development

Table 1 shows a comparison of the fund accounts at the beginning and the end of the triennium. The total assets have increased by CHF 767,506 from CHF 4,251,824 to CHF 5,019,330, or 18%, over the triennium. These figures include the fluctuations in exchange rates. If the exchange-rate fluctuations are disregarded, the total assets increased by CHF 712,883 from CHF 4,550,478 to CHF 5,263,361, or 16%, over the triennium.

Table 2 shows the distribution of the assets. The great majority of the amounts under debtors and creditors have been settled since year-end.

The total holding of investments at 31 December 2007 is CHF 3,663,796 at market value, as shown in Table 2, of which 35% is held by Merrill Lynch, and 65% by Close Brothers. The IUCr bank accounts and short-term deposits are held with the Union Bank of Switzerland, the National Westminster Bank and Merrill Lynch, involving the currencies CHF, GBP and USD.

As an association incorporated in Switzerland, the IUCr is exempt from Swiss Federal and Geneva Cantonal Tax. Under the terms of the United Kingdom/Switzerland Double Taxation Agreement dated 8 December 1977, investment income arising within the UK under present circumstances is not subject to United Kingdom tax. Investment income received from other countries with which Switzerland has a Double Taxation Agreement is also exempt from tax. In October 1985 a recognition of tax-exempt status in the USA was received from the Internal Revenue Service, Department of the US Treasury.

Income and expenditure account

In order to present an overall picture of the state of the Union's affairs an income and expenditure account for the triennium is included as Table 3. This shows that following a period when the Union was operating at a loss owing to the investment in developing **Crystallography Journals Online** and **International Tables Online**, it is now operating with a small surplus of income over expenditure. The Union is predicted to continue to operate with a small surplus in the coming triennium.

General Fund

This fund carries the income and expenditure related to the IUCr's administration and its regular scientific activities, other than publications. Table 4 shows a comparison of the budget and accounts for the triennium. The income has two main sources, the subscriptions from Adhering Bodies and the interest income from investments and bank accounts. The subscriptions from Adhering Bodies are based on the unit contribution, which was CHF 1,000 for 2005, 2006 and 2007. The yield from investments is 8% higher than the budgeted amount by CHF 35,290. It should be noted that the investments are held primarily for long-term gain and now that the Union is operating with a surplus there should be no need to realize any of the investments to any significant extent. The proportion of the investments held as bonds and cash is about 40%.

The administration expenses for the journals are calculated as 45% of the general administration costs of the IUCr, including the work of the Executive Secretary and his office and of the General Secretary and Treasurer. The Executive Committee met annually, while the Finance Committee held two meetings in each of 2005, 2006 and 2007. The cost of these meetings varies depending on the location and the circumstances. In Table 4 these costs are included in the expenses of administrative meetings, together with the costs of the IUCr representatives on other bodies. The expenses of scientific meetings in Table 4 include the travel grants and other expenses for the Florence Congress in 2005, the cost of the 2007 meeting of the Programme Committee for the Osaka Congress, the expenses of the non-publishing Commissions, financial support to meetings and schools, and the IUCr/FIZ Agreement (which generated income in each year of the triennium). Proportions of the Research and Development and Promotion costs are charged to the General Fund. The financial support for young scientists attending meetings and schools is charged to the Research and Education Fund.

In Table 4, the unfavourable deviation from budget of CHF 238,693 is almost entirely accounted for by the expenditure, which was 19 % higher than predicted. This is largely attributed to the decision to assign development costs associated with the *World Database of Crystallographers* to the General Fund, following the closure of the Book Fund during the triennium (see below).

President's Fund

This Fund is intended mainly for use in emergencies and under special or difficult circumstances, to help crystallographers from countries with currency problems to take part in the activities of the IUCr (especially in connection with the triennial Congresses).

Journals Funds

The total number of pages printed for *Acta*, *JAC* and *JSR* were 14,869, 17,254 and 16,138 in 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively. The Finance Committee and the Executive Committee have monitored the financial development for all journals very closely. The total number of subscriptions (including full and reduced-rate) decreased by about 5% p.a. over the triennium. The **Crystallography Journals Online** service has been available throughout the triennium and has been a great success. It is accessed by more than 57,500 unique hosts and receives on average about 250,000 requests per day. The online-only *Acta* Section E *Structure Reports Online* has been fully open access since the beginning of 2008. The online-only *Acta* Section F *Structural Biology and Crystallization Communications* was launched at the beginning of 2005 and is accessible free of charge to subscribers to *Acta D*. For further details see the Triennial Report by the Chair of the Commission on Journals (Appendix 12 to the Agenda).

International Tables Fund

The eight-volume *International Tables* series was completed in 2005 with the publication of Volume G *Definition and Exchange of Crystallographic Data*. **International Tables Online** was launched in 2007. For further details see the Triennial Report by the Chair of the Commission on International Tables (Appendix 13 to the Agenda).

Book Fund

This Fund was closed during the triennium, the income and expenses involved with this low-turnover fund, mainly involving the IUCr/OUP Book Series and the *World Database of Crystallographers*, being transferred to the General Fund.

Publications and Journals Development Fund

This Fund was established in 1984 and has been built up through transfers from other funds. In order to build up the fund further and in a systematic way, with the goal to make it self-supporting, in 1989 the Executive Committee decided to increase its balance by crediting it with interest currently calculated as 2.5% of the balance of the fund. During the triennium the major expenses have been related to the purchase of computer hardware and software, programming and development, promotion, Special Issue costs and projects related to the development of CIF-related products to facilitate deposition of data in crystallographic databases and submission to IUCr journals. It remains the policy of the Executive Committee to support and encourage the IUCr's highly qualified staff by supplying them with the best equipment. Also charged to this Fund are costs of maintaining **Crystallography News Online**, the crystallographic neXus project (for making CD-ROMs containing a wealth of crystallographic software, extracts of web sites *etc.* available free of charge to those in developing countries who do not have ready access to the web) and support for the Journal Grants Fund. As the programming and development activities underpin much of the Union's activity, in 1997 the EC decided that the associated costs should be assigned to the Journals Funds, the *International Tables* Fund and the General Fund. In 2001 this principle was extended to the promotion expenses.

Research and Education Fund

The fund was also established in 1984 and, like the Publication and Journals Development Fund, has been built up through transfers from other funds. This fund is currently increased by 2.5% p.a., taken from the interest income. CHF 427,420 was given as young scientists' support during the triennium. Other expenditure involved the Visiting Professorship Programme and a project to support a PhD student as part of the Crystallography in Africa initiative.

Ewald Fund

The interest on the capital is intended to cover the costs of the Prize. It is calculated as 2.5% of the balance in the fund, and is taken from the total annual interest income received from the IUCr's investments, in the same way as for the interest credited to the Publications and Journals Development Fund and to the Research and Education Fund. The balance of the interest from the investments is credited to the General Fund. An additional CHF 40,000 has been transferred to the fund during the triennium.

Newsletter Fund

The fund was established in 1994 following the successful launch of the *IUCr Newsletter* in 1993. The *IUCr Newsletter* is currently distributed free of charge to 587 libraries and 17,000 crystallographers and other interested individuals in 39 countries. The costs to the IUCr were CHF 28,273 in 2005, CHF 82,404 in 2003 and CHF 77,810 in 2007.

General Assembly and Congress Fund

The fund was established in 2007 so that the costs associated with the General Assembly and Congress could be spread over the triennium.

TABLE 1. BALANCE SHEET, FUND ACCOUNTS. Swiss Francs

	<i>31 December 2004</i>	<i>Fluctuations in rates of exchange</i>	<i>31 December 2007</i>
General Fund	350,512	140,931	247,595
President's Fund	90,155	(1,138)	91,583
Acta Crystallographica Fund	972,497	(55,585)	1,486,166
Journal of Applied Crystallography Fund	437,378	(10,515)	809,248
Journal of Synchrotron Radiation fund	74,420	(1,005)	62,407
International Tables Fund	107,795	3,311	(201,479)
Book Fund	(61,288)	36	
Publications and Journals Development Fund	759,117	(11,056)	901,099
Research and Education Fund	903,618	(12,227)	984,254
Ewald Fund	499,285	(6,562)	529,974
Newsletter Fund	118,335	(833)	74,015
General Assembly and Congress Fund		(407)	34,468
TOTAL ACCUMULATED BALANCE	4,251,824	44,950	5,019,330
Excluding exchange rates	4,550,478		5,263,361

TABLE 2. BALANCE SHEET, ASSETS. Swiss Francs

	<u><i>31 December 2004</i></u>		<u><i>31 December 2007</i></u>
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible fixed assets	34,536		45,456
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stock	330,864		200,701
Cash at banks and in hand			
Current accounts	3,620	28,811	
Deposit and savings accounts	78,571	637,242	
Cash with Union officials	17,812	17,161	683,214
Investments at market value	3,642,040		3,663,796
Debtors, accrued income and payments in advance	450,032		878,821
Subscriptions due	27,485		39,000
Total current assets	4,550,424		5,465,532
Deduct Creditors and accrued charges	(333,136)		(491,658)
NET CURRENT ASSETS	4,217,288		4,973,874
TOTAL ASSETS	4,251,824		5,019,330

TABLE 3. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE. Swiss francs

	2005		2006		2007	
I. INCOME						
Membership subscriptions		153,000		153,000		152,000
Sales						
Journals, back numbers and single issues	3,850,828		4,266,721		4,881,772	
Books	387,435		112,602		396,541	
Open Access grant	72,475	4,310,738	85,922	4,465,245	46,684	5,324,997
Investment income						
Income from investments	153,116		146,333		129,916	
Bank interest	14,942		18,263		34,966	
Profit on sale of investments	27,886	195,944	10,270	174,866	106,728	271,610
Other income						
Royalties and copyright fees	8,648		12,139		10,206	
Advertising income	240,022		238,659		264,486	
STAR/CIF income	-	248,670	-	250,798	37,991	312,683
TOTAL INCOME		4,908,352		5,043,909		6,061,290
II. EXPENDITURE						
Journals						
Publication costs	878,389		960,362		993,593	
Editorial expenses	363,937		340,726		372,273	
Technical editing	1,507,842		1,528,058		1,764,307	
Subscription administration	54,303	2,804,471	59,946	2,889,092	62,992	3,193,165
Books						
Publication costs	37,316		29,733		58,657	
Editorial expenses	100,350		25,441		103,317	
Technical editing	142,682	280,348	273,038	328,212	205,628	367,602
Newsletter						
Publication costs	93,268		125,424		159,019	
Editorial expenses	123,573	216,841	132,427	257,851	126,809	285,828
President's Fund, other grants and young scientist support		113,172		150,185		235,986
General Assembly costs		76,189		3,892		83,605
Ewald Prize		40,110		-		-
Committee meetings and expenses		123,345		65,188		118,966
Publications and journals development						
General	586,402		636,639		658,734	
Electronic publishing/editorial meetings expenses	1,997		2,292		16,790	
STAR/CIF	40,375		37,350		26,100	
Promotion	173,082	801,856	174,884	851,165	196,392	898,016
Subscriptions paid		7,382		9,709		11,609
Visiting Professorship Programme		1,750		1,165		559
Administration expenses						
General Secretary and Treasurer, including honorarium	11,377		10,216		9,829	
Audit and accountancy charges	72,169		84,971		83,333	
Legal and professional fees	14,549		16,741		17,807	
Travelling expenses	21,811		18,584		8,012	
Bank charges	2,423	122,329	2,307	132,819	2,389	121,370
Executive Secretary's office						
Salaries and expenses	358,564		348,306		381,062	
Travel expenses of IUCr representatives on other bodies	2,459		8,829		231	
Sponsorship of meetings	(17,282)		5,148		29,867	
President's secretary	6,780		-		-	
IUCr/FIZ Agreement	(17,061)		(19,030)		(19,147)	
Bad debts	23,894	357,354	7,601	350,854	4,000	396,013
Depreciation		53,211		28,207		47,774
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		4,998,358		5,068,339		5,760,493
EXCESS (DEFICIT) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE		(90,006)		(24,430)		300,797
MOVEMENT IN MARKET VALUE OF INVESTMENTS		235,005		406,310		(142,019)
PROFIT/(LOSS) ON EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATIONS		314,091		11,790		(244,032)
ACCUMULATED BALANCE AT 1 JANUARY		4,251,824		4,710,914		5,104,584
ACCUMULATED BALANCE AT 31 DECEMBER		4,710,914		5,104,584		5,019,330

TABLE 4. GENERAL FUND. COMPARISON OF BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEARS 2005-2007 INCLUSIVE. Swiss Francs

	Budget		Accounts		Difference	
INCOME						
Subscriptions from Adhering Bodies	465,000		458,000		(7,000)	
Yield from investments and bank accounts (including profit/loss on disposal of investments)	450,000	915,000	485,290	943,290	35,290	28,290
EXPENDITURE						
Administration (net)	1,011,000		1,364,867		353,867	
Subscriptions to ICSU/ICSU bodies	33,000		28,299		(4,701)	
Administrative meetings	252,000		285,313		33,313	
Scientific meetings	137,000	1,433,000	21,504	1,699,983	(115,496)	266,983
UNFAVOURABLE VARIANT FROM BUDGET					(238,693)	
ESTIMATED PROFIT OR DEFICIT		(518,000)			(518,000)	
DEFICIT OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE				(756,693)	(756,693)	

Appendix 11 to Agenda

Ewald Prize

The establishment of the Ewald Prize, for outstanding contributions to the science of crystallography, was announced in February 1986. The name of the Prize was chosen with the kind consent of the late Paul Peter Ewald, to recognize Professor Ewald's significant contributions to the foundations of crystallography and to the founding of the International Union of Crystallography, especially his services as the President of the Provisional International Crystallographic Committee from 1946 to 1948, as the first Editor of the IUCr's publication *Acta Crystallographica* from 1948 to 1959, and as the President of the IUCr from 1960 to 1963.

Shortly after the death of Professor Ewald in 1985, his family informed the President that Professor Ewald had wished to make a bequest to the IUCr. After consulting Mrs Ewald, this generous bequest, together with a donation from the Ewald family and a donation from the IUCr, was used as starting capital for the Ewald Prize. The interest from this capital and further donations from the IUCr are used to finance the Prize.

The Prize consists of a medal, a certificate and an award of USD 30,000. It is presented once every three years during the triennial International Congresses of Crystallography. The first Prize was presented during the Perth Congress, being awarded jointly to J.M. Cowley and A.F. Moodie. The second Prize was presented during the Bordeaux Congress to B.K. Vainshtein. The third Prize was presented during the Beijing Congress to N. Kato. The fourth Prize was presented during the Seattle Congress to M.G. Rossmann. The fifth Prize was presented during the Glasgow Congress to G.N. Ramachandran. The sixth Prize was presented during the Geneva Congress to M.M. Woolfson. The seventh Prize was presented during the Florence Congress to P. Coppens.

In January 2008 it was announced that the eighth Ewald Prize had been awarded to

Dr D. Sayre

for the unique breadth of his contributions to crystallography, which range from seminal contributions to the solving of the phase problem to the complex physics of imaging generic objects by X-ray diffraction and microscopy, and for never losing touch with the physical reality of the processes involved.

The presentation of the Ewald Prize will be made during the Congress Opening Ceremony.

Appendix 12 to Agenda

Commission on Journals

Overview

The end of the triennium marks 60 years of publication of IUCr journals, and a Special Issue to highlight this event was prepared for publication in *Acta Cryst.* Section A in January 2008. The continued success of the journals is based on many outstanding contributions of numerous members of the large, but highly interactive community of crystallographers as authors, referees, Editors and Co-editors. This is complemented by the excellent work of a competent and dedicated technical staff at Chester, who are continuously providing not only the necessary support, but also new ideas and initiatives for improvements and innovative ventures. Currently, about 150 Section Editors or Co-editors and the full-time equivalent of 12 technical editors work for the journals. The number of expert referees can only be guessed, and their confidential work deserves highest appreciation.

The last triennium has seen a major increase in the number of pages published in IUCr journals, up from 31,521 in the previous triennium to 48,261. This increase has largely been driven by the expansion of *Acta Cryst.* Section E and the launch of *Acta Cryst.* Section F. This increase in the number of pages has been accompanied by a reduction in publication times; online submission is now almost exclusively used and this has helped to keep publication times low across the journals.

The citation impact of IUCr journals continued to be high, with the journals occupying two or three of the top five ranking positions in crystallography. The highest impact factors recorded during the triennium were 5.4 for *Acta Cryst.* Section B and 5.25 for *J. Appl. Cryst.*

The overall withdrawal plus rejection rate for the journals was 21% in 2007, up compared with 2006 (23%) and 2005 (25%). This is broadly in line with the rates for the previous triennium.

Ethics in science publication and open access have been topics of general concern during the triennium. All submissions to *Acta Cryst.* Sections C and E are now routinely checked for duplication against the crystallographic databases, and the journals also took part in a plagiarism pilot run by CrossRef. The hybrid open-access option introduced for authors in 2004 has become increasingly popular, and at the end of the triennium *Acta Cryst.* Section E was made into a full open-access journal. This change is intended to place *Acta Cryst.* Section E on a sustainable footing.

Acta Cryst. Section F, launched as the IUCr's first online-only biological journal in 2005, has established itself during the triennium as a home for the rapid publication of structure and crystallization communications on biological macromolecules. The journal has an average time from submission to publication, including peer review, of 2.3 months. In 2005–2007 the journal has published 938 papers and 3,492 pages.

Finally, let me especially thank the following retiring Section and Main Editors for their major commitment to serving the IUCr journals, namely G. Ferguson (Section Editor of *Acta Cryst.* Section C), W. Clegg and D.G. Watson (Section Editors of *Acta Cryst.* Section E), J.M. Guss (Section Editor of *Acta Cryst.* Section F), and D.M. Mills (a Main Editor of *J. Synchrotron Rad.*). Their successors will be formally appointed at the upcoming Osaka General Assembly.

G. Kostorz, Editor-in-Chief and Chair of Commission

Acta Crystallographica Section A

Statistics for Section A are shown in the following Table:

Year	Total pages	*Pages for science	No. of Research Papers	No. of Short Communications	Average length of Research Papers	†Publication time (months)	‡Origin of articles		
							Europe (%)	Asia (%)	Americas (%)
2005	622	531	55	5	9.2	5.1	60	17	23
2005	498	498	Supplement, Abstracts of the IUCr Florence Congress						
2006	528	447	43	5	10.1	5.0	61	12	27
2006	311	311	Supplement, Abstracts of ECM-23 Leuven, Belgium						
2007	510	440	47	3	9.1	5.3	57	24	19
2007	293	293	Supplement, Abstracts of ECM-24 Marrakech, Morocco						

*Pages for science comprise only Research Papers, Short Communications and Letters to the Editor.

†Publication time applies to research papers

‡The origin of articles binned for Europe, Asia+Australia and the Americas comprises Research Papers and Short Communications.

In the triennium, Section A published 18 issues, 6 per year. Comparison with the previous period 2002–2004 shows its yearly volume to have slimmed down considerably by about 100 pages and 10 research papers. The average length of research papers, however, increased by about 1 page. The two slimmest issues comprised only 3 and 4 research papers. The drop is due to a smaller number of submissions, the rejection and withdrawal rates being on average the same as previously (38%, 31% and 32%, 2005–2007). The geographical origins of the papers continue to show a European preponderance including central and eastern Europe. Nearly all authors use the electronic submission procedure.

A number of Special Issues have been published. The January 2005 issue was devoted to ‘Phase Transitions I’ (Guest Editor D. Pandey, 121 pp.). The Proceedings of the 2005 MaThCryst Summer School on Mathematical Crystallography held in Nancy, France, appeared in March 2006 (Guest Editor M. Nespolo, 99 pp.). The anniversary issue ‘60 Years of *Acta Crystallographica* and the IUCr’ appeared in January 2008 (Guest Editor H. Schenk, 272 pp.). A second issue entitled ‘Phase Transitions II’ was commissioned in 2005 and is still in the pipeline (Guest Editor D. Pandey). Lead Articles and Topical Reviews have been published on: Time-Resolved X-ray Diffraction by P. Coppens (2005), ‘Forbidden’ Resonant Reflections by V.E. Dmitrienko (2005), and Diffraction with a Coherent X-ray Beam by F. Livet (2007). One Lead Article has been commissioned for 2008; others are in discussion.

Section A covers a broad interdisciplinary spectrum of the exact sciences. It has retained its international rating over the past nine years with impact factors oscillating between 1.42 and 1.83 (2007: 1.68). Typical crystallographic topics such as methods of crystal structure determination, charge densities, diffuse scattering and electron crystallography are gradually shifting from theory to applications. Section A becomes increasingly mathematical and difficult to read for many chemical crystallographers. This, and the closing down of crystallography laboratories, may account for the reduced volume of Section A. Section A is competing with physics rather than with chemistry journals. I thank the Chester editorial office, the Co-editors and the referees for their indispensable and efficient collaboration.

D. Schwarzenbach, Editor

Acta Crystallographica Section B

During the triennium 2005–2007 Section B continued to publish six issues per year. In that period there were 87, 127, and 110 articles printed on 730, 1,138, and 940 pages. The values for 2005 were low, at least for recent years, while the values for 2006 were near record highs. Papers came from 47 different countries. While nearly all papers were written in English one was written in German.

The trends in numbers of articles and pages almost certainly reflect the trends in the widely publicized impact factor. That index rose from its historical range of 1.7 – 2.0 to 3.6 in 2003 and 5.4 in 2004 as a result of citations to papers in the 2002 Special Issue on databases. In 2005, when the citations of the 2002 papers were no longer counted, the index dropped to 1.9 before rebounding to 2.2 in 2006. As the impact factor rose and then declined so did the rate of submission of manuscripts.

The increased submission rate proved, however, to have disadvantages: a greater fraction of submitted manuscripts was unsuitable enough that the rejection and withdrawal rates went up markedly.

The strength of Section B is in the quality and durability of the articles it publishes rather than in their immediate impact. All those connected with the journal are very pleased with the quality of the papers being published. In November 2006 we were happily surprised by an e-mail from Sidney Abrahams, long-time Editor-in-Chief of the IUCr journals, who wrote:

'I would also like to register my deep satisfaction with the most recent issue of *Acta B*. It has taken about a quarter century of steady progress to have reached this moment but the contents of this issue (even more than most) exactly mirror the kinds of connection between structure and the larger aspects of the physical and chemical sciences that I had hoped for in proposing to split the old *Acta B* into two parts'.

The average length of a full paper in Section B has remained near nine pages for years, but the amount of information included in each paper continues to rise. Several papers reporting structures of more than 15 different compounds have appeared. Multi-temperature studies, for example of phase transitions, have included refinements at a large number of temperatures. Studies of single-crystal photochemical reactions have included full refinements for many different degrees of conversion of reactants to products.

The average complexity of structures being analyzed also continues to rise. Section B includes many papers reporting structures of incommensurately (and commensurately) modulated materials. A new development is the use of superspace notation to identify relationships among families of modulated structures. The journal has also recently published several methodological papers that we expect will be well cited for many years.

A comparison of the statistics for the years 2002–2007 suggests that the proportion of papers discussing inorganic structures (*i.e.* those with primarily ionic or network bonding) is rising while the proportion of articles focusing on molecular structures is falling. The ratio seems to have changed from roughly 1:2 to near 1:1 over the last six years, although it must be noted that the ratio is somewhat variable. The trend, if it is real, may reflect the application to inorganic and network compounds of the new and sophisticated methods for studying polycrystalline and modulated materials. When these methods are more often applied to molecular compounds the balance of inorganic and molecular papers could easily change again.

The average time from submission to publication remains at about six months. It seems that that length of time is necessary if thoughtful reviews and careful revisions are desired. The quality of the refereeing is outstanding.

The journal continues to be very attractive. Jill Bradshaw does a marvellous job with layout so that the figures are the right size and the pages balanced. We also thank the authors who have been good about using colour when it really enhances a figure and agreeing to printing in greyscale otherwise. It is a pleasure to leaf through each issue.

The electronic links between the office in Chester and the Co-editors work so well that we take easy communication and sharing of files for granted. We are all very indebted to the Chester staff who keep improving the system and who answer our many requests for information and advice so promptly and helpfully.

During this triennium a number of Co-editors have retired, or soon will retire, from the Editorial Board. They include L.A. Aslanov, A.J. Blake, L. Brammer, G.R. Desiraju, P.G. Jones, F. Krebs Larsen, C. Lecomte, L.B. McCusker, L.R. Nassimbeni, W.C. Stallings and M.R. Taylor. It has been a privilege and a pleasure to work with them.

C.P. Brock, Editor

Acta Crystallographica Section C

Section C continues to invite high-quality detailed studies of novel and challenging crystal and molecular structures of interest in the fields of chemistry, biochemistry, mineralogy, pharmacology, physics and materials science. The unique checking, editing and publishing facilities of the journal ensure the highest standards of structural reliability and presentation, while providing for reports on studies involving special techniques or difficult crystalline materials. Publication times are now steady with the majority of technically correct and well written papers appearing on line (<http://journals.iucr.org/c>) within one to two months of submission. In 2005 Section C published 437 papers (41 inorganic, 134 metal-organic, 262 organic) in a total of 1,412 pages. In 2006 Section C published 444 papers (38 inorganic, 182 metal-organic, 224 organic) in a total of 1,450 pages. In 2007 Section C published 447 papers (44 inorganic, 191 metal-organic and 212 organic) in a total of 1,510 pages.

Some changes have been made to the Notes for Authors in the last three years in an attempt to improve the quality of initial submissions. Following discussions with the Commission on Journals and the Executive Committee, it is now a requirement that the submitting author provides in the `_publ_contact_letter` section of the CIF a brief statement of what is new, novel or interesting about the structure(s) in the submitted CIF that merits publication in the printed form in Section C; the potential

impact of the work must now also be mentioned in the Abstract. The withdrawal/rejection rates for Section C were 58% in 2005, 50% in 2006 and 52% in 2007. The principal reasons for the significant withdrawal/rejection rates were either that the text in the Comment section of the CIF was deemed not to provide the 'significant added value to the numerical data freely available in the CIF' as detailed in Notes for Authors, or that the text in the Comment section was very poorly crafted. In the past it would appear that authors have often tried for a Section C publication but were willing to resubmit revised versions to Section E when it was pointed out that the submitted material was not adequate for a Section C publication. It remains to be seen what effect the new (January 2008) charging policy for Section E will have on Section C submissions.

It is always a pleasure to thank the many Co-editors and referees, and the Chester staff for their superb work in the preparation of Section C; their fine efforts are much appreciated.

G. Ferguson, Editor

Acta Crystallographica Section D

Section D was founded in 1993 to capture developments in the rapidly expanding field of biological crystallography. These included major advances in methods, and with them an exponential increase in the numbers of structures being determined by X-ray crystallography. They also brought a growing awareness of the power of crystallography to illuminate biology and of its value to applications such as drug discovery. This growth has continued to the point where there are now more than 40,000 crystal structures in the Protein Data Bank, compared with ~1,500 in 1993. The past 6–8 years have also seen the impact of structural-genomics initiatives, in which large numbers of protein structures have been determined, often before any functional characterization, using increasingly automated methods. These automated methods, which apply to protein crystallization, data collection, structure solution and refinement, have spread into all applications of biological crystallography.

With such major changes in biological crystallography, Section D has also changed, and will continue to do so. The greatest change in the past three years has come with the launch in 2005 of our sister journal, *Acta Cryst.* Section F. With this change, Section D no longer publishes crystallization papers or routine structure reports. Our stated focus is on methods in biological crystallography and on structural papers that bring new insights to the biology, chemistry or structure of the macromolecules involved. An important aim is to enhance the impact of the journal, and thus to place it at the forefront of its field.

Over the past triennium, Section D has continued to attract important methodological papers, and it remains pre-eminent in the publication of new methods in biological crystallography. Many of these are captured in the very popular CCP4 study weekend series, which has a different methodological theme each year; it is now published as a Special Issue at the start of every year. We are greatly indebted to the Guest Editors who put these issues together: in 2006, G. Evans and M. Walsh on Data Collection and Analysis and in 2007, T. Skarzynski and A. McCoy on The Crystallography of Complexes. Other Special Issues have also focused on methods: the Proceedings of the 10th International Conference on the Crystallization of Biological Molecules, edited by J. Ng and M. Bartlam in 2005; the 'Get Phases' Workshop on Phasing Methods for High-Throughput Protein Structure Determination, edited by Xiao-Dong Su and T. Terwilliger, and a Special Issue dedicated to the achievements of the SPINE (Structural Proteomics in Europe) consortium, edited by J.M. Guss. The methods papers from Special Issues traditionally are the most widely cited of all Section D publications.

Section D also attracts a steady flow of good quality structural papers, at a rate of about 6–10 such publications per month. It is still the case, however, that we struggle to attract structural papers of the highest impact, or papers that report truly novel and important protein structures. This reflects the intense competition posed by biological journals and is the result of several factors: the target readership of such papers is in biology; many of the biological journals have higher impact factors; and more biological journals now publish structural papers. This situation is not likely to change until the impact factor of Section D increases from its present value of ~1.7. Present trends suggest, however, that the impact factor is set to rise significantly as crystallization papers from 2004 fall out of the calculation and some highly cited recent papers are included.

At the same time, Section D has a highly strategic position in the field of biological crystallography, which brings with it new roles and opportunities. As automation increases and more researchers enter the field without formal training in crystallography, the need increases for discussions on crystallographic methods and related issues. Recent retractions of structural papers published in high-profile journals emphasize the point. During 2007, a number of papers were published in Section D that discussed crystallographic practice and policy, and we see a vital educational role emerging, which might be facilitated by a Talking Point section in the journal.

In terms of its technical quality, the journal looks superb, and the production quality is outstanding. The electronic submission system continues to work very well, although we have noticed an increasing difficulty in finding suitable and willing referees. This is a problem that is common to other journals, and which can place a heavy burden on Co-editors and on those referees who are still willing to assist. We need to think about new approaches. Publication times are good, at an average of ~4.5 months for full articles. The size of the journal was steady at ~1,600 pages over 2005 and 2006, but declined to ~1,300 in 2007, concurrent with a slight rise in rejection rates, to about 16% in 2007, from about 5% in the previous triennium.

Finally we thank the many people who contribute to the success of the journal: our authors and readers; the reviewers whose efforts are critical for maintaining quality; our Co-editors who give their time and wisdom in shepherding papers through to acceptance; Louise Jones and Simon Glynn for their efforts at Chester in maintaining superb production quality; and Peter Strickland, as Managing Editor, and Gernot Kostorz, Editor-in-Chief, for their guidance and management.

E.N. Baker and Z. Dauter, Editors

Acta Crystallographica Section E

The years 2005–2007 have seen major developments in the production of our journal. The operational statistics are summarized below.

	2005	2006	2007
Number of papers published	2,887	3,991	5,181
Number of pages	7,439	9,483	8,375
Average number of pages per paper	2.6	2.5	1.6
Average publication time in months	0.8	0.9	0.8
Percentage of inorganic papers	3	4	3
Percentage of metal-organic papers	29	33	36
Percentage of organic papers	68	63	61
Number of papers rejected	342	566	644
Number of papers withdrawn	256	325	430
Impact factor	0.491	0.581	0.567
Number of Co-editors	48	48	56

Over these three years the distribution of papers by country has remained approximately constant. In 2007 49% of papers had the main correspondence author in the People's Republic of China, 8% in India, 6% in the USA, 5% in Germany, 4% in the UK, 3% in Malaysia, 3% in Turkey and smaller percentages in other countries; in total, authors from 75 countries published in Section E during 2007.

Significant developments in 2005

For authors, the most important development was the introduction of a new system for the submission, handling and tracking of papers. This new procedure was developed and tested in 2005 for introduction in 2006. It was designed to be easier to use at all stages, for authors, for Co-editors, and for the editorial-office staff. The submission of a new paper now involves uploading all relevant files in a single operation, the online selection of a Co-editor, and the author's declaration regarding copyright and ethical issues. Any CIF generating a level A alert will not pass the submission stage unless an author response to such alerts is included; this response is assessed by the Co-editor as part of the review process. Revisions to submitted papers are also made through the web interface, at the Co-editor's invitation, and the status of the paper can be checked at any time. The introduction of this new system was a major development task for the Chester staff, and a very welcome step forward in streamlining our operations.

In order to apply some restraint to the journal's growth and in response to a decision of the IUCr Executive Committee to limit the number of published pages, there was now a limit of 400 words in the Comment section; papers longer than this, which must be justified in the submission process as a response to a level A alert, were accepted only at the discretion of the Co-editors and Section Editors, and such exceptions were intended to be rare.

Significant developments in 2006

A new tool was provided by the technical staff in Chester, *viz.* pubCIF. This provides facilities for the composition and checking of papers and has proved very popular with authors and Co-editors alike. It can be downloaded from <http://journals.iucr.org/e/services/authorservices.html> and installed under Windows, Linux and Mac OS.

By 2006, the journal was financially unsustainable in the view of the IUCr Finance and Executive Committees, because it generated very little direct income (most of its readers had free or very low cost access to it as a result of subscribing to Section C or *via* consortial arrangements) and its production costs had been steadily climbing with its popularity. Also, the submission

of papers continued to increase without any sign of abating, making life very difficult for the editorial staff, the Section Editors, and existing Co-editors; we could not just keep appointing more Co-editors and allow the journal to grow without limit.

The Finance Committee asked those responsible for the journal production to examine the possibility of making the journal completely open access, which would mean free access without any subscription or reader's fee, with the production costs being met by a charge to authors. In practice, this was likely to be the only possible way forward in financial terms; there appeared to be no viable alternatives if the journal was to continue operation. In this case, it was important to make the open-access charge as low as possible. This meant reducing the production costs as much as we could. To satisfy these linked demands, we developed a new format for the PDF version of the published articles, so that much less of the submitted results would appear in this format, the bulk of the material being available through a new PDF supplement to the article, as well as *via* the archived CIF, structure factors, *etc.* The PDF version of the article consists of the title, authors, key indicators, an Abstract (longer than most of the existing ones, but with a length limit), a new 'Related literature' section, Experimental data sections (Crystal data, Data collection, and Refinement), very brief table(s) if any at all, a chemical scheme, acknowledgements, and References. A small working party reviewed the items that appear in the Experimental data sections, and some of these were removed, not only in Section E papers, but also in Sections B and C for consistency; they are, however, in the PDF supplement and the CIF, together with many other items that have never appeared in the 'old-style' paper, and are therefore fully available to readers. The Experimental text sections and Comment are still provided by authors for the PDF supplement and the CIF; it does not need as much editorial attention or any time-consuming typesetting. Figures are also available through the PDF supplement of the paper. We stress that each publication consists of the complete package supplied by authors – CIF, structure factors, graphics and any other submitted supplementary files – together with the generated paper and supplement, and this still represents a richer collection of material than is provided by publishers of other journals.

Much time and effort of the editorial staff in Chester, together with the Section Editors, was taken up in the final months of 2006 in developing and testing the new procedures, to be introduced early in 2007. Changes included revision of the Notes for Authors, updating of CIF templates and examples, and new Notes for Co-editors, in addition to the web interfaces seen by authors and Co-editors and the very considerable programming effort that lies behind these.

Significant developments in 2007

The new short format developed in 2006 became operational in March 2007. A major result has been a significant easing of the workload on our Co-editors.

The Executive Committee decided to move the journal's operation and distribution from a subscription basis to an open-access model – the first journal of the IUCr to take this step. The new system came into force in December 2007. The intention was to keep the open access fee, charged to most authors, as low as possible. This has been achieved successfully, with a standard fee of only USD 150, when the open access charges of most scientific journals for full research papers are in the thousands of dollars. The resulting combination of free access to the journal for all readers, a low charge to authors, a range of generous discounts from the standard fee and waivers for authors from some countries, and the high quality of the complete publication package provided by the journal is proving very attractive, and the drying up of submissions predicted by some observers following this major change has not occurred: over 100 papers were submitted in the first three weeks of 2008, equivalent to an annual rate approaching half of that reached in 2006 when there were no charges to authors and the journal was using the previous longer format.

We would like to express our sincere appreciation of the efforts of our Co-editors over these three years.

Finally, we again thank the editorial staff in the Chester office for all their help and dedication. In particular, we are indebted to Gillian Holmes, Sean Conway, Sarah Froggatt and Lisa Stephenson who look after Section E on a daily basis, and to Simon Westrip, Mike Hoyland, David Hoare and David Holden who have been particularly involved in the development of new procedures under the direction of Peter Strickland. We are also grateful to those Section C Co-editors who helped us cope with the huge load of submissions prior to the introduction of open access - a staggering 785 and 1,066 papers were submitted in the months of October and November, respectively.

D.G. Watson and W. Clegg, Editors

Acta Crystallographica Section F

Section F was launched as the IUCr's first online-only biological journal in 2005. Over the past three years the journal has established itself as a home for the rapid publication of structure and crystallization communications on biological macromolecules, with an average time from submission to publication, including peer review, of 2.3 months. In 2005–2007 the journal has published 938 papers and 3,492 pages.

In order to facilitate rapid publication, the journal has developed a streamlined route from database deposition to publication. New tools to help authors prepare their articles include an online facility to create experimental tables from mmCIF files for inclusion in manuscripts. Multimedia submissions are encouraged by the journal and a *Jmol* toolkit is in development to allow authors to prepare interactive figures easily and integrate these into their submission to the journal.

The Editors are aware of the importance of maintaining scientific standards in the journal and a list of data items recommended for inclusion in articles has been produced, including a list of standards for NMR studies.

The journal remains a high-quality publication and has been included in Medline and other abstracting and indexing services. Its first impact factor is eagerly awaited in 2008.

H.M. Einspahr and J.M. Guss, Editors

Journal of Applied Crystallography

JAC published 1,045 pages in 2005, 928 pages in 2006 and 1,895 pages in 2007 (including 705 electronic only pages of Conference Proceedings of the 13th International Conference on Small-Angle Scattering held in Kyoto, Japan, in 2006). The increase in the number of pages is due to an increase in the number of articles and, to a lesser extent, to the increased length of individual articles.

There was a small decrease of the average publication time (from 6.7 to 6.4 months) owing to small reductions of editing and review times. Manuscripts are now almost exclusively submitted and reviewed electronically. The average combined rejection and withdrawal rate was 27%. The impact factor continues at a high level, peaking at 5.2.

The last triennium has seen the retirement of G. Kostorz as Editor after eight years of service and the appointment of A.R. Pyzalla as new Editor in mid-2007. His great service to the journal and also that of D. Ohlendorf, who will retire as a Co-editor this year, is highly appreciated.

A.R. Pyzalla, Editor

Journal of Synchrotron Radiation

During the period 2005–2007, a total of 289 articles comprising 1,869 pages were published, an increase on the previous triennium. This increase reflects the journal policy of including Special Issues focused on a particular topic, providing informative summaries of important developments in the field to the synchrotron radiation community. In total, eight such Special Issues have been published over the last three years, with further ones planned for the future.

The impact factor has risen to 2.4 over the same period; we hope that this trend continues during the upcoming years. The average publication time during this period has been reduced, falling from 6.5 months in 2004 to 5.0 months in 2007.

In the next triennium, we expect the interest in this field will continue to grow as new facilities for the generation of radiation, including free electron lasers (FELs), become operational. We fully expect that *JSR* will remain the pre-eminent journal dedicated to reporting scientific and instrument advancements, regardless of the source technology, in the years to come.

Å. Kvick, D.M. Mills and T. Ohta, Editors

Appendix 13 to Agenda

Commission on International Tables

The publication of the eighth volume of *International Tables for Crystallography* (Volume G, Definition and Exchange of Crystallographic Data, edited by S.R. Hall and B. McMahon) in 2005 marked the completion of the full series of volumes as first planned by the Commission in the 1990s. Corrected reprints of the fifth editions of Volume A and the Brief Teaching Edition of Volume A were also published during 2005.

Work on *International Tables* then continued with the emphasis placed on making all eight volumes available online as full-text html and pdf. The many features that would be available in the online version were demonstrated during the Open Commission Meeting at the Florence Congress in 2005. By 2006, all eight volumes were available on the IUCr's **International Tables Online** web site at <http://it.iucr.org>. In 2007, Springer started to sell access to pdfs of the chapters in the volumes on SpringerLink and to the full version available on the IUCr's own web site. Reviews of **International Tables**

Online have been very favourable and access has been bought by a large number of consortia and institutions across the world so far. The print volumes have also continued to sell well.

Revisions of several of the volumes and the further development of **International Tables Online** are planned. Th. Hahn retired as Editor of Volume A in 2007. All members of the Commission would like to express their deep gratitude to him for the extraordinary amount of time and work he has devoted to *International Tables* over the last 45 years. He has been succeeded as Editor of Volume A by M.I. Aroyo, who will work on the preparation of the sixth edition of Volume A. Work on the third edition of Volume B has progressed well and the volume is expected to go to press during summer 2008. The volume will include a new chapter on modern extensions of the Ewald method for Coulomb interactions in crystals and three new sections on electron diffraction and electron microscopy in structure determination, three-dimensional reconstruction, and single-particle reconstruction. Chapters on methods of structure determination have been extensively revised and many other chapters have been revised and updated. The second edition of Volume A1 is expected to go to press in 2009. It will include two new chapters: one describing how to create trees of group-subgroup relations and one on the Bilbao Crystallographic Server. Two new sections to the tables and graphs that extend the treatment of the supergroups of space groups and a new section on supergroups are also planned. The presentation of the subgroup data for isomorphic subgroups in the tables will be homogenized. D.H. Himmel has joined E. Arnold and M.G. Rossmann as Editors for the second edition of Volume F, which is now in an advanced stage of planning. Most of the existing chapters will be updated and many new chapters will be commissioned. The second edition is expected to be published in 2010. H. Fuess continues to plan the fourth edition of Volume C. A publication date is not yet known. In addition, significant enhancements to **International Tables Online** are planned, including the addition of a symmetry database that will provide far more symmetry information to the user than is contained in the printed volumes.

Further information about the volumes can be found at the home page of the Commission, <http://www.iucr.org/iucr-top/comm/commit/index.html>.

H. Fuess, Chair

Appendix 14 to Agenda

Committee on Electronic Publishing, Dissemination and Storage of Information

H.D. Flack retired as Chair of the Committee at the Florence Congress. A suitable replacement has yet to be found.

The crystallographic neXus CD-ROM project of L.M.D. Cranswick is continuing. This project involves the production of a standard writable CD-ROM for low-volume distribution in the developing world and contains extracts from web sites, PC-based crystallographic software, web browsing software and some general interest software. Another batch of updated CD-ROMs was produced and distributed in 2007.

R.O. Gould has succeeded S. Parsons as the Editor of **Crystallography News Online**.

Appendix 15 to Agenda

Committee for the Maintenance of the CIF Standard (COMCIFS)

Introduction

Eighteen years have passed since the IUCr adopted CIF (Crystallographic Information Framework, formerly Crystallographic Information File) as a standard for the submission of crystal structure reports to the Union's journals. We have learned much during that time and COMCIFS, which has responsibility for managing CIF, has been reviewing past progress and planning future directions. Priority in the early years was given to preparing the required CIF dictionaries that now contain an impressive two thousand definitions of crystallographic items. Until recently few other scientific disciplines had a comparable set of dictionaries with such a wide community acceptance though extensive work is now underway to provide the biomedical sciences with a comparable ontology. The CIF dictionaries are used in conjunction with the STAR file syntax as the format for the extensive current archive of CIF-based structure reports. In the field of small-cell crystallography CIF is widely accepted as the standard for the submission of structure reports to many scientific journals, for their archiving and downloading as well as for transferring crystallographic information between users. In the macromolecular field CIF is used to archive the Protein Data Bank (PDB), and while the file structure does not yet have the same wide community acceptance, the wwPDB exchange dictionary and the official mmCIF dictionary on which it is based provide the definitive definitions of terms in this field.

Dictionary Definition Language (Methods) – DDLm

Eighteen years of experience has shown us how CIF can be enhanced, and at the Florence Congress in 2005 COMCIFS agreed to develop a new dictionary definition language (DDLm) with advanced capabilities. DDLm will make it easier to keep dictionaries up-to-date, to assemble virtual dictionaries customized to individual CIFs, to allow CIFs to include vectors, matrices and tables, and to include in the dictionaries machine-readable expressions that will allow items not present in particular CIFs to be calculated from the information that is present and, more importantly, will allow for consistency checks. The dictionaries will thus not only define individual crystallographic concepts in human-readable form, but will describe how the concepts are related in machine-readable format. Programs written for DDLm dictionaries will be able to read all existing CIFs, and will bring a considerable added value to the task.

During the triennium a final version of DDLm has been created and is currently being evaluated. Work has begun on converting the existing dictionaries to the DDLm standard. It will take some time to complete this conversion, but each new dictionary can be brought on line as soon as it is approved. Software that takes advantage of the DDLm features is already being written.

Microsymposium MS96 at the Osaka Congress has been arranged jointly with the Commission on Crystallographic Computing to introduce DDLm and describe the way it will impact on the design of crystallographic software.

Dictionaries

Work continues on the evolving CIF dictionaries. The imgCIF dictionary was designed to record images, specifically those of raw diffraction patterns from two-dimensional detectors. Changes to the imgCIF dictionary to support its use at SLS, Diamond and ESRF are being discussed on the imgCIF list and are the subject of a series of workshops. imgCIF has been adopted as the output format for the new Dectris Pilatus 6M detector at the Swiss Light Source in Villigen, Switzerland, and as of early January 2008, ADSC (Area Detector Systems Corporation) had prepared software to produce imgCIF from all its detectors for use at the Diamond Light Source in Chilton, UK.

The imgCIF group has held a number of workshops during the triennium including one at the ACA meeting in Hawaii in 2006, one at Brookhaven National Laboratory and another in the UK in connection with the Biology and Synchrotron Radiation Conference in Manchester, UK, in 2007. Further work and workshops will continue in 2008 and the results of this effort will be discussed at the Osaka Congress.

In addition to the construction of DDLm dictionaries, version 2.4 of the core CIF dictionary has been released during the triennium and further revisions are planned. Work on dictionaries for small-angle scattering and reflectivity has resumed after a hiatus.

Software

A notable addition to the suite of CIF programs is the Python package *PyCIFRW*, which not only reads CIFs using the CIF dictionary, but reads CIF dictionaries using the DDL and even validates DDL against itself [J.R. Hester (2006). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **39**, 621–625]. This work leads naturally to the provision of DDLm compatible software, which will work in the same way.

With financial help from the IUCr, H.J. Bernstein and students have produced updated versions of standard software libraries and tools (the CIFTEST parser test and validation suite, CIFtbx3, cyclops, vcif2, and a new utility to fold and unfold long-line CIFs) that are compliant with the version 1.1 CIF specification. They have also been working on DDLm compliant software for publications.

The appearance of a number of CIF editors: enCIFer, CIFedit and pubCIF, which validate CIFs against the relevant dictionaries means that definitions of items can be displayed on the screen and syntax errors can be detected to ensure that editing produces a conformant CIF.

pubCIF, produced by the IUCr editorial office, combines this dictionary-based CIF validation with a sophisticated collection of utilities that will assist prospective authors. These include active links to the checkCIF service, the ability to incorporate validation report forms (VRFs) generated by checkCIF, data entry wizards, table editors, previews of articles formatted in the styles of the different IUCr structural journals, citation sorting and checking, private databases of authors and citations, and dictionary browsing facilities. A tool has also been developed for creating enhanced figures in all IUCr journals; these figures are three-dimensional visualizations of molecular structure with associated animations, specified views and schematic representations, and use the CIF (or mmCIF) directly for atomic coordinates and crystallographic symmetry information.

pubCIF software is being further developed to support publication of biological macromolecular structures. H.M. Einspahr has worked closely with J.D. Westbrook, of the PDB, and IUCr editorial staff to develop streamlined procedures

for incorporating structural data from PDB deposits in associated publications. A set of recommended data items has been drawn up describing information on: the sample and its treatment (including crystallization); data collection and structure solution; and structure refinement details. These can be harvested automatically from an mmCIF and will generate a table for publication in the article.

Macromolecules

The PDB continues to extend the content of the wwPDB Exchange Data Dictionary (PDBX). PDBx is a superset of mmCIF, which in addition to macromolecular X-ray methods, includes structure and experimental representations of NMR, 3D electron microscopy, homology modeling, and experimental details of protein production (<http://mmcif.pdb.org>). A translated version of this dictionary is maintained as an XML schema (PDBML) (<http://pdbml.pdb.org>). During the triennium significant extensions have been added to represent large molecular assemblies and more detailed chemical description of both polymer and non-polymer molecular components in macromolecular structures. In 2008 the BMRB partner of the wwPDB released an integrated data deposition tool for NMR and experimental and structure data NMRADIT using a consolidated mmCIF dictionary. In other words, there is now a lossless translation between NMR STAR and the PDB Exchange dictionary. The wwPDB has released a remediated version of the PDB archive, which takes advantage of these latter extensions [K. Henrick *et al.* (2008), *Nucleic Acids Research* **36**(Database issue), D426–D433; doi:10.1093/nar/gkm937]. Software related to this work can be found at <http://sw-tools.pdb.org/>, which contains a broad selection of mmCIF dictionary and data management tools. This includes the PDB editor tool ADIT, dictionary-validating tools, database loading tools, and data-harvesting tools.

Publicity and housekeeping

A complete documentation of CIF concepts and associated dictionaries was completed in 2005 and published as Volume G of *International Tables for Crystallography*.

COMCIFS runs a number of discussion lists that can be publicly accessed from the IUCr web site. These include, among others, the main COMCIFS discussion list used for general announcements and discussions of matters relating to CIF itself, and the cif-developers list that has proved popular among software developers for obtaining advice on some of the more esoteric aspects of the standard that are, however, vital for programming.

Now that CIF is firmly established in the crystallographic community and the nature of the work of COMCIFS is moving from the production of dictionaries to the coordination of software, it is time to bring younger members with fresh expertise into COMCIFS. Together with many of the members of COMCIFS who helped to establish the original CIF standard at the end of the last century, I will be handing over responsibilities at the Osaka Congress to a renewed team. I would like to take this opportunity of thanking H.M. Berman, S.R. Hall and G. Madariaga for the great work they have done in guiding COMCIFS through its first critical years.

I.D. Brown, Chair

Appendix 16 to Agenda

Committee on Crystallographic Databases

This Committee deals with matters that pertain to more than one database, and with issues that concern databases and data management in general. F.H. Allen chaired this Committee until August 2005. The Committee also discusses modalities for possible collaborations between IUCr and existing and upcoming databases. There is general consensus that the IUCr should act as to judiciously support such activities, but that it should be consistent in providing this support and encouragement. IUCr could play a facilitating role to the data provider wherever there is an overall benefit to the scientific community, and especially if IUCr support would make a key difference to such database generation activity, keeping in mind overall financial viability.

The Committee has noted the decision of the Executive Committee with respect to new databases (taken in Salt Lake City) and that the IUCr will play a neutral, facilitating role with respect to new and existing databases. The Committee also appointed two new members, A. Hannemann, FIZ, Karlsruhe (replacement for P. Luksch) and P. Villars, Materials Phases Data System, Vitznau.

G.R. Desiraju, Chair

Appendix 17 to Agenda

IUCr Newsletter

The *IUCr Newsletter* continues to be a vehicle for broadcasting and promoting the interests and activities of the IUCr and its Commissions. It also strives to enhance communication within the global community of crystallographers. Special effort is made to promote meetings and publications sponsored by the IUCr.

This report covers 12 issues (13#1–4, 14#1–4 and 15#1–4). In the first two issues of 2005 the President's column was written by W.L. Duax and all subsequent columns were written by Y. Ohashi. The *Newsletter* was edited by J.L. Flippen-Anderson until Vol. 14 when she and W.L. Duax began to share editorial responsibilities.

Each issue contained at least two pages highlighting articles from each of the IUCr journals and news of various IUCr Commissions, notices of elections, awards to crystallographers, and information on web sites, resources, and other activities of interest to crystallographic practitioners. The reports covered topics such as high-throughput protein crystallography, materials microstructure, radiation damage, crystals in art and science, crystal growth, synchrotron updates, structural genomics, methods, supramolecular chemistry, small molecules, biomaterials, electron crystallography, applied crystallography, high-pressure studies, new materials, and aperiodic crystals. Contributions are received from crystallographers in many countries and other materials are gathered from the Newsletters of crystallographic associations and science news magazines. Almost all submitted contributions are published and all material is edited to varying degrees.

The reports included reviews of the meetings of national crystallographic associations as well as the IUCr Regional Associates and extensive coverage of the IUCr Congresses. Coverage of the Florence Congress was in Issues 13#4 and 14#1. Issues 13#2 and 13#3 included an editorial written by J.L. Flippen-Anderson and in Issue 13#4 the IUCr Congress reports were introduced by C. Mealli. Issue 14#2 included a guest editorial written by the newly elected President of the ECA, J.R. Helliwell, and Issue 14#4 carried a guest editorial written by M. Yousef to accompany two articles on the SESAME project (the synchrotron that will be constructed in the Middle East).

A series of articles on crystallography in individual countries began in 2003. In the last triennium issues appeared on Japan (Issues 13#2 and 13#3, Editor Y. Ohashi), Australia and New Zealand (Issue 14#1, Editor J. Martin), Portugal (Issue 14#2, Editors M.O. Figueiredo, M.M.R. Costa, A. Damas, M.T.L. Duarte and M.A. Carrondo), Singapore (Issue 14#3, Editors K. Swaminathan and J. J. Vittal), Poland (Issue 15#1, Editor Z. Kosturkiewicz) and India (Issue 15#4, Editors G.R. Desiraju, A. Nangia and V. Pattabhi). Together with the articles on Latin America (which covered five member countries), Italy, and Russia this brings the total number of countries covered thus far to 14. Material from Egypt is in review and material on the UK, Canada and Taiwan are in preparation.

Reports were published covering meetings in Australia, Brazil, Germany, Czech Republic, Singapore (2), Greece, Portugal (2), Italy (3), India, Japan, Mexico, France, Egypt (3), Indonesia, USA (3), Spain (2), Slovenia (2), Switzerland, Belgium, Russia, South Africa (2), Israel, Pakistan and Poland. Issue 13#1 completed the coverage of ECM-22 in Budapest, Hungary, and contained a special article celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre. An article on NMR crystallography was also included in 13#1. The online version of *International Tables* was announced in Issue 13#3 and the new IUCr Commission on Mathematical and Theoretical Crystallography was described in Issue 13#4. A book review described Volume G of *International Tables* and there was an article featuring the IUCr's publication award.

IUCr Regional Associates took advantage of the *Newsletter* to advertise their upcoming meetings. In addition, a calendar of future meetings throughout the world was published in every issue and, sadly, obituaries of 16 prominent crystallographers were reported during the triennium. Covers highlighted art in crystallography and maps of the countries featured in 'national' issues.

Four of the twelve issues published in the triennium contained 32 pages, seven had 24 pages, one had 40 pages and one had a 28 page insert (the second circular for the Osaka Congress). This amounted to a total of 364 pages compared to the 383 pages for the twelve issues in the previous triennium.

A significant portion of the support for the publication and distribution of the *Newsletter* comes from advertising revenue. There were from 14 to 21 advertisements in each issue during the triennium with an average of 17.4 advertising pages per issue.

The average distribution is 18,456 copies. Twenty-one countries assist in the effective and economic distribution of the *Newsletter*. Distributors: H. Fodil, Algeria; P. Jensen, Australia; J. Valderrama, Colombia; B. Kojic-Prodic, Croatia; J. Hasek, Czech Republic; C. Lecomte and Å. Kvik, France; A. Nangia, India; Ismunandar, Indonesia; P. Spadon, Italy; A. Satomi, Japan; A.H. Othman, Malaysia; R. Rendle, New Zealand; J. Lipkowski, Poland; M.M.R. Costa, Portugal; W. Klooster,

Singapore; L.R. Nassimbeni, South Africa; J. Schefer, Switzerland; Yu Wang, Taiwan; K. Haller, Thailand; H. Kooijman, The Netherlands; G. Diaz de Delgado, Venezuela). Individual distributions were sent to 84 additional countries.

P. Coley of the editorial office in Buffalo, New York, is responsible for the desktop preparation of all copy, all negotiations with the printer, postal authorities, and distribution houses, maintenance and production of the mailing list, and solicitation and handling of all advertising. J. Gallmeyer assisted with copy preparation and correspondence with contributors.

J.L. Flippen-Anderson and W.L. Duax, Editors

Appendix 18 to Agenda

IUCr/Oxford University Press Book Series Committee

The Committee met during the Florence Congress and discussed, among other items, options and wishes for new volumes for the series. All other business in the triennium has been dealt with through e-mail consultations. A satisfying number of proposals has been reviewed, most of them with a positive result. In general the writing of a book is a matter of years rather than months, and therefore it may well be expected that in the coming triennium a similar number of new books with equally attractive titles will appear on the basis of the present number of proposals of successful authors. It may be noted that for the first half of 2008 two new volumes have been announced already and one existing volume will be published in paperback format.

Throughout the whole period the cooperation with S. Adlung, the Science Editor of OUP, has been excellent. At major crystallographic congresses he was present in the OUP booth and had many very fruitful discussions with (potential) authors. At other large meetings contacts with authors have been established through A.J. Sharpe at the IUCr booth.

It should be noted that crystallographers who are registered in the *World Directory* are entitled to a 20% discount when buying crystallography books from OUP.

In the reporting period the following six books were published in the IUCr/OUP Book Series. Unless stated differently, the books are published in hardback format.

In the series *IUCr Texts on Crystallography*:

Crystal Structure Refinement – A Crystallographer's Guide to SHELX, by P. Muller, R. Herbst-Irmer, A.L. Spek, T. Schneider and M. Sawaya (2006).

Theories and Techniques of Crystal Structure Determination, by U. Shmueli (2007, hardback and paperback).

In the Series *IUCr Monographs on Crystallography*:

Crystalline Molecular Complexes and Compounds – Structures and Principles, by F. H. Herbstein, published in two volumes (2005).

Molecular Aggregation Structure Analysis and Molecular Simulation of Crystals and Liquids, by A. Gavezzotti (2006).

Aperiodic Crystals. From Modulated Phases to Quasicrystals, by T. Janssen, G. Chapuis and M. de Boissieu (2007).

Incommensurate Crystallography, by S. van Smaalen (2007).

If a book published in hardback has proven to be successful, a paperback edition may be published as well. In this period two volumes in the series of *IUCr Monographs on Crystallography* appeared in a paperback edition:

The Chemical Bond in Inorganic Chemistry – The Bond Valence Model, by I.D. Brown (May 2006).

Structure Determination from Powder Diffraction Data, edited by W. I. F. David, K. Shankland, L.B. McCusker and Ch. Baerlocher (August 2006).

These all concern important topics in crystallography and represent the high professional standards adhered to in the IUCr/OUP Book Series.

The Committee is very interested in proposals for new books in the series and encourages prospective authors to contact the Chair of the Committee (schenk@uva.nl). Also, readers may suggest topics and/or authors as they know the subjects that are poorly covered in the literature. Manuscripts covering important aspects of crystallography and related fields are very welcome.

H. Schenk, Chair

Appendix 19 to Agenda

Non-publishing Commissions

19.1 Commission on Aperiodic Crystals

The Commission, including three new members, was re-appointed by the General Assembly during the Florence Congress. Official meetings of the Commission took place during the Florence Congress and, again, during Aperiodic 2006 in Zao, Japan, September 2006. Commission members and consultants have also kept in regular contact *via* e-mail as well as at various national and international conferences and workshops. The Commission has continued to be active in the promotion of aperiodic crystallography, in organizing meetings as well as in coordinating activities between the quasicrystalline and incommensurate structure communities. As a major part of these activities, the Commission continued to promote aperiodic crystallography at national, regional and international meetings.

During the Florence Congress, aperiodic crystallography was again strongly represented. Prior to the opening of the Congress itself, a full one-day, pre-Congress Workshop on the Structural Analysis of Aperiodic Crystals was held. The Workshop was organized under the auspices of the Commission by S. van Smaalen and R. Withers. During the Congress, two Keynote Lectures on Aperiodic Crystallography were presented in well attended sessions. In addition, three separate Microsymposia were also held and again were well supported.

During 2006, the (ninth) triennial flagship meeting of the Commission, Aperiodic 2006, was held in Zao, Japan, 17–22 September. Aperiodic 2006 was very ably organized by A. Yamamoto, A.P. Tsai, K. Saitoh, Y. Gotoh, Y. Miyazaki and Y. Michiue. The Conference Chairs were A.P. Tsai and A. Yamamoto. 128 delegates attended the Conference coming from 21 different countries. Over half the delegates were from Asia with 60 from Japan alone. It was decided at this meeting that Aperiodic 2009 will be held in Liverpool, UK, probably in mid-September and will be organized by R. McGrath and U. Grimm (the web site for this meeting is <http://www.aperiodic09.org/index.html>). The Proceedings of Aperiodic 2006 have been published as Volume 87 (2007, Issue 18-21) of the journal *Philosophical Magazine* (Taylor and Francis). Further to the activities associated with Aperiodic 2006, a Microsymposium as well as a Plenary Lecture on aperiodic crystallography were given as part of the 23rd European Crystallography Meeting, ECM-23, held in Leuven, Belgium, 6–11 August 2006. In addition, a Microsymposium in the area co-organized by S. van Smaalen was held during the German Crystallographic Association meeting held in Freiburg, Germany, 3–6 April 2006.

During 2007, two very successful meetings in the field of aperiodic crystallography were held: (i) the Fifth Workshop on the Structural Analysis of Aperiodic Crystals, Bayreuth, Germany, 1–4 March, organized by S. van Smaalen and (ii) Quasicrystals – The Silver Jubilee, Tel Aviv, Israel, 14–19 October, organized by R. Lifshitz, D. Shechtman and S. Ben-Abraham. Both meetings were well attended and appreciated.

Very important upcoming meetings for the Commission in 2008 include (i) the Osaka Congress and (ii) the 10th International Conference on Quasicrystals, ICQ10, Zürich, Switzerland, 6–11 July. Planning for both meetings is well advanced. There will be two Keynote Lectures and four separate Microsymposia in the field of aperiodic crystallography at the Osaka Congress, which the Commission has helped organize.

Two important new books on aperiodic crystallography were published by long-standing members of the community in 2007: (i) *Aperiodic Crystals from Modulated Phases to Quasicrystals* by T. Janssen, G. Chapuis and M. de Boissieu, published by Oxford University Press and (ii) *Incommensurate Crystallography* by S. van Smaalen, again published by Oxford University Press as an *IUCr/OUP Monograph on Crystallography* (No. 21). Both are highly recommended.

Work has continued on updating the CIF dictionary for modulated structures to allow for non-sinusoidal modulation functions as well as the possibility of making it applicable to quasicrystals. G. Madariaga is the Commission representative most involved with this in cooperation with the Committee for the Maintenance of the CIF standard. The CIF standard is available at the IUCr web site.

The Commission maintains internet pages at the web site of the IUCr at <http://www.iucr.org/iucr-top/comm/capd/index.html>. A web site on all aspects of the crystallography of aperiodic crystals is maintained by the special interest group (SIG) on aperiodic crystals of the European Crystallographic Association. It is maintained by M. Dusek (Prague, Czech Republic), and can be found at <http://www-xray.fzu.cz/sgip/aphome.html>.

R. Withers, Chair

19.2 Commission on Biological Macromolecules

The Commission has continued to support the vitality of the biological crystallography community, particularly through recommending and supporting IUCr proposals to hold meetings, workshops, and schools. Many meetings of this type have been held worldwide from 2005 to 2008, and additional meetings are planned and underway. Also the Commission continues to work with various groups within the community to develop recommendations for an updated set of crystallographic publishing standards that will require structure factor deposition (compliance is already over 95%) and to remove the option for delaying the release of PDB structures following publication. The PDB itself is taking the lead on these important activities.

A key activity of the Commission has been to contribute to the planning of the Osaka Congress. Structural biology will be represented at all levels, with the revelation of spectacular novel macromolecular structures and evolving methods described in Plenary Lectures, invited presentations, topical sessions, and posters. A large number of students will attend and participate from all corners of the world and the travel of many young scientists will be sponsored by the IUCr. Three members of the Commission (E. Arnold, A. Podjarny and T. Tsukihara) met with the International Programme Committee to develop suggestions for Plenary Lectures, Keynote Lectures, topic-oriented Microsymposia, and Chairs for all of the suggestions. The programme has been developed and refined based on speaker acceptance from invitation and abstract submission, and the Osaka Congress Programme promises to be exciting and action-packed.

Upcoming activities for the Commission include appointments of new members and Chair. A related activity is the development of a second edition of *International Tables for Crystallography Volume F: Crystallography of Biological Macromolecules* by E. Arnold, M.G. Rossmann and D. Himmel, which should be ready by 2010. Additional schools and meetings will be sponsored by the IUCr to help in disseminating crystallographic knowledge in the most effective ways to deserving bodies of students. The Annual Reports of the Commission have referred to specific meetings that have occurred and been sponsored by the IUCr during this period.

The current and future importance of structural biology involving biological macromolecules is great and continually growing. We will see more important intersections with other areas of science and medicine developing in coming times. Crystallography of biological macromolecules has attained a central role in medical discovery and such role(s) will expand in the coming years.

E. Arnold, Chair

19.3 Commission on Charge, Spin and Momentum Densities

During the triennium, the Commission was actively engaged in the organization of meeting sessions to promote the field among different disciplines and among young scientists. Special sessions on charge, spin and momentum densities were organized by the Commission or with the help of the Commission for the following crystallographic meetings: the Florence Congress in 2005, ECM-22 in 2006 (Leuven, Belgium), ECM-23 in 2007 (Marrakech, Morocco), AsCA '06 in 2006 (Tsukuba, Japan) and AsCA '07 in 2007 (Taipei). The triennial Inelastic X-ray Scattering (IXS) conference was held in Awaji Island, Japan, May 2007.

International special charge density meetings were all very successfully attended. Sagamore XV was organized (Warwickshire, UK) by M.J. Cooper in 2006: 100 participants and 20 accompanying members from 16 countries; eight themes in 12 oral sessions. The next Sagamore meeting (Sagamore XVI) will be organized by P. Coppens and T. Proffen in August 2009 (Santa Fe, USA). The last Gordon Conference (Mount Holyoke, USA, 2007) was organized by C. Gatti: close to 100 participants; all the sessions were well organized and the discussions were very satisfactory. The next Gordon Conference will be chaired by D. Jayatilaka in 2010.

Europe is still very active in the field of electron density with the organization every two years of the European Charge Density Meeting. ECDM-4 was organized by U. Pietsch at Brandenburg, Germany, in January 2006. The next (ECDM-5) will be held at Gravedona, Italy, in June, 2008, organized by C. Gatti, R. Destro and P. Macchi; the meeting will be held jointly with the annual colloquium of the DFG1178 Project, which is a German-funded project in the field of electron density research.

The 6th International Conference on Inelastic X-ray Scattering (IXS2007) was held at Awaji Island, Hyogo, Japan, 5–11 May 2007. It was organized by a joint team from SPring-8 (JASRI, JAEA, and RIKEN) and KEK (IMSS-PF); the conference Chair was H. Kawata. The conference was well attended with 115 participants from 53 institutions in 11 countries; among them 18 were students. The next conference will be held in Grenoble, France, in 2010, hosted by ESRF and the Politecnico di Milano. A satellite workshop on RIXS in extreme conditions will be hosted by University of Paris and SOLEIL.

In addition to all these conferences, there were workshops aimed at the training of young scientists to encourage them to enter the field. P. Marchi organized an XD workshop in Italy in September 2007. The workshop was well received with lectures and practices.

The need for education becomes more and more important; in order to develop the field with our young colleagues, a school is certainly important. This school should be open to scientists from Africa and South America because these two continents did not participate in the Gordon Research Conference or Sagamore meetings: fundamental and methodological research is still very important; the Commission will try its best to promote such research worldwide.

A project entitled Constrained Experimental Wavefunction was begun in 2005, organized by D. Jayatilaka: it concerns the possibility of extracting wavefunctions from accurate X-ray and polarized neutron experimental data. This project was launched during the 2004 Gordon Research Conference. Seven groups participated and we expect results to be discussed during the Osaka Congress.

The field covers electron, spin and momentum density, attracting not only crystallographers but also chemists, physicists, biologists and materials scientists. With the help of the on-going DFG1178 project, I believe more newcomers will join the community and hopefully we will make some contributions to frontier science and technology. The community is also open to new complementary techniques such as convergent-beam diffraction, surface diffraction, synchrotron and inelastic scattering, X-ray absorption and new DFT techniques: in particular, time-resolved experiments, which can be applied to new functional materials, molecular materials, macromolecules and surface science. Forefront projects, *e.g.* electron density of atoms, molecules and crystals under thermodynamic constraints: pressure, electric field, photoexcitation, are encouraged. We must take a look at the present forefront research in the field, and at the same time be prepared for the coming new directions, those that will be promoted by the advent of the X-ray Free Electron Laser facilities and the exciting opportunities and challenging problems of single-particle X-ray diffraction imaging. Indeed, these instrumental and basic science advances are increasingly widening the traditional field of this community. All these aspects will be the future of our field experimentally and theoretically.

Yu Wang, Chair

19.4 Commission on Crystal Growth and Characterization of Materials

Active support for crystal growth conferences and workshops around the world was the main activity of the Commission in the triennium.

As in previous years, the Commission received and carefully considered for recommendation to the IUCr Sub-committee on the Union Calendar the applications for support for different meetings (conferences, schools and workshops) covering various topics in crystal growth and characterization – from crystal genesis and growth fundamentals, to organic and biological crystallization and new approaches to *in situ* characterization. The majority of Commission work was performed *via* e-mail communications but we were able to get together at Salt Lake City, August 2007, where we discussed future plans and the shape of the Commission.

Two meetings of utmost importance for the crystal growth community in this period took place in Utah, USA. The first meeting, the 15th International Conference on Crystal Growth (in conjunction with the 13th Conference on Vapour Growth and Epitaxy and the US Biennial Workshop on Organometallic Vapour Phase Epitaxy), held in August 2007 in Salt Lake City, was attended by 751 people and more than 640 papers were presented (<http://www.crystalgrowth.us/iccg15/index.php>). The other meeting was the 13th International Summer School on Crystal Growth, Park City, (<http://www.crystalgrowth.us/isscg13/index.php>). The school was attended by 159 scholars from 24 countries. Financial support from the IUCr for this school was greatly appreciated.

The Commission members and consultants were heavily involved in both venues either as invited or plenary speakers (E. Vlieg, P. Rudolf and K. Kakimoto) or as the sessions' organizers (D. Bliss, T. Duffar and T. Ohachi).

Other important activities during 2005–2007 were the following:

– International School on Crystal Growth: Fundamentals, Methods and Applications to Biological and Nano Crystals (<http://www.ifuap.buap.mx/ISCG05/school.html>), which took place in Puebla de Los Angeles, Mexico, in March 2005. The

main objective of this meeting was to present basic crystal growth concepts along with an overview of different growth technologies. The school was organized by A. Moreno and Commission members (H. Dabkowska, R. Fornari, J.M. Garcia-Ruiz and P. Rudolph) were involved as lecturers.

– The International Workshop on Crystal Growth and Characterization of Advanced Materials, Chennai, India, January 2006 (Commission member R. Fornari was one of the Co-Chairs of the workshop and the IUCr sponsored the event).

– The International School on Biological Crystallization (ISBC), Granada, Spain, organized by J.M. Garcia-Ruiz [see *IUCr Newsletter* (2006), **14**(2), p.17]. This school provided five days of lectures and practical demonstrations related to the crystallization of biological macromolecules, the crystallization of drugs and natural products, and polymorphism, biominerals and biomimetic materials. It was a very successful meeting and it was noticed by the international community. The school was partially sponsored by the IUCr. A similar meeting will be organized by J.M. Garcia-Ruiz in May 2009, also in Granada, Spain.

– The Fifth International Conference on Solid State Crystals and the Eighth Polish Conference on Crystal Growth (ICSSC-5 and PCCG-8) were organized in Zakopane, Poland, in May, 2007 (<http://science24.com/event/icssc2007>) and attended by more than 100 participants. Consultants S. Baldochi, K. Kakimoto, A. Moreno and A. Pajaczkowska presented invited talks. It was an important international event covering novel achievements in many topics concerning growing and characterizing crystals and thin films of oxides and semiconductors. A short report from the conference was submitted to the *IUCr Newsletter*. The event was partially sponsored by the IUCr, which allowed for the partial subsidizing of more than 30 young scientists.

– A very successful and much appreciated workshop entitled Crystallization: Focus on Membrane Proteins was hosted at Brookhaven National Laboratory (<http://www.nsls.bnl.gov/newsroom/events/workshops/2007/crys/>). Thanks to the IUCr support of this meeting, young scientists from developing countries had an opportunity to participate. Consultant A. Moreno taught at this venue. A similar workshop is being organized in 2008.

During the last two years of the triennium a great deal of work and planning was devoted to organizing the Osaka Congress. E. Vlieg represented the Commission on the International Programme Committee. Commission member J.M. Garcia-Ruiz will be a Keynote speaker on the first day of the Congress and the Commission is responsible for organizing four Microsymposia covering different approaches to crystal growth and characterization (see http://www.iucr2008.jp/scientific_program.html).

It is important to mention that members and consultants of this Commission (S. Baldochi, H.A. Dabkowska, T. Duffar, R. Fornari, K. Kakimoto, A. Moreno, T. Ochachi, P. Rudolph and J. Wang) are very active in the International Organization for Crystal Growth (IOCG). This mutual interaction helps with understanding the goals and needs of both the IUCr and the IOCG.

H.A. Dabkowska, Chair

19.5 Commission on Crystallographic Computing

There were three main activities of the Commission during the triennium.

(1) The organization of a traditional Crystallographic Computing School prior to the Osaka Congress. The school will be held 18–23 August 2008 in the Kansai Seminar House, Kyoto, Japan. The school is structured to foster the exchange of ideas *via* formal lectures, afternoon tutorials, coding challenges and code comparison sessions. One of the issues to be addressed is the ‘retiring crystallographers problem’. A new generation of developers knowledgeable in both crystallography and software development will have to be trained to replace them. Detailed information can be found on the web pages of the school at <http://www.iucr-top/comm/ccom/kyoto2008/index.html>.

(2) The organization of crystallographic computing sessions at the Osaka Congress. Computing-related sessions are traditionally well attended. Interesting new developments that are addressed include the ‘Charge Flipping’ algorithm for *ab initio* structure determination.

(3) The Commission produces a *Newsletter* at least once a year. Every issue has a special theme for which contributing papers are invited. One of the 2005 issues (No. 6) includes the material of all lectures from the 2005 Siena Computing School. Other issues address topics such as incommensurate structures, ‘understanding crystal structures’ and refinement. More details may be found at <http://www.iucr.org/iucr-top/comm/ccom/newsletters/index.html>.

A.L. Spek, Chair

19.6 Commission on Crystallographic Nomenclature

The Commission met in closed session at the Florence Congress. The suggestion to establish an 'Online Dictionary' of crystallographic terms based on the WiKi software and principle was presented by the Chair and the technical aspects were discussed by the IUCr Research and Development Officer, B. McMahon. There was discussion of the main idea among the Commission members present. It was favourably received and a consensus ensued to implement it.

Online Dictionary

One of the major activities of the Commission has been the development of appropriate WiKi software, monitored by a Working Group consisting of A. Authier, I.D. Brown, W. Clegg, J.R. Helliwell, B. McMahon and P. Spadon. Several software packages were tested for the pilot project by B. McMahon. The one chosen for further development was *mediawiki*, which offers a rich set of features suitable for technical material (such as advanced handling of graphics and mathematics). The *Online Dictionary* is now operational. By May 2008 almost 200 substantial definitions had been entered and grouped into categories. Early work had also been carried out to provide hyperlinks to these definitions from articles published on the **Crystallography Journals Online** server. The nomination of Editors for the dictionary categories is under way. The next step will be opening the *Online Dictionary* to the general public, but this requires developing an appropriate filter so that suggestions for new definitions or modifications of existing ones will be checked by the appropriate Editor before they are made definitive. Cooperation is also being established with other community resources such as the WiKis being developed by the CCP4 users in the field of biocrystallography. The *Online Dictionary* may be consulted at the web page: http://reference.iucr.org/dictionary/Main_Page.

Nomenclature issues

Several e-mail debates took place on nomenclature issues. One concerned definitions of 'family' and 'clan' in relation to structure types. Another concerned the nomenclature of ordered structures with split occupancy. However, after lengthy discussions between members, no definitive conclusions were reached and no new definitions were introduced.

ICTNS (IUPAC)

The following Technical Reports and Recommendations have been reviewed by referees chosen among IUCr members:

Graphical representation standards for chemical structure diagrams.

International Vocabulary of Metrology – General Concepts and Associated Terms.

Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurements.

A. Authier, Chair

19.7 Commission on Crystallographic Teaching

At meetings held during the Florence Congress the Commission widely discussed the general request for basic crystallographic courses that are required because basic crystallographic curricula are regressing in the academic bachelors and masters formation. This led to the decision to organize an International School on Basic Crystallography.

This School was held in August 2006 in Pontignano, near Siena, Italy, with G. Chapuis (Coordinator; EPFL, Lausanne, Switzerland), A.J. Blake (Nottingham, UK), A. Gavezzotti (Milan, Italy), R. Neder (Wuerzburg, Germany) as Programme Committee and M. Mellini (University of Siena) and P. Spadon (University of Padova) as Local Organizers.

The students attending the School comprised 44 from 14 different countries; 20 of them were supported financially by the organizers and obtained reduced fees. The total number of applicants was much higher but many of them could not participate because the Organizing Committee was not able to provide them with full travel support. There were 11 lecturers/tutors from different European countries and the sessions were organized in such a way that the time was nearly equally distributed between frontal lectures and tutorial sessions. At the end of the School a questionnaire was distributed to students, which gave a satisfactory result: the course was generally well received, the alternation between lectures and tutorials was much appreciated but it was also stressed that there was a need for more time to be dedicated to point and space groups and symmetry; students in the field of powder diffraction complained because the time allocated to the subject was not sufficient. All the teaching material was made available before the course at the web site of the School.

Following the idea of the importance of improving the teaching of the fundamentals of crystallography, during 2007 the Commission was involved in the organization of The Zürich Crystallography School – Bring Your Own Crystals held at the

University of Zürich, Switzerland, 5–17 August 2007. G. Chapuis, a member of the Commission, was one of the lecturers and contributed to the finalization of the programme. Hosted by the University of Zürich and organized by A. Linden and H.B. Bürgi, The Zürich Crystallography School took place for the first time in August 2007. Interested in crystallography, twenty participants, mainly PhD students from all over Europe, came together to attend this two-week class. Starting with the main principles of diffraction, growing crystals and how to mount them, then discussing difficulties and problems and finally solving and refining their own crystal structures during the practical work, the course covered all topics. The course covered both basic and advanced skills and provided new and more in-depth insights into the subject. Therefore, everyone was able to profit and gain plenty of new knowledge about crystallography. With access to the four different types of diffractometers available, every student had the chance to set up a crystal measurement on a machine similar to the one their own group was using. Each evening, the class ended with a short summary of the day where students had the chance to comment on the day's lectures or to mention things they noticed. The commitment of all of the tutors was extraordinary; there was a total of 90 hours of crystallography.

The Commission also collaborated in the organization of the International School on Mathematical and Theoretical Crystallography held at the University of Havana, Cuba, 15–20 July 2007, together with the Commissions on Mathematical and Theoretical Crystallography and Inorganic and Mineral Structures. The programme included: group theory applied to crystallography; dimension-independent fundamental notions of crystallographic groups (lattices, point groups, vector systems); classification of crystallographic groups (arithmetic/geometric classes, crystal systems, lattice systems, crystal families); application of crystallographic group theory to concrete problems in lower-dimensional space; twinned crystals as polychromatic objects; polychromatic point groups and their mathematics; reticular and symmetry theory of twins; order–disorder structures; the mathematics of polytypes; and modelling modular inorganic structures. There were about 40 students, mainly from Cuba and Mexico but also from South America and Europe.

The Commission has also agreed on the need to reformat and update the Commission web site and edit an online Commission *Newsletter*. L.M.D. Cranswick volunteered to coordinate this work and succeeded in producing a *Newsletter* that now contains several interesting contributions.

G. Chapuis and P. Spadon were involved in the organization of MS45 Communicating and Educating Crystallography at ECM-23, Leuven, Belgium, August 2006.

P. Spadon with K. El Sayed as Co-Chair was involved in the organization of MS40 Teaching Crystallography at ECM-24, Marrakech, Morocco, August 2007.

Commission members K. Ogawa, E. Boldyreva and L.M.D. Cranswick with the help of P. Spadon also actively worked as members of the International Programme Committee for the Osaka Congress. In particular, the Commission is involved in the organization of MS11 Pitfalls and Successes in Crystallographic Teaching, MS44 Teaching Macromolecular Crystallography (with the Commission on Biological Macromolecules) and MS25 Crystallographic Teaching Using New Computer and Internet Based Approaches (with the Commission on Crystallographic Computing). In addition, the Commission is organizing a pre-Congress Workshop on Teaching Crystallography in the 21st Century.

P. Spadon

19.8 Commission on Electron Diffraction

No report has been received from the Chair.

L.D. Marks, Chair

19.9 Commission on High Pressure

As usual for new triennia, the Commission started its fourth triennium with a new composition. Four very active members (J.B. Parise, R. Hemley, W. Kuhs and I. Goncharenko) reached the limit of their terms and were replaced by V. Soloshenko, S.A.T. Redfern, A. Katrusiak and G. Galli. The Commission furthermore benefitted from the advice of the following consultants: R.J. Nelmes, I. Goncharenko, P. Dera, G. Shen and R. Angel.

The unusual size of the Commission (10 members plus the Chair) is essential to maintain competent expertise throughout the broad range of different scientific topics covered by the interdisciplinary field of high-pressure crystallography.

The past triennium was marked by the tragic and unexpected passing of Commission consultant Igor Goncharenko in a scuba-diving accident. The Commission lost an exceptionally active and supportive member and the high-pressure crystallography community lost an outstanding scientist among its ranks. Igor was nominated for a Keynote Lecturer for the upcoming Osaka Congress.

The past three years brought a range of new developments in high-pressure crystallography, but also a consolidation of high pressure as a technique to explore the interdependence between structure and properties in condensed materials. One of the exciting new developments in the past three years is the more and more sophisticated exploration of amorphous and liquid structures at high pressure. Also, the simultaneous combination of neutron and/or X-ray scattering techniques with other probes, such as, for example, Brillouin spectroscopy or transport property measurements, allows a very accurate correlation of structure and property with pressure and temperature as variable parameters. New developments at neutron and synchrotron sources continue to play an important role in these improvements, as much as successful programmes at small research groups across the world. The recognition of the importance of complementary experiments for obtaining a comprehensive picture of the interdependence of structure and properties led to an increase in coordinated collaborations between different techniques. A prominent example is the formal establishment of the High Pressure Synergetic Consortium, HPSynC, at the APS. The past three years have also seen a renewed interest in 'old' techniques such as high-pressure single-crystal diffraction, which we find moving more and more from its established place in small University laboratories to large-scale facilities, such as synchrotrons (ESRF, APS, SPring-8) and neutron sources (ISIS, SNS). This enables the expansion of accurate crystallography to higher pressures and temperatures.

The role adopted by the Commission in this dynamic field is to facilitate and enable the exchange of new ideas and developments at as early a stage as possible. Also, the Commission is dedicated to help connect talented young researchers with established and experienced high-pressure crystallographers. This is not only to help the young people with their research problems, but also for the benefit of the high-pressure community in that it helps grow new ideas from fresh minds. The main tools available to the Commission to achieve this goal are annual workshops on high-pressure crystallography. Also, the Commission helps shape a strong high-pressure programme at the triennial IUCr Congresses. In addition, Commission members and consultants are heavily involved in organizing a variety of summer schools dedicated to high-pressure crystallography (*e.g.* Erice, 2003, Isle of Skye, 2008, Erice, 2009).

Symposia and workshops

During the Florence Congress, the Commission organized six Microsymposia. The topics covered were: Biological and Organic Soft Condensed Material under Pressure; Computational Crystallography Applied to Extreme Conditions; Novel Materials under High Pressure; Structural Phase Transitions and Properties at High Pressure; Crystallography at Conditions of Earth and Planetary Interiors; and Liquids and Amorphous Systems at High Pressure. In addition, Commission members J.S. Loveday and I. Goncharenko organized two Open Commission Meetings (OCMs) on the topics Technical Development in High-Pressure Crystallography on the one hand and Advances in High-Pressure Single-Crystal Diffraction on the other. Both, Microsymposia and OCMs, were very well supported with attendances between 60 (OCM's) and 100 (Microsymposia). The Commission was also happy to see two of the Keynote Lectures to be given by high-pressure scientists, namely J. Tse (Canadian Light Source, Commission member) and M. McMahon (University of Edinburgh, UK).

The Commission makes a conscious effort to be as internationally inclusive as possible. For this reason a workshop was held in Russia in 2006, and the 2009 workshop is planned in the People's Republic of China.

The International Workshop on Crystallography at High Pressure 2006 followed the sequence of workshops organized on behalf of the Commission and also the sequence of meetings on Neutron Scattering at High Pressure organized by the FLNP JINR (NSHP-I in 1994 and NSHP-II in 1999, Dubna, Russia). It was organized at the Frank Laboratory of Neutron Physics and Joint Institute for Nuclear Research in Dubna, Russia, 28 September – 1 October 2006. The organization was coordinated by D.P. Kozlenko. I. Goncharenko served as the liaison to the Commission. The Workshop attracted nearly 80 scientists from 10 countries. Its scientific programme contained 10 oral sessions and 2 poster sessions, covering the full range of scientific activities of the Commission.

The 2007 workshop was held at Wadham College, Oxford, UK, 3–7 September. Commission Secretary J.S. Loveday acted as the local organizer. This workshop was again a big success. 85 participants gathered in a historic music pavilion to follow 11 oral sessions and poster presentations. The workshop finished with a tour through the new synchrotron facility (Diamond) and the highly successful ISIS neutron spallation source at Rutherford Appleton Laboratory.

Presently, the Commission's focus is on helping to shape an attractive high-pressure programme within the Osaka Congress. N. Hamaya is the Commission's representative on the International Programme Committee. The Commission is able to organize six Microsymposia (two of which are held jointly with the Commissions on Structural Chemistry and Inorganic and Mineral Structures, respectively). Furthermore, two candidates proposed by the Commission were accepted as Keynote speakers (G. Galli and I. Goncharenko). Owing to Igor's tragic death, his Keynote slot has been filled by S. Klotz.

Commission meetings

The Commission held a meeting during the 2006 high-pressure workshop. Seven Commission members were present. One of the most important topics discussed was the replacement of retiring Commission members in 2008. Further points of

discussion were the high-pressure programme for the Osaka Congress, as well as an alternative and more reliable way of maintaining the Commission's web page.

Future plans and activities

The Commission plans more of its workshops in the years 2009 and 2010. In order to facilitate scientific exchange with the Chinese high-pressure crystallographic community, it was decided to organize the 2009 workshop in Harbin (Heilongjiang Province, NE China). Commission consultant P. Dera is co-organizer of the 2009 edition of a summer school for high-pressure crystallography in Erice, Italy. The venue of the 2010 workshop has yet to be decided.

M. Kunz, Chair

19.10 Commission on Inorganic and Mineral Structures

Scope

This report deals with the second triennium of activity of the Commission (CIMS) that, following a proposal by G. Ferraris, had been established in 2002 at the Geneva General Assembly; it was recognized that a Commission can better attract within the IUCr orbit inorganic crystallography, particularly that related to materials and minerals science. After six years of activity, the achievement of this goal can be appreciated at a glance by looking at the list of activities reported below for the triennium 2005–2007, and in the report for the first triennium.

In detail, the aims of CIMS are as follows:

To strengthen links and interactions of structural inorganic scientists with the crystallographic community.

To promote the presence at the IUCr meetings of Microsymposia specifically dedicated to the Commission purposes.

To promote and organize symposia, workshops and schools of interest to the crystallographic inorganic community.

To promote the publication of inorganic crystallography matter in the IUCr journals and Book Series of the Union and elsewhere.

Contacts between members and consultants

Contacts among the members and consultants of CIMS have been maintained mainly *via* e-mail and the web site <http://www.crystallography.fr/cims/> administered by M. Nespolo.

Occasions for personal contacts and meetings have been:

Florence Congress (August 2005).

19th Meeting of the International Mineralogical Association (IMA) (Kobe, Japan, 2006).

ECM-23 (Leuven, Belgium, August, 2006).

Satellite of AsCA '06: Theoretical Crystallography and Materials Science (Tsukuba, Japan, November 2006).

ECM-24 (Marrakech, Morocco, August 2007).

Co-organization and support of scientific meetings

The following meetings and sessions of conferences have been proposed/organized/supported by CIMS. The presence of members of CIMS as organizers/convenors/lecturers is shown.

Florence Congress (August 2005): Open Commission Meeting (Convenor, G. Ferraris); MS7 Crystal Chemistry of Inorganic and Mineral Compounds (Convenor, W. Depmeier); MS35 Polytypism and Twinning (Convenor, G. Ferraris); MS79 Inorganic and Mineral Structures Solved and Refined by Powder Diffraction Data (Convenor, J. Rius); MS14 Modularity and Modulation in Inorganic and Mineral Structures; MS28 Structure/Properties Relationships of Technologically Relevant Inorganic and Mineral Compounds (Convenor J. Rocha); Keynote Lecture: L.B. McCusker; oral contributions: G. Ferraris, D.Yu. Pushcharovsky, I.D. Brown, M. Matsui, M. Nespolo, D. Pandey and J. Rocha.

International School on Mathematical and Theoretical Crystallography organized by M. Nespolo as Chair of the Commission on Mathematical and Theoretical Crystallography (MaThCryst) (Nancy, France, June 2005). A Special Issue of *Acta Crystallographica* Section A (Guest Editor M. Nespolo) containing articles contributed by lecturers and participants has been published.

ECM-22 satellite meeting Crystallography at the Start of the 21st century: Mathematical and Symmetry Aspects organized by M. Nespolo as Chair of MaThCryst (Budapest, Hungary, August 2004). A Special Issue of *Zeitschrift für Kristallographie* containing articles contributed by lecturers and participants has been published.

Satellite of ECM-23 Mathematical and Theoretical Crystallography organized by M. Nespolo as Chair of MaThCryst (Leuven, Belgium, August 2006). G. Ferraris lectured on Symmetry Constraints and Modularity: Tools to Model Inorganic Crystal Structures.

Satellite of AsCA '06 Theoretical Crystallography and Materials Science, main organizer M. Nespolo as Chair of MaThCryst (Tsukuba, Japan, November 2006). The following lectures were delivered by members of CIMS: G. Ferraris, Symmetry Constraints on the Physical Properties of an Anisotropic Material; M. Matsui, Computer Simulation of Temperature–Pressure–Volume Equations of State of Melts in the System CaO–MgO–Al₂O₃–SiO₂; D. Pandey, Phase Transitions in Mixed Perovskites.

XVI International Conference on Crystal Chemistry and Diffraction Studies of Minerals (Miass, Russia, July 2007). W. Depmeier, G. Ferraris and D. Yu. Pushcharovsky were members of the Programme Committee; W. Depmeier and G. Ferraris were also invited speakers.

Workshop Minerals as Advanced Materials (Apatity, Russia, July 2007). W. Depmeier and G. Ferraris were invited speakers. As an outcome of this Workshop the volume *Minerals as Advanced Materials I* (Editor S.V. Krivovichev) was published by Springer.

International School on Mathematical and Theoretical Crystallography (Havana, Cuba, July 2007). G. Ferraris and M. Nespolo (as Chair of MaThCryst) were organizers and speakers.

ACA Annual Meeting (Salt Lake City, USA, 21–26 July 2007).

Structural Aspects of Crystalline Materials (from inorganic to macromolecular) as a Section of the 41st IUPAC World Chemistry Congress (Torino, Italy, August 2007); G. Ferraris was a proponent.

ECM-24 (Marrakech, Morocco, August 2007) and its satellite The Enchanting Crystallography of Moroccan Ornaments organized by M. Nespolo as Chair of MaThCryst; P. Thomas and W. Depmeier served on the Programme Committee; J. Rocha was a Keynote speaker; G. Ferraris and P. Thomas were Chairs of a Microsymposium.

II International Conference Crystallogeneses and Mineralogy (St Petersburg, Russia, October 2007) and its satellite Structural Chemistry of Inorganic Actinide and Lanthanide Compounds. W. Depmeier was Chair and an invited speaker at both meetings. G. Ferraris and D. Yu. Pushcharovsky were members of the International Programme Committee.

Workshop on Structure Elucidation by Combining Magnetic Resonance, Computation, Modelling and Diffraction (SMARTER), Aveiro, Portugal, September 2007, organized by J. Rocha; G. Ferraris was a member of the International Programme Committee.

MSA–GS–ANL Short Course on ‘Amphiboles’ (Rome, Italy, October 2007). F.C. Hawthorne was organizer and speaker. The volume *Amphiboles: Crystal Chemistry, Occurrence, and Health Issues* (Editors F.C. Hawthorne, R. Oberti, G. Della Ventura and A. Mottana), No. 67 of the series *Reviews in Mineralogy and Geochemistry*, has been published.

II International Workshop on Layered Materials – Structure and Properties (Vercelli, Italy, March 2008). G. Ferraris: member of the Organizing Committee; W. Depmeier, G. Ferraris and D. Pandey: members of the Programme Committee; J. Rocha: invited speaker. Based on contributions to this Workshop, a Special Issue of *Zeitschrift für Kristallographie* is in preparation (Editor G. Ferraris).

The following events at the Osaka Congress (co)organized by CIMS: MS70 Crystal Chemistry and Crystallography of Aperiodic Crystals; MS77 Diffuse Scattering in Partially Ordered/Disordered Systems; MS93 Crystallography of Planetary Materials at Extreme Conditions; MS94 From Minerals to Materials; MS95 Multi-Technique Approach to the Determination of Inorganic Structures; MS97 Perovskites and Related Materials; MS98 Structure–Properties Correlations and Phase Transition in Inorganics; KN11 Crystallochemical Basis of Synthetic Mineral Immobilizations, speaker T. White; KN36 Structure Refinement and Structure Modelling: a Chemical Probe for Complex Mineral Groups, speaker R. Oberti; KN23

Structural Phase Transitions, speaker J.M. Perez-Mato; W. Depmeier, G. Ferraris, L.B. McCusker, M. Nespolo and D. Pandey are Chairs of Microsymposia or Keynote sessions; P. Thomas is a member of the Programme Committee.

Other activities of CIMS members

The following activities of members related to the CIMS purposes and not mentioned above have been reported to the Chair for the triennium.

Following the meeting Micro- and Mesoporous Mineral Phases (Rome, Italy, December 2004), the twelve invited lectures were published in 2005 as Volume 57 of the series *Reviews in Mineralogy and Geochemistry* of the Mineralogical Society of America (same title as the meeting; Editors: G. Ferraris and S. Merlino; CIMS contributors: L.B. McCusker, W. Depmeier, G. Ferraris and J. Rocha). Ten other contributions were published in a dedicated issue of the *European Journal of Mineralogy* (Issue 2005/6).

CIMS contributed to suggest topics and authors for the Special Issue '60 Years of *Acta Crystallographica* and the IUCr'; D. Pandey co-authored the article Stability of Ferroic Phases in the Highly Piezoelectric $\text{Pb}(\text{Zr}_x\text{Ti}_{1-x})\text{O}_3$ Ceramics.

G. Ferraris: member of the Programme Committee and Convenor of the 19th Meeting of the International Mineralogical Association (IMA) (Kobe, Japan, July 2006); Vice-Chair of the Commission on New Minerals and Mineral Names (CNMMN) of IMA; co-author with E. Makovicky and S. Merlino of the IUCr monograph *Crystallography of Modular Materials* (paperback edition, 2008).

W. Depmeier: co-organizer of the meeting Mineralogical Museums (St Petersburg, Russia, June 2005); a volume with the same title was edited by V.G. Krivovichev and W. Depmeier (St Petersburg, 2005); Chair of the ECA Special Interest Group SIG5 Mineralogical Crystallography; member of the Programme Committee for ECM-23 (Leuven, Belgium, August 2006); Keynote Lecture at the Jahrestagung 'Deutsche Gesellschaft für Kristallographie' (Bremen, Germany, March 2007); invited speaker at the workshop Time- and Temperature-Resolved X-ray Powder Diffractometry: New Developments in Technique and Applications (Fraunhofer ICT, Berghausen, Germany, November 2007).

M. Jansen: co-organizer of the workshop *In situ* Powder Diffraction (Stuttgart, Germany, October 2005).

M. Matsui: Meeting Secretariat for IMA-2006 (Kobe, Japan, July 2006) and Convenor of the session Computational Study of Mineral Structures and Properties at the same meeting; Editor of *Physics and Chemistry of Minerals*; invited speaker at the 15th Annual Goldschmidt Conference (Moscow, Idaho, USA, May 2005).

L.B. McCusker: invited lecturer at Jilin University (People's Republic of China), Kiel University (Germany), Heyrovsky Institute (Prague, Czech Republic), Winnipeg (Canada), University of Stockholm (Sweden), Dijon (France); member of the Organizing/Programme Committees for ZMPC2006 (Yonago, Tottori, Japan, 2006), EPDIC-10 (Geneva, Switzerland, 2006) and 15th IZC (Beijing, People's Republic of China, 2007); Co-editor for *Acta Crystallographica* Section B; co-maintains the IZA web sites <http://www.iza-online.org/> and <http://www.iza-structure.org/> (Database of Zeolite Structures); co-author (with C. Baerlocher and D. H. Olson) of the 6th revised edition of the *Atlas of Zeolite Framework Types* (Elsevier).

M. Nespolo: Chair of MaThCryst; Associate Editor of the *European Journal of Mineralogy*; Secretary of the Special Interest Group SIG5 Mineralogical Crystallography of the ECA; Chair of MS19 at ECM-23; Co-Convenor of MS8 at IMA-2006 (Kobe, Japan, July 2006).

D. Pandey: Microsymposium Chair at the International Conference on Advanced Materials (Bangalore, India, 2007); Chair of Materials Science Session of AsCA '06 held at Tsukuba, Japan; Co-editor for *Acta Crystallographica* Section A; invited speaker at the Workshop on Morphotropic Phase Boundary Ceramics held at TU Darmstadt, Germany.

D.Yu. Pushcharovsky: represented CIMS on the Programme Committee of the Florence Congress; Plenary Lecture at ECM-23; Associate Editor of the *European Journal of Mineralogy*.

P. Thomas: member of the Programme Committee for ECM-23.

J. Rocha: member of the editorial board of *the European Journal of Inorganic Chemistry*.

E. Tillmanns: Chief Editor of *the European Journal of Mineralogy*; Chair of the Organizing Committee of the 20th General Meeting of the International Mineralogical Association (IMA) (Budapest, Hungary, 2010).

G. Ferraris, Chair

19.11 Commission on Mathematical and Theoretical Crystallography

The Commission (MaThCryst) was formally approved by the Florence General Assembly, from an original nucleus of crystallographers who gathered in September 2002 as an informal MaThCryst workgroup.

Meetings and schools

In the triennium MaThCryst has organized the following meetings and schools:

Summer School in Nancy, France, 20–24 June 2005 (<http://www.crystallography.fr/mathcryst/nancy2005.htm>), in cooperation with the Commission on Inorganic and Mineral Structures (CIMS).

Satellite meeting of the 23rd European Crystallographic Meeting, Leuven, Belgium, 4–6 August 2006 (<http://www.crystallography.fr/mathcryst/leuven2006.htm>), in cooperation with CIMS.

Satellite meeting Theoretical Crystallography and Materials Science, on the occasion of AsCA '06, Tsukuba, Japan, 18–19 November 2006 (<http://www.crystallography.fr/mathcryst/asca2006.htm>) in cooperation with CIMS.

Summer School in Havana, Cuba, 15–20 July 2007 (<http://www.crystallography.fr/mathcryst/havana2007.htm>), in cooperation with CIMS and the Commission on Crystallographic Teaching.

Satellite meeting of the 24th European Crystallography Meeting, Marrakech, Morocco, 20–22 August 2007 (<http://www.crystallography.fr/mathcryst/marrakech2007.htm>).

Publications

A Special Issue of *Zeitschrift für Kristallographie* (Issue 2006/1, published in November 2005), Guest Editor H. Grimmer, has been published, containing articles contributed by lecturers and participants at the satellite meeting Crystallography at the Start of the 21st Century: Mathematical and Symmetry Aspects, held on the occasion of the 22nd European Crystallographic Meeting, Budapest Hungary, 24–26 August 2004 (http://www.extenza-eps.com/OLD/toc/zkri/221/1_2006;jsessionid=oKNiA6GZLBTaH5H3pN).

A Special Issue of *Acta Crystallographica* Section A [(2006), **62**(2)], Guest Editor M. Nespolo, was published containing articles contributed by lecturers and participants at the Nancy School (<http://journals.iucr.org/a/issues/2006/02/00/issconts.html>).

MaThCryst suggested topics and authors for the Special Issue '60 Years of *Acta Crystallographica* and the IUCr': M. Nespolo contributed a feature article with the title Does Mathematical Crystallography Still Have a Role in the XXI Century? [*Acta Cryst.* (2008), **A64**, 2008, 96–111 (<http://journals.iucr.org/a/issues/2008/01/00/sc5006/index.html>)].

A book on *Graph Theory in Crystallography and Crystal Chemistry* (by J.-G. Eon, W. Klee and J. Rutherford) is in preparation; publication is expected in 2009 as an *IUCr Monograph on Crystallography* as part of the IUCr/OUP Book Series.

Didactic material and abstracts

Didactic material and abstracts from oral and poster presentations at MaThCryst schools and satellite meetings are available from the respective web sites, and the addresses given above.

Other activities

M. Nespolo represents MaThCryst in the IUCr *Online Dictionary* project (http://reference.iucr.org/dictionary/Main_Page), a Wiki-based online dictionary with free reading access but with editing limited to selected authors.

M. O'Keeffe represents MaThCryst on the International Programme Committee of the Osaka Congress.

Future activities

A Summer School at Gargnano, Lake Garda, Italy, will be held 27 April – 2 May 2008 (<http://www.crystallography.fr/mathcryst/gargnano2008.htm>), in cooperation with the Commission on Crystallographic Teaching.

The following activities in the framework of the Osaka Congress:

–KN29 Keynote Lecture on Crystal Design and Synthesis: Reticular Chemistry by O.M. Yaghi, Chair D. Proserpio.

–MS89 Microsymposium in honour of E. Ascher and J.J. Burckhardt, Chairs H. Grimmer and M. Nespolo, invited speakers: A. Janner, M. Senechal.

–Evening Session on Art and Crystallography, Chair M. Nespolo.

A satellite conference of ECM-25 on Symmetry and Crystallography in Turkish Art and Culture, will be held in Istanbul, Turkey, 7–9 August 2009 (<http://www.crystallography.fr/mathcryst/istanbul2009.htm>).

MaThCryst also plans to organize a thematic school on graph theory, to be held after the publication of the above-mentioned Monograph with the authors of the Monograph as lecturers, as well as a thematic school on irreducible representations of space groups, with main lecturers M.I. Aroyo and B. Souvignier. The venues and precise schedules have not been decided.

M. Nespolo, Chair

19.12 Commission on Neutron Scattering

A significant event and important gathering of the neutron community in the triennium was the International Conference on Neutron Scattering (ICNS 2005), held in Sydney, Australia, 27 November – 2 December 2005. ICNS provides an international forum for the presentation and discussion of recent developments in neutron sources, the techniques of neutron scattering and their application to physics, chemistry, biology, materials science and industry.

On the occasion of ICNS 2005 the Commission held a meeting where the tasks of the Commission were discussed and arranged and new members introduced themselves.

At a special session of ICNS the prestigious Walter Hälgl Prize was awarded to A. Furrer (ETH Zürich and Paul Scherrer Institute, Switzerland) and H.U. Güdel (University of Bern, Switzerland). The Prize is awarded biennially by the European Neutron Scattering Association (ENSA) to European scientists for outstanding work in neutron scattering with a long-term impact on scientific and/or technical neutron scattering applications.

In 2007 the Walter Hälgl Prize was awarded to J. Penfold (Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, UK) at the European Conference on Neutron Scattering (ECNS 2007, Lund, Sweden, 25–29 June 2007). Furthermore at ECNS, the Erwin Felix Lewy Bertaut Prize was awarded by the European Crystallographic Association (ECA) and the European Neutron Scattering Association (ENSA). This Prize is intended for young European scientists in recognition of notable experimental, theoretical or methodological contributions in the field of the investigation of matter using crystallographic or neutron scattering methods. In 2007, the Prize Committee decided to award the Erwin Felix Lewy Bertaut Prize to H.M. Rønnow (Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, Switzerland).

Besides ICNS and ECNS several conferences relevant to neutron scattering were held during the triennium; for example, the American Conference on Neutron Scattering (ACNS 2006, St Charles, USA, 18–22 June 2006) and the 1st International Symposium of the Quantum Beam Science Directorate of JAEA (QuBS 2006) entitled Advances in Neutron, Synchrotron Radiation, μ SR and NMR Researches (Tokyo, Japan, 28–30 August 2006). QuBS 2006 was one of the satellite meetings of the 17th International Conference on Magnetism (ICM 2006, Kyoto, Japan) and focused on magnetism, superconductivity and related materials studied with four complementary probes: neutrons, synchrotron radiation, μ SR and NMR.

Additionally, increasing efforts were put into the training of young researchers in the field of neutron scattering. Well established annual courses/schools for young scientists include the Oxford School on Neutron Scattering (Oxford, UK), the PSI Summer School on Condensed Matter Research (Zug, Switzerland), the JCNS Laboratory Course on Neutron Scattering (Jülich/Garching, Germany) and the HMI School on Neutron Scattering (Berlin, Germany).

Concerning neutron sources worldwide, the last three years have been successful and favourable for users, because both new sources were set in operation and important upgrades/changes at existing neutron sources have been made.

A special highlight took place in April 2006. The new accelerator-based Spallation Neutron Source SNS at Oak Ridge National Laboratory (USA) produced its first neutrons. This marks a great step for the neutron community in realizing the first accelerator-based neutron source, which uses a liquid target to generate neutrons. SNS will provide the most intense pulsed neutron beams in the world for scientific research and industrial development. In 2006 the first three instruments were available for initial users. According to plan the SNS instrument hall will contain 24 instruments on 18 beam lines.

At ISIS, the pulsed spallation source at Rutherford Appleton Laboratory (Oxfordshire, UK), the Second Target Station Project is ongoing. The construction of the Second Target Station, which began in 2003, achieved a major milestone in December 2007, when the first proton beam was successfully delivered to the new target station. The Second Target Station Project will double the capacity of the ISIS research centre and open new opportunities in biomolecular science, nanoscale science, advanced materials and soft condensed matter. It will open for experiments in autumn 2008.

The Japan Proton Accelerator Research Complex (J-PARC) in Tokai is currently under construction, and its completion is scheduled for 2008. J-PARC is a three-stage accelerator complex with a Linac, a 3 GeV rapid cycling synchrotron and a 50 GeV proton synchrotron, built by the Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA) and High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK). The 3 GeV rapid cycling synchrotron will be used for a 1 MW spallation source, the so-called Japanese Spallation Neutron Source (JSNS).

In the People's Republic of China, the construction of a new neutron research reactor is making good progress. The China Advanced Research Reactor (CARR), a 60 MW facility, is expected to become critical in 2008. In 2007 the first meeting of the International Advisory Committee of CARR took place in Beijing.

In the USA, an expansion of the NIST Center for Neutron Research (NCNR, Gaithersburg) is underway. The project comprises the development of a new cold neutron moderator, and a new guide hall with five state-of-the-art instruments.

The ILL (Institut Laue-Langevin) in Grenoble (France), the world's most intense reactor neutron source is running successfully after a 10-month shut-down between August 2005 and June 2006 in conjunction with a refit programme. In 2007 the ILL celebrated its 40th anniversary and launched the second phase of the so-called Millennium Programme. The overall goal of the Millennium Programme, which started in 2000, is to modernize the infrastructure and instrument suite to provide the best possible experimental facilities and support to its European users over the next two decades. In this second period (2007–2013) five new instruments will be built and four others will be upgraded.

In Australia a new research reactor, known as OPAL (Open Pool Australian Light-water) replaces Australia's first nuclear reactor HIFAR (High Flux Australian Reactor), which was shut down in 2007 after 49 years of successful operation. OPAL went critical in August 2006 and reached its full power of 20 MW for the first time in November 2006. The official opening ceremony took place in April 2007 at the Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organization (ANSTO) Research Establishment in south Sydney, Australia. Unlike HIFAR, OPAL has a cold neutron source to enable research on biological materials.

A further outstanding event was the beginning of the routine operation of the new reactor FRM II (Forschungsneutronenquelle Heinz Meier-Leibnitz) in Munich, Germany, in April 2005. In May 2006 FRM II reached its nominal power of 20 MW when the first neutrons were delivered to users in the experimental hall. One year later the neutron guide hall was inaugurated, which includes cold and thermal neutron guides and a positron beam. Eight of the scattering instruments in the neutron guide hall at FRM II, which were formerly located at FRJ-2, are operated by the Forschungszentrum Jülich with its own team of scientists, engineers and technicians. The Forschungszentrum Jülich inaugurated the Jülich Centre for Neutron Science (JCNS) at FRM II in February 2006 and herewith strengthens its activities at external neutron sources after the shut-down of their own research reactor FRJ-2 in May 2006.

Unfortunately, another shut-down of a medium-flux source took place in the past period. The decommissioning phase of the 45 year old research reactor R2 at Studsvik, Sweden, started in 2005.

At the research reactor BER II, operated by Hahn–Meitner-Institut Berlin (Germany) a second neutron guide hall was completed in January 2005. The world's strongest magnet for neutron experiments (between 25 and 30 Tesla), the so-called High Field Magnet, will be installed there. This new magnet will be built in cooperation with the National High Magnetic Field Laboratory (NHMFL) at Florida State University, Tallahassee, USA, and is planned to be completed by 2011. Two new instruments, an Extreme Environment Diffractometer for the use of the High Field Magnet and a second small-angle scattering instrument, will be located in the second guide hall, too.

Another important topic concerning neutron sources worldwide is the discussion about the European Spallation Source (ESS). After several years of standstill, the ESS project has regained momentum by becoming one of the 35 priority projects endorsed by the 2006 report of the European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures (ESFRI) and by the announcement of a number of European regions to be ready for financial commitments for hosting this project. In 2007, three governments (the Spanish, Swedish and Hungarian) have put forward official bids for the investment costs in order to host the ESS but so far the final location of the world's most powerful spallation source remains to be decided. The ESS project is very important for the future of neutron science and the neutron community is looking forward to the realization of this exciting project in the near future.

19.13 Commission on Powder Diffraction

The Commission (CPD) has supported a number of events and projects during the triennium and has been delighted to endorse regional meetings in emerging regions across the world. The Latin-American Workshop on Applications of Powder Diffraction and the two-day satellite workshop Methods of Powder Diffraction, Laboratório Nacional de Luz Síncrotron, Campinas, Brazil, 16–20 April 2007, were a particular success. The CPD has also strongly encouraged small, focused workshops on advanced aspects of powder diffraction and meetings have discussed the state-of-the-art in pair distribution function analysis, protein crystallography from powder diffraction data, Rietveld analysis and structure determination from powders.

Meetings/workshops/schools

The CPD meetings of the current triennium were held at the 2005 ACA Meeting in Salt Lake City, the 2006 EPDIC Meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, and the 2007 ECM in Marrakech, Morocco. Regional meetings in Indonesia and Brazil and two workshops at the ESRF, Grenoble, France, have been supported by the CPD, which continues to encourage crystallographers around the world to promote powder diffraction research and education. The fifth Size–Strain Conference, Diffraction Analysis of the Microstructure of Materials, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, 2–9 October 2007, was also endorsed by the CPD. The CPD also supported the Powder Diffraction and Rietveld Refinement School at the University of Durham, UK, in March 2008 and the Joint PSI–AIC–SGK Summer School on Structure Determination from Powder Diffraction Data held at PSI Villigen, Switzerland, in June 2008.

Projects

Organic Structures from Powders

One on-going CPD initiative is the project on best practice for the analysis and deposition of organic structures from powder diffraction data and is providing substantial input into an advanced monograph on powder diffraction edited by R. Dinnebier and S. Billinge.

CPD web-site

The Commission web site has been rewritten and is now located at <http://www.iucr-cpd.org>.

Newsletters

There have been three *Newsletters* published in this period edited by Commission members R. Rizzi, N. Masciocchi, D. Rafaja, and by former Commission Chair R. Dinnebier. Three further *Newsletters* are in preparation and are edited by M. Delgado, S. Billinge, and P. Stephens and P. Whitfield. All CPD *Newsletters* are now available on-line in PDF format at <http://www.iucr-cpd.org/Newsletters.htm>. The CPD has taken the decision that all future *Newsletters* will only be available electronically from the CPD web site. Various members of the Commission have agreed to produce *Newsletters* on a twice-yearly basis. The computer software pages in the CPD *Newsletter* are produced by L.M.D. Cranswick and are very much appreciated by readers for their informative content and their effective presentation. News from ICDD and from IXAS is also present in all issues, together with news on forthcoming events.

W.I.F. David, Chair

19.14 Commission on Small-Angle Scattering

The details of the Commission's activities are presented in the corresponding Annual Reports. The present report provides a general overview of the work of the Commission in the reporting period and outlines the directions of the future activity.

Communications and personnel

At the Florence Congress, a new Commission Chair (D.I. Svergun) and new members (J. Trehella and A. Benedetti) were appointed. T. Sabine left the Commission and I. Torriani became a consultant.

Most of the communications between Commission members were by e-mail or during personal meetings at different international conferences.

Scientific meetings

The triennial Small-Angle Scattering (SAS) conference

The International Conference on Small-Angle Scattering is the main occasion for scientists using this technique worldwide. The Conference has been held on a triennial term for over forty years and provides a forum to exchange ideas related to SAS itself across the boundaries of the various scientific disciplines and applications. At the XII SAS Conference in Venice (2002), the problem of collision with the triennial IUCr Congress was considered and it was decided to postpone the next SAS Conference by a year to avoid the conflict. The XIII SAS Conference (Kyoto, Japan, 8–13 July 2006) was the first to be considered a satellite meeting of the IUCr Congress, and it was by far the largest SAS event so far. The Conference attracted 548 participants from 33 countries and 5 continents, with a total of 538 presentations (125 oral and 413 posters), which was almost a 30% increase over SAS 2002.

Most of the Commission members served on the International Advisory Committee of SAS 2006. N. Yagi was a Vice-Chair of the Organizing Committee and Y. Amemiya was a Chair of the Programme Committee. The scientific programme of the Conference contained seven plenary lectures on hot topics covering various scientific fields, nineteen general sessions and five special sessions.

Young researchers from 14 countries were supported financially by the IUCr. The Commission Prize initiative, which was well received by the SAS community at the Venice 2002 Conference, was sustained at SAS 2006, where the Commission worked together with the organizers to award SAS prizes. A Prize for a significant contribution to the advancement of the SAS technique was given to H. Stuhrmann, and three Young Scientist Prizes were also awarded. The Proceedings of SAS 2006 were published in a Special Issue of *Journal of Applied Crystallography* (April 2007), where Commission members G. Kostorz and A. Allen served as Guest Editors.

The scope of the work of the Commission was presented to the participants of the Conference and plans for future activity were highlighted. Among the topics discussed were a possible textbook on SAS, the use of the SAS listserv, standard samples and standard data formats.

In coordination with the organizers of SAS 2006 the Commission made a call to the SAS community for bids to host the next SAS Conference, and after the ballot by the participants, Oxford, UK, was selected as the venue of SAS 2009. The Commission is now working together with the International Advisory Committee of the Oxford SAS conference in soliciting applications for SAS 2012. It is planned to come up with a balanced recommendation for the SAS 2012 venue (to be approved by the SAS 2009 attendees). Such a selection scheme will also be proposed for future SAS conferences. G. Kostorz is a liaison person from the Commission in establishing this mechanism.

IUCr Congresses

The Commission participated in providing visibility for SAS during the Florence Congress. A Keynote Lecture in SAS from Biological Macromolecules was given (D.I. Svergun) and J.S. Pedersen organized a one-day satellite workshop on Small-Angle Scattering. Several Commission members gave tutorial lectures at the workshop. Y. Amemiya and I. Torriani organized a Microsymposium on Analysis of Anisotropic Materials.

The Commission has been actively preparing for the Osaka Congress. A suggestion was made for the topic of the Keynote Lecture in SAS (Advances in Micro and Nano-SAXS), which will be given by Commission member P. Fratzl. Moreover, topics for four SAS-related Microsymposia were suggested and approved for the IUCr meeting, and these Microsymposia will be Co-Chaired by Commission members J. Trehwella, P. Fratzl, P. Thiyagarajan and A. Allen.

Educational activity

During 2005–2007 all Commission members were active in organizing and participating in courses, schools and tutorial workshops to promote the small-angle scattering technique worldwide. In particular, J.S. Pedersen organized a one-day tutorial Workshop on SAS in connection with the Florence Congress and D.I. Svergun organized an EMBO Practical Course on Solution Scattering from Biological Macromolecules (Hamburg, Germany, October, 2006). Members of the Commission acted as lecturers and tutors at both events. N. Yagi gave a practical course on SAXS at Cheiron Summer School (Himeji, Japan, September 2007). J. Trehwella promoted educational activities in the Pacific Rim Countries with SAS strongly featured at several regional workshops and meetings. A. Allen and P. Thiyagarajan were involved in the preparation of various new SAS guides and tutorials in the USA (at NIST, Gaithersburg, and APS, Argonne). I. Torriani organized a short tutorial course on SAXS during the 2006 Meeting of the Argentinian Crystallographic Association in Puerto Madryn.

Further, several Commission members are running SAXS or SANS instruments at large-scale facilities, and they educate and train students and postdocs from the visiting user groups in the practical aspects of small-angle scattering.

Publications

The proceedings of the Kyoto 2006 SAS Conference, similar to many previous triennial conferences, were published in *Journal of Applied Crystallography*. The high quality of the published papers is largely thanks to G. Kotorz (consultant of the Commission), who regularly acts as the Editor of the SAS Proceedings issues. The Commission has an opinion that the Proceedings should continue to be published in a highly ranked journal like *Journal of Applied Crystallography*, since each new volume serves as an important reference for the SAS community. This opinion was also expressed to the organizers of the SAS 2009 conference.

An issue of writing a textbook on small-angle scattering was raised publicly by the members of the Commission (in particular at SAS 2006), and the need for an entry-level book written by a few authors was emphasized. Discussions showed that some scientists would be prepared to contribute a chapter to a larger volume, but they were less willing to take responsibility for writing a full textbook covering all major aspects of SAS. Members of the Commission continue to discuss this issue with prominent representatives of the SAS community who might act as authors/contributors.

Software development

The Commission maintained contacts with the initiatives canSAS and NOBUGS related to software, data handling and analysis. In particular, A. Allen's home Institute, NIST (Gaithersburg, USA), hosted a canSAS V workshop in October 2007. The software package *ATSAS* developed in the group of D.I. Svergun is publicly accessible for academic institutions and is currently employed by more than 1,000 users from over 500 laboratories. P. Thiyagarajan provided a SAXS/SANS analysis package on Igor Pro platform to numerous users at Argonne National Laboratory, USA.

Community building

During 2005–2007, numerous scientific presentations were given by members of the Commission at conferences, workshops and round-table meetings devoted to future development of SAS and also to interactions with adjacent scientific methods. In particular, J.S. Pedersen participated in the round-table discussion of the future of SANS activities at the Frank Laboratory of Neutron Physics (Dubna, Russia, October 2006). D.I. Svergun was invited to highlight the biological SAS scientific case to a workshop at the Canadian Light Source in Saskatoon, Canada (2007) where recommendations for the future construction of beam lines at this synchrotron were presented. J. Trehwella has been appointed to the Neutron Decadal Planning Group to draft the plan for neutron scattering in Australia for the next decade.

Most Commission members serve on scientific committees at large-scale facilities, national as well as international, in many countries, including *e.g.* Germany, France, UK, Italy, Denmark, USA, Japan, Australia and Brazil. They not only evaluate beam-time applications, but also participate in important discussions of the future development of the instrumentation and strategies of the facilities. The members of the Commission further contributed to the widening of the user community of the SAS instruments in their home laboratories and large-scale facilities, offering service, help in data collection and analysis as well as hands-on courses.

Given the constantly increasing importance of the internet for scientific communications, significant effort was invested by the Commission in this direction. The new joint moderators of the IUCr SAS listserver (S. King, N. Terrill and M. Malfois, ISIS/Diamond, Oxford, UK) ensured a more active use of this listserver by the community from August 2006. A Wikipedia entry on biological small-angle X-ray scattering was made at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biological_small-angle_X-ray_scattering. A web SAS forum was created at www.saxier.org/forum, which now has about 100 registered users, largely discussing software issues. P. Fratzl was appointed a liaison person from the Commission to the working group on the *Online Dictionary*. Further work with web communications, including refurbishing of the Commission web site, is ongoing.

Organizational activity

All Commission members either organized or were members of the organizing committees or advisory boards of numerous conferences, workshops, schools or round tables around the world, related to SAS. They include major events like the Florence Congress, SAS 2006, American Crystallographic Association Meeting 2007, Biology and Synchrotron Radiation Conference (2007) *etc.* More complete information can be found in the relevant Annual Reports of the Commission.

Technical issues

Commission members contributed to the development of standards for SAS. In particular, A. Allen participated in the work at NIST (Gaithersburg, USA) to develop nanoparticle reference materials for use in biological research applications. D.I. Svergun worked together with I.D. Brown (Chair of COMCIFS) to finalize and ultimately approve the sasCIF data format. In a move to establish standards for publication and deposition of SAS data, J. Trehwella is organizing a meeting with the representatives of the IUCr Commission on Journals and the Protein Data Bank at the Osaka Congress.

All Commission members continued to endorse and pursue novel technical developments at their home institutions and local SAXS/SANS facilities. As examples, P. Thiyagarajan advised on the developments of new capabilities for SAXS, GISAXS, ASAXS and area detector development at Argonne National Laboratory (USA). D.I. Svergun made available for the users of the EMBL beam line in Hamburg (Germany) the first liquid-handling robot for solution SAXS experiments and the novel PILATUS pixel X-ray detector. I. Torriani finished the commissioning of the second (D02-SAXS2) beam line at the LNLS source (Campinas, Brazil), which is open to external users from Brazil and other South American countries.

Summary

The Commission has worked on a broad range of organizational, educational and technical tasks during the triennium. Overall, the interest in SAS has grown rapidly in all continents and in all scientific disciplines (physics, chemistry, biology *etc.*). Commission members contributed to this process by their activities (see Annual Reports for more complete information) and will continue to do so.

D.I. Svergun, Chair

19.15 Commission on Structural Chemistry

Membership and tasks

According to the guidelines expressed by the Executive Committee at the Florence Congress, the Commission established a list of responsibilities for members and consultants (D. Braga was another active consultant):

	<i>Responsible co-workers</i>	<i>Consultants</i>
<i>IUCr Newsletter</i> reporter	D.C. Levendis, A. Beatty, A. Bacchi	J. Flippen-Anderson
<i>World Directory</i>	P. Bombicz, O. Piro, M. Hong	E. Gutierrez-Puebla
Teaching and schools	M.T.L. Duarte, P.R. Raithby	F. Lahoz, J.-C. Daran
Nomenclature	P.R. Raithby, M. Hong	
Journals	H. Uekusa, L. Brammer	F. Lahoz, J.-C. Daran
<i>International Tables</i>	O. Piro, M.T.L. Duarte	
IUCr/OUP Book Series	A. Beatty, P. Bombicz	J. Flippen-Anderson
Webmaster	A. Bacchi, H. Uekusa	E. Gutierrez-Puebla
60th Anniversary of <i>Acta</i> and IUCr	L. Brammer, D.C. Levendis	

Activities

The Commission has updated and restyled its web site, by providing sections containing information on the scientific events supported by the Commission, reports on past events, present activities of the Commission, and historical background.

During 2006 many issues have been addressed under the responsibilities of different members. In particular, suggestions were submitted for the 60th Special Anniversary Issue of *Acta Crystallographica* Section A, lists of attendees to crystallographic schools and meetings have been collected for extending the *World Directory of Crystallography*, and suggestions for implementing crystallographic nomenclature have been forwarded to the Working Group designated by the Commission on Crystallographic Nomenclature to implement a pilot project for an *Online Dictionary*. Commission members have been actively involved in the Organizing Committees and Programme Committees of many regional meetings.

The Commission met in 2006 at the Kruger National Park (South Africa), during Indaba 5. Current and future activities were discussed, in particular regarding the programme for structural chemistry for the Osaka Congress.

During 2007 the Commission has promoted the activity of the structural chemistry crystallography community, by recommending and supporting meetings addressing scientific themes of particular interest for structural chemistry. Several meetings of this type have been held in 2007.

Commission members have also contributed to the planning and organization of Microsymposia covering the most emergent topics in structural chemistry within national and international congresses, workshops and schools during 2007.

A key activity of the Commission during 2007 was contributing to the planning of the Osaka Congress. The Commission Chair, A. Bacchi, together with A. Nangia were members of the International Programme Committee (IPC), while E. Gutierrez-Puebla, Commission consultant, contributed as an *ex-officio* member. C. Mealli and K. Ogawa, whose scientific interests are closely related to structural chemistry, were also appointed members of the IPC. A. Bacchi and A. Nangia collected suggestions from all members and consultants of the Commission to contribute to the planning of topics for Plenary Lectures, Keynote Lectures, Microsymposia and Chairs. Structural chemistry will be represented in Osaka at all levels (Plenary Lectures, invited presentations, topical sessions and posters), showing the vitality of the discipline and the growing interest of the crystallographic community in topics related to structural chemistry. The topics covered in Osaka will include: modelization of structure of molecular compounds and implications for reactivity; water clusters in molecular crystals; symmetry, asymmetry and chirality in molecular aggregation; photochemistry and solid-state transformations of molecular solids; uncommon organic and organometallic structures and functions; electric and magnetic properties of molecular crystals; crystal design from hydrogen bond to halogen bond and beyond; host-guest crystal chemistry; chemical recognition and supramolecular architectures; co-crystals: theory, synthesis and use; structure-function relationships of MOF (Metal Organic Frameworks); understanding and controlling polymorphism; design and applications of nanoscale materials; and knowledge-based applications in structural chemistry. A Microsymposium in tribute to Pierre-Gilles de Gennes on Liquid Crystals and Crystallography is also planned. Joint Microsymposia with other Commissions (High Pressure; Biological Macromolecules; Crystallographic Teaching; Crystal Growth and Characterization of Materials; Crystallographic Computing; Charge, Spin and Momentum Densities; Powder Diffraction) on common topics have also been encouraged as a way of highlighting the interdisciplinarity of structural chemistry.

Events supported by the Commission

Several requests for the support of the Commission have been received during the triennium. All applications were thoroughly examined and discussed among Commission members; in particular, organizers were advised to encourage the participation of young researchers from less advantaged countries, and to ensure a gender balance in the scientific programme.

During 2006 support was given to the Russian Fourth National Crystal Chemical Conference (Chernogolovka, Russia, 26–30 June 2006), the French Crystallographic School (Nancy, France, 28 August – 2 September 2006) and Indaba 5 (Kruger National Park, South Africa, 20–25 August 2006).

During 2007 the Commission supported the American Crystallographic Society Annual Meeting (Salt Lake City, 21–26 July 2007), the School on Materials Applications of the Organic Solid State (SMAOSS) and the XVIII International Conference on the Chemistry of the Organic Solid State (XVIII-ICCOSS) (Merida, Venezuela, 1–6 July and 8–13 July 2007).

The American Crystallographic Association Annual Meeting (Knoxville, USA, 31 May – 5 June 2008) will be supported by the Commission in 2008.

A. Bacchi, Chair

19.16 Commission on Synchrotron Radiation

The aim of the Commission is to promote access and awareness of crystallographers worldwide to the world's synchrotron radiation (SR) facilities. Two sub-charges are to promote the development of crystallographic instrumentation technology and standards, and to promote synergies between classical storage rings and future Free-Electron Laser (FEL) based sources. As the best means to achieve these goals, the Commission supports international meetings.

The Commission supported the following meetings and activities during the triennium.

(i) The Commission endorsed the establishment of the Asian/Oceanic Forum for Synchrotron Radiation Research (AOFSSR), and supported funding requests for their annual meetings. One of the goals of the AOFSSR is the coordination of synchrotron-related activities in Asia and Oceania, *via* joint user and scientific meetings. The first meeting of the AOFSSR was held 23–24 November 2006 at KEK, Tsukuba, Japan (<http://pfwww.kek.jp/AOF2006/>). The number of participants was 127, including 13 students (Australia 10, China 14, Korea 16, Singapore 1, Taiwan 11, Thailand 2 and Japan 73). There were 18 oral presentations, 57 posters, and 20 facility reports. During the first AOFSSR, the Forum's constitution was finalized and the Memorandum of Understanding formally establishing the AOFSSR was signed. The second AOFSSR workshop was held at National Chao-Tung University, Hsinchu, Taiwan, 1–2 November 2007 (<http://aof.nsrrc.org.tw/aboutus/index.php>) in conjunction with the NSRRC Users Meeting. The total number of participants was 561, among which 80 were international, from Australia (14), China (12), India (4), Japan (34), Korea (6), Singapore (2), Thailand (7) and France (1).

One of the outcomes of the establishment of the AOFSSR is an international summer school on synchrotron radiation organized by SPring-8 (<http://cheiron2007.spring8.or.jp/>). The first Cheiron School was held at SPring-8, 10–20 September 2007 and was attended by about 50 young students from Asia and Oceania. The school curriculum covered all aspects of synchrotron science and technology, with lectures and tutorials given by international experts, and included practical sessions on the SPring-8 beam lines. The Cheiron School will be held annually: the second school will be hosted by SPring-8, 29 September – 8 October 2008.

The third AOFSSR workshop will be held in Australia in December 2008, hosted by the Australian Synchrotron. Once again the meeting will be held in conjunction with the facility Users Meeting. A one-day workshop on the potential scientific applications of next-generation sources (FELs and ERLs) is also planned.

(ii) The Commission continued to support the RapiData courses (2006 and 2007) on automated data collection; in particular, it encouraged the participation of scientists from South and Central America.

(iii) The Commission supported funding requests for a School and Workshop on X-ray Micro- and Nanoprobes: Instruments, Methodologies and Applications, which was held in Erice, Italy, in June 2007.

(iv) The Commission supported a funding request for the 6th International Conference on Inelastic X-ray Scattering (IXS 2007). This is a well established conference, with a large international participation and very relevant to the Commission's goals and mission.

(v) The Commission reluctantly gave its support for a funding request by the VIII Latin American Workshop on Magnetism, Magnetic Materials and their Applications (LAW3M 2007), held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 12–16 August 2007. The reluctance was not due to the goals of the Workshop, but more to the fact that it was on the border of the Commission's aims.

(vi) The Commission supported the funding request for the 9th International Biology and Synchrotron Radiation Conference, Manchester, UK, 12–17 August 2007.

Besides these supported meetings, members of the Commission have been involved in the triennial International Synchrotron Radiation Instrumentation meeting in Deagu, Korea, May/June 2006. Preparations for the 2009 meeting, to be held in Melbourne, Australia, in September 2009 are well under way. Members of the Commission will again be involved in developing the programme of SRI 2009.

Heinz Graafsma represented the Commission on the International Programme Committee for the Osaka Congress. The Commission has teamed up with the Commissions on Electron Diffraction and Mathematical and Theoretical Crystallography, to establish a block of Microsymposia on the use of coherence in X-ray studies. In addition, special sessions on new sources and detectors have been organized.

Detectors

One of the sub-aims of the Commission is to stimulate appropriate funding and activities for detectors. In 2006 a Special Issue of *Journal of Synchrotron Radiation* on X-ray detectors was published, which was extremely well received. Also, for the first time, new sources (both the LCLS and the European XFEL) have dedicated detector development programmes with substantial funding. It is expected to have the first detectors available in 2009, when the LCLS comes on line. The European projects have a foreseen delivery in 2011 or later. Besides these dedicated developments for the FELs, large-area pixel detectors are starting to make their appearances and impact at the storage-ring sources. With these large and fast detectors, increased attention will be needed for data-acquisition systems, and synergies with high-energy experiments will be needed.

LINAC-based sources

Another field of attention has been the new emerging sources based on linear accelerators (such as ERLs and FELs). The Commission will keep making special efforts to promote awareness and access to these sources in the worldwide crystallographic community.

H. Graafsma, Chair

19.17 Commission on XAFS

The main goal for the Commission is to promote XAFS in the crystallographic community and to drive new developments. The increase in size of the Commission agreed in Florence gave rise to a higher level of activity during the triennium.

An announcement on the new IUCr Commission on XAFS was published in the *IUCr Newsletter* [A. Molenbroek and I. Ascone (2006), *IUCr Newsletter* **14**(2), p. 2].

At the Florence Congress a successful Microsymposium on Combined XAFS and XRD Techniques in Physics, Chemistry and Material Science was organized by S. Mobilio and J. Garcia-Ruiz.

A web site has been developed with information on XAFS for crystallographers that is linked to directly from the Commission page at the IUCr site (<http://www.iucr.org/iucr-top/iucr/cxafs.html>). This is hosted by the Physics Department of the University of Bologna, Italy, and maintained by F. Boscherini. At the moment it includes, for example, a list of XAFS-related events (conferences, workshops, schools), a compendium of XAFS beam lines at synchrotron facilities and a list with the names and e-mail addresses of the members of the Commission.

The contacts with the International XAFS Society (IXAS) were strengthened. Some of the members of this Commission have dual membership and are eager to improve mutual relations for the benefit of both the XAFS and the crystallographic communities.

Many members of the Commission were present at the 13th International Conference on X-ray Absorption Fine Structure (XAFS-XIII) held at Stanford Campus (<http://www-ssrl.slac.stanford.edu/xafs13>), 9–14 July 2006. This triennial conference was organized by IXAS (see <http://www.i-x-s.org>) and covers all fields and disciplines using XAFS and related techniques. Commission members held some good meetings and also some fruitful discussions with the new IXAS Executive Committee. We jointly decided to appoint a small commission to take care of improvement of mutual relations for the benefit of the XAFS and the crystallographic communities. A short presentation on the IUCr and the Commission on XAFS was also given at this conference.

The Commission supported the 9th International Conference on Biology and Synchrotron Radiation (BSR 2007), Manchester, UK, 13–17 August 2007 (<http://www.srs.ac.uk/bsr2007>). Furthermore, the Commission supported the satellite meeting related to this conference: the 3rd BioXAS Study Weekend at SOLEIL, Saint-Aubin, France, 10–11 August 2007, which was focused on Metalloproteomics (<http://www.synchrotron-soleil.fr/workshops/2007/BIOXAS-SWE>).

Many members of the Commission have put considerable efforts into helping to organize the Osaka Congress. A. Molenbroek is a member of the Organizing Committee. I. Ascone and Th. Prangé are organizing a Microsymposium (MS63) entitled XAFS in Biocrystallography. K. Asakura and A. Di Cicco are organizing a Microsymposium (MS35) entitled Combined XAFS and Diffraction of Inorganic Structures.

As a joint activity of the Commissions on Charge, Spin and Momentum Densities and XAFS, U. Bergmann and E. Holub-Krappe are organizing a Microsymposium (MS94) on Complementary Low-Z Element Absorption Spectroscopy by X-ray Raman Scattering. As a joint activity of the Commissions on Electron Diffraction and XAFS, D. Saldin and F. Boscherini are organizing a Microsymposium (MS55) on Surfaces.

As a satellite meeting just before the Osaka Congress a workshop entitled XAFS Tutorials for Crystallographers and Beginners is being organized by the Commission and the Institute of Materials Structure Science (Photon Factory), Tsukuba, Japan, 20–23 August 2008.

A. Molenbroek, Chair

Appendix 20 to Agenda

Proposals for new Commissions

The Executive Committee has received a proposal to establish a Commission on Crystallography in Art and Cultural Heritage from E. Dooryhée (Laboratoire de Cristallographie, 25 av. des Martyrs, BP 166, 38042 Grenoble CEDEX, France). His reasons and proposed Terms of Reference are as follows.

Reasons for the formation of a Commission on Crystallography in Art and Cultural Heritage

The blend of art and science is evident in many cases, and crystallography is probably one of the disciplines most suited to this combination. Crystallography and art share a long and fruitful history indeed. Crystallography has played an important role in the creation of art, and conversely art has been part of the process of creative discovery, and artists have contributed to the understanding of crystallographic issues. Einstein once said that ‘Imagination is more important than knowledge’.

J.D. Bernal, as an X-ray crystallographer, was deeply interested in the visual arts, although he always resented the separation of the arts and sciences (A. Brown in *J.D. Bernal: The Sage of Science*, 2005); he met P. Picasso in London in 1950, and both

left to posterity a mural iconic metaphor¹. M.C. Escher and H. Hinterreiter discovered polychromatic symmetry, years before this notion appeared in the scientific literature. B. Fuller designed the geodesic dome for the American pavilion at Expo67 in Montreal, which later inspired the fullerene structure to the 1996 Nobel Prize winners. At ECM-24 (Marrakech, Morocco, 2007), it was shown how Islamic geometrical patterns can be thought of as the two-dimensional analogues of some of the basic processes of crystal chemistry at the atomic and molecular levels (S.J. Abbas and A.S. Salman in *Symmetries of Islamic Geometric Patterns*, 1995).

Over the past years, the IUCr and its members have conducted several events to strengthen, understand and develop the relations between crystallography and many different branches of art and culture. These are either concerted actions within the IUCr and its Regional Associates, or relevant initiatives from members of the IUCr. In particular, during the Florence Congress in 2005, the Scientific Programme Committee proposed two workshops showing the challenging and growing implications of crystallographic science for art and archaeology: the Microsymposium on Art and Crystallography illustrated some artistic forms and colours in art and their crystallographic representation and modelling. Devoted to the amazing symmetries of atoms and the beautiful complex structures of molecules, crystallography has always had a natural 'arty' side. The exhibition on Art and Crystallography also aroused a lot of interest and underlined the intrinsic beauty and artistic feelings in structural descriptions of crystals and molecules. The second Microsymposium on Crystallography and Understanding of Cultural Heritage showed that recent progress in the analysis and structural characterization of materials is having an increasing impact on studies of archaeological specimens and artefacts. Diffraction techniques and crystallographic studies in materials science provide powerful new ways to interrogate the records of the culture of nations and people. They reveal pertinent information that cannot be gained from art historical investigations only.

The occurrence and importance of crystallography and structural studies are now clearly acknowledged in a number of important issues in art and cultural heritage: *e.g.* provenance and manufacturing processes of archaeological materials and materials used in fine arts, conservation and *in situ* preservation, bio-archaeology and study of human remains, expertise and identification of artefacts, predictive models of the response of archaeological resource to changing conditions, molecular and structural archaeology. Crystallographic techniques are playing an ever-increasing role in uncovering the secrets of art and archaeological artefacts, and are essential in their restoration. In art and cultural heritage, many researchers with no specific background in crystallography need to perform structural investigations on demanding objects: they are often valuable (non-destructive examinations), heterogeneous, faded, time-transformed and hard-to-access samples. The Commission may offer the place for mutual exchange of samples, methods, results and experiences, and for the implementation and validation of crystallographic approaches for materials research in artworks.

Not only is crystallography needed to analyze the (micro)structure of archaeological and artistic pieces of our cultural heritage, but there are also strong links between crystallography and recurrent concepts in art and design; in particular, periodicity and symmetry. Art and artefacts might inform crystallographers, or graphically illustrate crystallographic ideas, and crystallography might produce artistic works. When crystallographers present their results in publications, posters and oral presentations, they are obliged to create the simplest, clearest images. Some of these images are inherently artistic. Some have enduring value. This Commission could encourage the artistic spirit among the IUCr to explore classical and novel media that would catch the eye of the general public. Strong links exist between crystallography and some of the aesthetic feelings involved with both the creation and the contemplation of a work of art. As a consequence, crystallographers' research can be fed from art production and *vice versa*. Crystallography itself stands as some sort of 'experimentable' art, with its proper analytical tools and some objective keys to decipher the symmetry rules often underlying a large number of artefacts. Although N. Bohr wrote: 'The strength of Art lies in its ability to remind us of the harmonies unattainable by systematic analysis'.

The increasing number of relevant publications shows that the time is now mature for a more official recognition of our community within the IUCr, probably in the form of a dedicated Commission. No doubt this Commission is an opportunity to organize a network of science/art/museum experts who are interested in this frontier field, where crystallography naturally and rightfully is to play a central part. The Commission will help identify and organize the community (with openings to art/science historians, artists and artisans, museum experts, archaeologists and anthropologists,...), fostering the dialogue between them, and hopefully covering the gap between materials, craft, design, art, patterns, symmetry and (past) technologies.

Another important issue is to promote and help research and educational programmes based on the introduction and application of crystallographic methods/concepts for the study of artefacts and ancient materials. This is an opportunity for presenting the crystallographic science to (under)graduates and to the public, in a didactic and attractive way, and to illustrate and popularize the main crystallographic concepts.

¹ See 'Bernal's Picasso', an illustrated play by Cele Abad-Zapatero and Jill Campbell (APS, May 2008) and the documentary 'The Journey of Bernal's Picasso' at the Osaka Congress.

The Commission will behave as an active nucleus for proposing projects and actions, networks of excellence, as well as international and regional research and dissemination of scientific knowledge to colleagues, and thence to the general public. Therefore the duties of the Commission also include art exhibitions within crystallography meetings and, *vice versa*, crystallography exhibitions in art manifestations. During such actions, artists and crystallographers could gather together (as artists and mathematicians already do), and topics of talks would include: analyzing the crystallographic content of artworks; showing how art can give visual expression to crystallographic ideas; showing how crystallographic ideas can be the basis for creation of art in various cultures (*e.g.* patterns and sculptures based on atomic or molecular models). Several scientific bodies (*e.g.* the Mathematical Association of America, the American Mathematical Society) already organize regular mixed sessions (*e.g.* Mathematics and Art), together with art exhibitions. The exhibition 'Journey in the Crystal' in France would certainly benefit from the activities and would deserve the support of such a Commission.

A number of these tasks can clearly be performed in collaboration and complementarily with other existing Commissions (for example, Commissions on Mathematical and Theoretical Crystallography, Crystallographic Computing, Crystallographic Teaching and Inorganic and Mineral Structures). The Commission on Mathematical and Theoretical Crystallography is already active in the field of 'mathematizable' art (ECM-2007, Osaka Congress) and will be a natural partner. Importantly, the IUCr will benefit from the inherent advertizing and entertaining aspects of the project, but the Commission should aim at also placing this topic in the normal run of the scientific activities of the IUCr.

ars sine scientia nihil est (J. Mignot, 14th century)

Terms of reference

The Commission is concerned with two main issues:

Crystallography and symmetry in art;

Crystallographic analysis (*e.g.* diffraction-based) of artworks and ancient materials.

The proposed terms of reference are:

To apply advanced crystallographic methods (theory, experiment) in the fields of art and cultural heritage;

To offer the crystallographic approach as a powerful analytical tool to all who are involved in materials research and microanalysis of artworks;

To strengthen links and interactions among crystallographers, mathematicians, materials scientists, artists, designers, architects, museum curators/conservators and archaeologists;

To favour scientific collaborations and thematic mobility/opening of (young) scientists with various backgrounds: crystal physics, crystal chemistry, forensic science, archaeological science, history of art and science, techniques of art,...;

To promote a common language in these fields;

To contribute to the recognition of crystallography as an interdisciplinary science (and not just as a technique or as a tool), particularly in those areas that are not necessarily perceived as being related to crystallographic concepts;

To encourage the development and dissemination of crystallographic concepts and techniques, in the studies of artefacts and archaeo-materials;

To use the disciplines of art and cultural heritage as an innovative support for educational purposes, focusing on the promotion and teaching of crystallography;

To promote the publication of relevant subjects in the journals of the IUCr;

To enhance the numerous analogies between art and crystallography;

To encourage the presence of scientists working in the fields of art and cultural heritage at IUCr meetings;

To support and organize art- and cultural-heritage-oriented symposia, which can be of interest to crystallographers during IUCr Congresses and meetings of Regional Associates;

To focus on cooperation and joint actions (including meetings, workshops and schools), in collaboration with other Commissions of the Union, particularly targeting post-graduate students and young scientists needing and willing to complete their education in crystallography;

To set up cooperation with the other Commissions of the Union aiming at elaborating teaching materials for students with emphasis on the newest techniques used by crystallographers as a source of information for conservators and museum curators;

To ensure care and maintenance of the ‘crystallographic cultural heritage’, *i.e.* crystal models and historical documents; these are 2D or 3D representations and visual manifestations used as support for research/education in crystallography.

Finally, the Commission will act in accordance with the general statement of principles regarding Commissions of the IUCr.

Proposed membership

A Commission consisting of one Chair and seven members is deemed to be suitable, with six consultants. The following persons are proposed as members for the first term of the Commission. The name of the proposed Chair is given first followed by the seven proposed members in alphabetical order:

E. Dooryhée (Laboratoire de Cristallographie, 25 av. des Martyrs, BP 166, 38042 Grenoble CEDEX, France)

C. Abad-Zapatero (Protein Crystallography Laboratory, Department of Structural Biology, Department D-R46Y, AP-10, L-07, 100 Abbott Park Rd, Abbott Park, IL 60064-6098, USA)

E. Makovicky (Geological Institute, Østervoldgade 10, DK 1350 Copenhagen K, Denmark)

M. Nespolo (LCM3B UMR-CNRS 7036, Faculté des Sciences et Techniques, Université Henri Poincaré Nancy 1, BP 239 – Boulevard des Aiguillettes, F54506 Vandoeuvre-lès-Nancy CEDEX, France)

S. Quartieri (Dipartimento di Scienze della Terra, Salita Sperone 31, I-98166 Messina-Santa Agata, Italy)

A. Rafalska-Lasocha (Faculty of Chemistry, Jagiellonian University, Ingardena 3, 30-060 Krakow, Poland)

A. Thalal (Department of Physics, Univ. Cadi Ayyad, Faculty of Sciences, Semlalia, Bd du Prince My Abdellah, Marrakech, 40000, Morocco)

A, Zürn (Inorganic Chemistry, Department of Chemistry and Applied Biosciences, ETH Zürich, Switzerland).

The proposed consultants are: G. Artioli (University of Milan, Italy), J.-M. Castera (Paris, France), W. Depmeier (University of Kiel, Germany), I. Hargittai (Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary), M. Kemp (University of Oxford, UK) and E. Meyer (University of New Mexico – Taos, USA).

The Executive Committee will consider this proposal at its meeting in Osaka and make its recommendation to the General Assembly.

Appendix 21 to Agenda

Review of existing Commissions

The Executive Committee will meet the Commission Chairs immediately prior to the Congress to review the work and structure of the Commissions and will present any recommendations it may have to the General Assembly.

Appendix 22 to Agenda

Determination of number of elected members of each Commission

Statutes 5.10(d) and 8.2 and By-Laws 7.3 and 7.4 of the Union prescribe the procedures relating to the election of members of the Union’s Commissions. Statute 5.10(d) requires the General Assembly to determine the number of elected members of each Commission set up by the General Assembly.

The present number of **elected** members of each individual Commission is given in the following table. The Chairs are **not** included in the numbers given, nor are any *ex officio* members.

	<i>Present number</i>
1. Commission on Journals	0
2. Commission on International Tables	0
3. Commission on Aperiodic Crystals	8
4. Commission on Biological Macromolecules	10
5. Commission on Charge, Spin and Momentum Densities	9
6. Commission on Crystal Growth and Characterization of Materials	8
7. Commission on Crystallographic Computing	8
8. Commission on Crystallographic Nomenclature	0
9. Commission on Crystallographic Teaching	9
10. Commission on Electron Diffraction	8
11. Commission on High Pressure	10
12. Commission on Inorganic and Mineral Structures	9
13. Commission on Mathematical and Theoretical Crystallography	9
14. Commission on Neutron Scattering	9
15. Commission on Powder Diffraction	9
16. Commission on Small-Angle Scattering	7
17. Commission on Structural Chemistry	9
18. Commission on Synchrotron Radiation	8
19. Commission on XAFS	8

Appendix 23 to Agenda

Regional and Scientific Associates

23.1 American Crystallographic Association (ACA)

This triennial report for the activities of the ACA as a Regional Associate contains an overview of the more detailed Annual Reports presented since the Florence Congress as well as an outline of future activities announced by the ACA for 2008. During the period covered by this report, the ACA has continued its local actions working for the advancement of crystallography within the USA and Canada, and also keeping and creating programmes aimed at extending regional cooperation in North and South America. The Annual Meetings, which reflect the intense activity of the ACA Officers,

Standing Committees and Special Interest Groups (SIGs), as well as the more than 2,500 members, are very special events. This has been so for many years, and here I briefly report on the last two meetings and that to take place in 2008.

The 2006 Annual Meeting took place in Honolulu, Hawaii (22–27 July 2006). The site of the event was chosen with the expectation of attracting crystallographers from other Pacific Rim countries. The meeting had one of the largest attendances of all times (963 participants) and 688 scientific contributions. The meeting was preceded by three one-day workshops on Methods in Neutron Protein Crystallography, Management of Synchrotron Image Data and Introduction to Grazing Incidence Small-Angle Scattering with X-rays and Neutrons. The Martin Buerger Award was granted to H.M. Berman (Rutgers University) for her pioneering work in the establishment of the Protein Data Bank and the creation of the Nucleic Acid Database. The recipient of the B.E. Warren Award was C. Majkrzak (NIST) for his contributions to neutron reflectivity and development of related methods. The Margaret C. Etter Early Career Award was presented to C. Wilmot (University of Minnesota), for her outstanding work on the study of fundamental enzymatic processes. The subject of the *Transactions Symposium* was Smaller Crystals and Larger Molecules with Neutron Diffraction.

The 2007 Annual Meeting was held in Salt Lake City, Utah (22–26 July 2007). Two workshops took place one day prior to the meeting, on 21 July, and were dedicated to: *SHELX* – Refinements of Twins/Disorder and Phasing with *SHELX*, C, D, E and Standards for Publication of Macromolecular NMR Structures. The total number of participants was more than 800. The morning and afternoon sessions covered the most important topics of crystallography. Poster sessions served as discussion points around the more than 250 presentations.

The highlights of the 2007 meeting programme were:

A Plenary Lecture on 26 July by Nobel Prize Laureate Roger D. Kornberg on the Structural Basis of Transcription.

The *Transactions Symposium* on Diffuse Scattering for the Masses – Local Structural Correlation in Molecular, Macromolecular and Inorganic Crystals.

The Kenneth N. Trueblood Award Symposium Award presented to A. Gavezzotti (Award Lecture: Forty Years of Struggle with Computers over Crystallography and Intermolecular Interactions).

Isidor Fankuchen Award Symposium with presentation of the Award to F.H. Herbstein (Award Lecture: What Can We Learn from the Crystal Structures Reported for Pentacene and for the Anthracene and Tetracyanoquinodimethane (TCNQ) Molecules in their Various Guises?).

The Elizabeth Wood Science Writing Award was presented to L. Randall and the M.C. Etter Early Career Award was received by C. Lind.

The 2008 Annual Meeting will be organized in Knoxville, TN, 31 May – 5 June 2008. The site, chosen for its proximity to the new ultra-high-intensity Spallation Neutron Source (SNS), will give the participants the chance to visit this facility. The programme includes four workshops, one on neutron macromolecular crystallography and another on small-angle scattering. The *Transactions Symposium* will be on Complementary Methods to Crystallographic Techniques for Structure/Function Studies of Biological Macromolecules. The Patterson Award will be presented to Bi-Cheng Wang.

The ACA Summer School on Macromolecular Crystallography was held at the Illinois Institute of Technology (Chicago, IL) and the Advanced Photon Source (Argonne, IL), 10–22 July 2006. In 2007, the Summer School took place at Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, PA, 9–18 July. This is an already traditional eight-day course that provides extensive coverage of single crystal and powder diffraction theory and techniques for a group of around 20–25 students from the USA, Latin America and other countries. The success of this course is well known among students. The lectures, covering a wide range of topics, are carefully prepared by the very dedicated Professors, many of them members of IUCr Commissions. The students are provided with a CD-ROM containing all notes, presentations and tutorials. C.H. Lake, J. Aitken and B.M Craven, who are in charge of the organization, mention the direct financial support of the ACA, the USNCCr and several commercial firms. Participation in this course is a lasting memory for many of the students, who, according to the organizers, provide feedback for future growth and development. For 2008, the course will take place at the Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana, PA, and follow the same (very successful) programme. The organizers anticipate a total of 24 attendees from the USA and abroad. Twelve experienced teachers will be involved.

It should also be mentioned that the ACA Publications now include the online versions of the *Transactions* (Volume 39) and the Etter Award Symposium Lectures since 2005. The Newsletter *ACA RefleXions* continues to be an excellent source of information on all the ACA activities.

I. Torriani, IUCr Representative

23.2 Asian Crystallographic Association (AsCA)

The Executive Committee notes that AsCA has grown in strength and outreach over the three-year period 2005–2007 and is rapidly establishing itself as a viable, and even vibrant, forum for crystallographers in the Asia–Pacific region to meet, discuss their results and deliberate upon matters with a particularly regional focus.

Asia is a vast continent. Along with the Pacific country members, the member countries of AsCA are geographically very widely distributed. Travel between the various countries in the region is not easy (or inexpensive) in many cases. This makes regional-level coordination of scientific activities particularly challenging, and also the movement of young scientists.

The triennial activities of AsCA are mainly centred on the annual meetings. According to present practice, during a triennium one of the meetings is conducted by AsCA, and this took place in Taipei in 2007 with the hospitality and valuable local support and organization of the local hosts in Taiwan. The second meeting is a joint meeting of AsCA held along with the annual meeting of the crystallographic society of one of the member countries. This meeting took place in Tsukuba, Japan, in 2006 when the AsCA meeting was held along with the annual meeting of the Crystallographic Society of Japan (CrSJ). Normally, in the year of the IUCr Congress (third year), there is no meeting of AsCA. Accordingly, no meeting was held in 2005 and the AsCA council met in Florence.

In the meeting in Florence, the arrangements for the meetings in Tsukuba and Taipei were reviewed. A functional web site for AsCA was also constructed during 2005 (<http://www.asiancrysasn.org>).

The meeting in Tsukuba was very successful with Keynote Lectures by S. Kitagawa, Z. Rao, S. Iwata and C. Howard. A total of 18 Microsymposia in 21 sessions were presented in three parallel sessions. Including the Keynote Lectures, 115 speakers gave oral presentations at the conference and 331 posters were displayed and presented. Approximately 450 registered

participants were involved in the academic programme. In the AsCA council meeting in 2006, it was noted that the financial position of AsCA had improved to just over AUD 100,000. However, support is still required from the IUCr for young scientists.

The AsCA meeting in 2007 was also very successful. The Keynote speakers were Z.L. Wang, J. Trewhella, K. Lal, O. Nureki, K.-H. Lii and Y. Shi. 18 Microsymposia on various topics were also arranged. Funding from the IUCr for young scientists was obtained and 41 applications for support were received from around the region with 19 awards being made following careful academic review. The hosting of the AsCA '07 meeting in November by the Taiwan delegation was very successful. A total of 337 abstracts were received: 6 plenary, 96 oral and 235 posters. Of the 412 conference delegates, 295 were international from 20 countries. Importantly, 19 sponsors supported the hosting of the conference. The consensus was that the meeting continued the trend of increasingly higher standards found for the past several conferences.

Reports on the current status and activities of AsCA were presented at a council meeting held during the AsCA '07 conference in Taipei. The financial status of the society continued to improve and there were JPY 634,800 held in Japan and AUD 107,061 held in Australia, the total thus amounting to *ca* USD 150,000.

Since 2008 is the year of the Osaka Congress no meeting of AsCA will be held. Future meetings of AsCA will be held in 2009 in Beijing, People's Republic of China, jointly with the Chinese societies, and in 2010 in South Korea.

The election of AsCA office bearers took place in Taipei, by unanimous consent: President: J.M. Guss, University of Sydney, Australia; Vice-President: S.W. Suh, Seoul National University, Korea; Secretary/Treasurer: K. Haller, Suranaree University of Technology, Thailand. Their terms were to commence forthwith and run until the AsCA '10 conference in Korea. M.A. Spackman and C. Bond, both of the University of Western Australia, will be the new Trustee and new Associate Trustee.

In summary, AsCA has continued to progress; activities in 2008 will look to formalize the group membership of IUCr of smaller regional countries. Further details and finalized venues and dates for the AsCA '09 and AsCA '10 conferences in the People's Republic of China and Korea should be presented at the upcoming Osaka Congress. Assignment of an International Programme Committee Chair for AsCA '09 should also take place and be ratified by council members at the Congress. The meeting in Beijing in 2009 is anticipated to strengthen substantially the involvement of crystallographic scientists from China, which should be an important spur to further growth of the society and furtherance of its aims in the next few years.

AsCA has continued to prosper and strives to foster international links between crystallographers in the region. AsCA welcomes increased participation by crystallographers from the People's Republic of China, Korea and Malaysia, countries where significant scientific activity is now seen. The increasing prosperity through much of Asia, especially China and India, as well as improved communication conduits through available web sites and e-mail, should help maintain prospects for continued growth and success. Economic disparities and geographical challenges in the region are unique problems and mean that IUCr assistance to AsCA will remain an important foundation in its efforts to further the crystallographic sciences throughout the Asian region.

G.R. Desiraju, IUCr Representative

23.3 European Crystallographic Association (ECA)

General

The present membership of the ECA Executive Committee is: President: J. R. Helliwell (UK); Vice-President: S. Larsen (Denmark); Secretary: P. Bombicz (Hungary); Treasurer: R. Kuzel (Czech Republic); Members: S. Garcia-Granda (Spain), L. van Meervelt (Belgium), A. Roodt (South Africa); and ECA webmaster M. Nespolo (France, *ex-officio*).

The ECA has acted on the proposal of Y. Ohashi, the IUCr President, that a new IUCr group membership for the ECA region should be introduced at the Osaka General Assembly. The ECA has identified countries that are ECA members but not yet an IUCr-member countries: Latvia, Turkey, Ukraine, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. These have been invited and have agreed to join as an ECA-supported group.

The ECA is grateful to the IUCr for providing column space on a regular basis in its *Newsletter* in which the ECA Officers write on topics of policy and community interest within the ECA, and thereby encourage wider debate within the IUCr as a whole. In a recent *Newsletter* the ECA championed the need for the effort on the education of future generations of crystallographers to be increased at postgraduate, graduate and schools levels. Strong support has been given to a Spanish initiative, which it is hoped will serve as preparation for the establishment of a European Undergraduate/Graduate School of Crystallography. The ECA Executive Committee has assigned M. Nespolo to act as its Crystallography Education Coordinator.

*Activities 2005/2006*ECA-supported meetings

The Regional Heart of Europe Bio-Crystallography Meeting (HEC-8), the eighth in the series, took place in Karlovy Vary, Czech Republic, 29 September – 1 October 2005. The Meeting was funded in part by the ECA, and also supported by the Czech and Slovak Crystallographic Association. The organizer was the Institute of Molecular Genetics, The Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czech Republic. The meeting was attended by about 100 participants and provided a forum for 32 presentations by young biocrystallographers from Germany, Poland, Austria and the hosting Czech Republic.

The IX International Conference on Crystal Chemistry of Intermetallic Compounds was held in Lviv, Ukraine, 20–24 September 2005. This series of all-Union conferences was initiated in 1971 in context with the creation of the School on Crystal Chemistry at Lviv University, and, since then, a meeting takes place approximately every third year.

The XVII International School on Physics and Chemistry of Condensed Matter and the V International Symposium on Physics in Materials Science was held in Białowieża, Poland, 21–29 June 2005. The topic was Materials in Transition and the organizer was The Institute of Experimental Physics, University of Białystok, Poland. The School and Symposium gathered 65 participants from 10 countries. The programme was a natural continuation of the previous (2004) School on the Structural Aspects of Matter.

The International School on Mathematical and Theoretical Crystallography was held in Nancy, France, 20–24 June 2005. The School was attended by 61 registered participants from 20 countries with different backgrounds (chemistry, physics, mineralogy, mathematics, biology, *etc.*). The delegates were introduced to several aspects of modern theoretical crystallography by nine invited lecturers. The School also included a poster session, with 23 posters presented. A special issue of *Acta Crystallographica* Section A was published with articles from the lecturers and manuscripts submitted by the participants.

The 2006 ECM was in Leuven, Belgium, 6–11 August, with a satellite meeting on Mathematical and Theoretical Crystallography, a joint school on Structure Determination by X-ray Powder Diffraction and Electron Crystallography (in Antwerp), a Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre (CCDC) workshop on Making Better Use of the Cambridge Structural Database and a satellite workshop on Rational Protein Crystallization.

Prizes

A new prize for young scientists named after Erwin Lewy Bertaut was established. The winner of the Perutz Prize for 2006 was E. Dodson.

*Activities 2006/2007*ECA-supported meetings

The ECA supported the following meetings between August 2006 and August 2007:

HEC-9 (Bio-Crystallography, Göttingen, Germany).

The first joint Italian–Spanish Meeting of Crystallography – MISCA2007 (Calabria, Italy).

The Zürich Crystallography School 2007 (Zurich, Switzerland).

ECM-24 + satellite (Marrakech, Morocco).

ECM-24 was in Marrakech, Morocco, 22–27 August 2007, and was preceded by a satellite meeting on Mathematical and Theoretical Crystallography: The Enchanting Crystallography of Moroccan Ornaments and Science Meets Industry and by an Advanced Training Workshop on Development Training in Computational Methods and Synchrotron Facilities for Crystallography.

Prizes

The first prize awardee for the new ENSA/ECA Prize for young scientists, named after Erwin Lewy Bertaut, was H.M. Rønnow of the Laboratory of Quantum Magnetism, Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, Switzerland, whose work has concentrated on experimental and theoretical aspects of quantum magnetism; he has also been involved in development of neutron instrumentation as well as simulation and data analysis software.

The ECA Perutz Prize awardee for 2007 was D. Stuart of The Wellcome Trust Centre for Human Genetics, Oxford, UK, who is one of the pioneers of virus crystallography and his award is in recognition of his impact in this field, and his contributions to the structural chemistry of disease at the atomic level.

Future ECA meetings

The organization of the programme of ECA meetings has been reviewed, and in future they will more closely follow focus areas as pioneered at ECM-21. The ECA, ECM-25 and ECM-26 will advertize their activities at a booth at the Osaka Congress.

Future ECA meetings will be held as follows:

ECM-25 Istanbul, Turkey, August 2009.

ECM-26 Darmstadt, Germany, August 2010 (this will be held along with EPDIC-22).

ECM-27 Bergen, Norway, 2012.

C.J. Gilmore, IUCr Representative

23.4 International Centre for Diffraction Data (ICDD)

J.A. Kaduk has played a full role as the ICDD representative to the Commission on Powder Diffraction (CPD). The CPD maintains close links with the ICDD and also with IXAS; IXAS information is available *via* the ICDD web site at <http://www.icdd.com/> and the IXAS web site at <http://www.ixas.org/>.

W.I.F. David, IUCr Representative

23.5 International Organization of Crystal Growth (IOCG)

After the very successful 14th International Conference of Crystal Growth (ICCG -14), Grenoble, France, August 2004 [see *J. Crystal Growth* (2007), Volume 275] and – preceding it – the 12th International School of Crystal Growth (ISSCG-12), in Germany, the main activity of IOCG was preparation for the next event, which was scheduled for August 2007. In the meantime there were many conferences and meetings devoted to crystal growth around the world organized and attended by members and consultants of the Commission on Crystal Growth and Characterization of Materials. These meetings and conferences are listed in the Annual Reports.

In August 2007 two very important meetings organized by the IOCG took place in Utah, USA. The first was the 13th International Summer School on Crystal Growth, in Park City, <http://www.crystalgrowth.us/isscg13/index.php>. The school was attended by 159 post-graduate and post-doctoral students as well as researchers from industry and academia from 24 countries. The school's objective was to provide a series of lectures on theoretical and experimental aspects of growth and characterization of semiconducting, oxide, metallic, organic and biological crystals. Lectures by leading researchers (including E. Vlieg, P. Rudolph and K. Kakimoto) concentrated on crystal growth and epitaxial processes, nanocrystallization, *in situ* and *ex situ* characterization, crystal properties and applications, with a focus on fundamental discussion of the chemical and physical processes that control the assembly of atoms and molecules from the melt, solution or vapour.

The level of the school was intended for young researchers interested in gaining a fundamental knowledge of crystal growth and epitaxy. The Co-Chairs of ISSCG-13 were J. De Yoreo and C. Wang. D. Bliss was a member of the Organizing Committee. The financial support from the IUCr for this school was greatly appreciated.

The other important meeting was the 15th International Conference on Crystal Growth (in conjunction with the 13th Conference on Vapour Growth and Epitaxy and the US Biennial Workshop on Organometallic Vapour Phase Epitaxy) held in Salt Lake City, USA (Co-Chairs R. Feigelson and G. Stringfellow). D. Bliss, T. Duffar, T. Ohachi and E. Vlieg were among the session organizers and P. Rudolph presented a Plenary Lecture. The venue was attended by 751 scholars from around the world and more than 640 papers were submitted. Topics covered a wide selection of subjects related to crystal growth – from fundamentals of crystal growth and correlated electron crystals to growth of laser hosts, magnetic semiconductors, epitaxial layers and biological crystals. Details of the Conference Programme can be found at <http://www.crystalgrowth.us/iccg15/index.php>.

The prestigious Frank Prize was awarded to V. Voronkov for 'theoretical contribution to the understanding of defect formation in melt grown crystals, especially in Si, interface structure and shape formation'. The Laudise Prize went to B. Mullin 'for

creating the high-pressure LEC process, the development of MOVPE growth of HgCdTe alloy and the discovery of non-equilibrium segregation of facets'. V. Bermudez-Benito received the IOCG Schieber (Young Author) Award, and the rarely bestowed Distinguished Service Award went to I. Sunagawa. These Prizes, awarded by IOCG, help to promote crystal growth science in different countries as well as collaboration between national crystal growth organizations.

The new President and Officers of IOCG were confirmed during this meeting following the election in early 2007. A.A. Chernov became the new President and R. Fornari and T. Ohachi were elected Co-Vice-Presidents. V. Fratello became Treasurer, T. Kuech Secretary and H.A. Dabkowska, J. Derby, T. Duffar, K. Kakimoto, St. Krukowski, K. Roberts, P. Rudolph and E. Vlieg were elected to serve as Executive Committee Members.

The next, 16th ICCG will be organized in Beijing, People's Republic of China, in August 2010, preceded by ISSCG-14 in Dalian, People's Republic of China. J. Wang is a Co-Chair of the Local Organizing Committee.

H.A. Dabkowska, IUCr Representative

Appendix 24 to Agenda

Bodies not belonging to the Union

24.1 Interdivisional Committee on Terminology, Nomenclature and Symbols of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC ICTNS)

During the triennium, ICTNS continued its activities on behalf of IUPAC in reviewing and approving Technical Reports and Recommendations submitted to IUPAC. Most of these Technical Reports and Recommendations were, or are about to be, published in *Pure and Applied Chemistry*. A few comprise what are essentially research papers containing new results but emanating from IUPAC projects, and these have been reviewed with publication recommended in research journals. A few others emanated from publications in preparation or prepared by international bodies of which IUPAC is a member; these were reviewed in the usual way.

The following Technical Reports and Recommendations have been reviewed by referees chosen among IUCr members:

Graphical Representation Standards for Chemical Structure Diagrams.

International Vocabulary of Metrology – General Concepts and Associated Terms.

Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurements.

Finally, several of the 'colour' books have undergone revision, and these have been reviewed by ICTNS. These include:

Nomenclature of Inorganic Chemistry (Red Book), 2005.

Compendium of Chemical Terminology, on-line XML version (Gold Book), 2006.

Quantities, Units and Symbols in Physical Chemistry (Green Book), 3rd edition, 2007.

Terminology and Nomenclature in Polymer Chemistry (Purple Book), 2nd edition, 2008.

A. Authier, IUCr Representative

24.2 International Council for Science (ICSU)

The report will be available at the Congress.

W.L. Duax, IUCr Representative

24.3 ICSU Committee on Data for Science and Technology (CODATA)

CODATA is the interdisciplinary Committee on Data for Science and Technology of the International Council for Science (ICSU). It is currently a worldwide network of 23 national data committees, two Associate National Members, 16 international scientific unions, 4 co-opted delegates, and 20 supporting organizations from industry, government and academia,

which define and lead its scientific programme. It is concerned with collection, management, manipulation, access to and exploitation of quantitative data in science and technology. Specific projects are addressed by Task Groups answerable to the CODATA General Assembly, by Working Groups, by themed workshops or conferences, and by publications on specific aspects of data handling or data compilation, including conference proceedings.

The major activities of CODATA in the past triennium were as follows.

The 20th International CODATA Conference took place in Beijing, People's Republic of China, October 2006. Its theme was Scientific Data and Knowledge within the Information Society. Over 600 delegates attended. Several sessions celebrated CODATA's first 40 years of existence, and many other sessions focused on continuing developments in data collection, management, interpretation and curation. The IUCr representative presented a paper on the impact of publishing policy on data quality. A full meeting report is available at <http://www.iucr.org/iucr-top/data/docs/>.

In response to the ICSU Priority Area Assessment review on Scientific Data and Information presented in 2004, a draft Strategic Plan was developed to guide the future activities of CODATA. This Plan will be presented to the next General Assembly in 2008. The Draft recommends that CODATA pursue three major initiatives during the period 2006–2012: the Global Information Commons for Science Initiative (GICSI); the Scientific Data Across the Digital Divide Programme; and Advanced Data Methods and Information Technologies for Research and Education. The IUCr delivered a response to the initial GICSI prospectus (<http://www.iucr.org/iucr-top/iucr/gicsi/response.html>) and has taken note of its principles in its evolving approach to understanding the application of intellectual property rights to scientific data.

The new Mission Statement for CODATA, arising from the development of its Strategic Plan and adopted at the 25th General Assembly, emphasizes the social responsibility of scientists in their approach to handling data:

'The mission of CODATA is to strengthen international science for the benefit of society by promoting improved scientific and technical data management and use'.

Details of CODATA's involvement in other meetings and projects can be found in the Annual Reports of the undersigned. Although many activities are of global scope, or fall well outside the areas of scientific interest of the IUCr, engagement with CODATA remains important for following developments in general aspects of data management, access, interoperability, intellectual property rights and archiving. I believe that we also have an important role to play in continuing to emphasize the importance of applying the highest achievable quality criteria to the handling of physical science data, as a model for good practice in other disciplines.

The CODATA web site is at <http://www.codata.org>.

B. McMahon, IUCr Representative

24.4 ICSU Committee on Space Research (COSPAR)

The Committee on Space Research (COSPAR) was established during an international meeting in London in 1958, following the launch of Sputnik I in 1957. To mark this date, a 50th Anniversary Celebration will take place during the COSPAR Assembly in July 2008 in Montreal, Canada.

As COSPAR acts mainly as a body responsible for organizing biennial Scientific Assemblies, the years 2005 and 2007 were devoted respectively to organization of the 36th and 37th Assemblies.

In July 2006 the 36th COSPAR Scientific Assembly was held in Beijing, People's Republic of China. It provided a forum open to all scientists, for the discussion of problems that may affect scientific space research. About two thousand scientists from around the world participated in the Beijing meeting (1,499 full participants, 399 students and 27 press representatives). A total of 228 full-day sessions accommodated 80 scientific events.

The COSPAR Awards recognizing outstanding contribution to Space Science were accepted by A. Nishida (Japan) for his pioneering work in nearly every field of space physics and by E. Grun (Germany) for shaping the concept of dust astronomy. More information about the 2006 Assembly and its Programme can be found at <http://www.cosparhq.org/>.

The next meeting (2008) will be held in Montreal, Canada, <http://cosparhq.cnes.fr/>. During this meeting the plan for the next 50 years of space exploration will be revealed.

The role of space governance, the viability of space tourism, entertainment, colonization and resource mining to solve problems on Earth will be discussed.

Alternative propulsion systems and their availability within the next 50 years will be also assessed.

The questions of extraterrestrial intelligence, the possibility of biological evolutionary paths that may be significantly different from those seen on the Earth and the theological and social implications of such discoveries are fascinating from the point of view of humanity. From the point of view of the IUCr the behaviour of materials in space – in microgravity conditions – is of some interest. Experiments of growing different crystals in microgravity have held the attention of our community for many years now.

Since its formation, the main objective of COSPAR has been to promote international collaboration on various levels in scientific research in space, with an emphasis on the exchange of results, information and opinions. Developing world standards for the space environment and its protection requires the creation of national and international organizations and specialist working groups.

In 2005–2007 the COSPAR President was R.-M. Bonnet (France) and the Vice-Presidents were W. Hermesen (The Netherlands) and E.C. Stone (USA). Members of the Bureau are: M.-H. Jiang (People's Republic of China), T. Kosugi (Japan), M.E. Machado (Argentina), G.G. Shepherd (Canada), R. Sridharan (India), L. Zelenyi (Russia) and J.B. Zielinski (Poland).

The 2010 Assembly will take place in Bremen, Germany – one of most important Europe aerospace centres, where essential parts of the Airbus and Columbus module are being produced.

More information about COSPAR can be found at <http://cosparhq.cnes.fr/>.

Lists of COSPAR-sponsored meetings are presented in the Annual Reports.

H.A. Dabkowska, IUCr Representative

24.5 International Council for Scientific and Technical Information (ICSTI)

ICSTI offers a unique forum for interaction among organizations that create, disseminate, and use scientific and technical information. ICSTI is a scientific associate of ICSU, the International Council for Science. ICSTI's mission cuts across scientific and technical disciplines as well as international borders, to give member organizations the benefit of a truly global community.

In February 2006 ICSTI organized a workshop on Information and Data in e-Science – Making Access to Data a Seamless Reality that was held in Paris, France, at the French Ministry of Research, INIST-CNRS and INSERM. This was a timely discussion spanning the fields of the physical sciences, the social sciences and the biological sciences. The workshop brought together scientists, publishers, library managers and information scientists. There were 12 talks; a detailed report is available at http://www.icsti.org/winter_mtg_2006/index.html. On behalf of the IUCr, J.R. Helliwell spoke on The Role of Quality and emphasized that the crystallographic community is energetic in its efforts to uphold quality standards in a diverse scientific environment. The development of a crystallographic information file (CIF) and associated data dictionaries has allowed the seamless transfer of information for deposition and publication. It also allows the definition of formal publication data quality standards, and the deployment of mechanisms for checking compliance with such standards, such as the IUCr checkCIF service. The role of IUCr Journals in maintaining quality, and the possibilities provided by the CIF dictionaries for semantic web applications, were also discussed.

In June 2006 ICSTI organized a public conference on the theme of Partnering in Science Information: Necessities of Change. This event was held at the National Library of Medicine in Bethesda, Maryland, at the USA NIH. A report can be found at <http://www.warr.com/pisi.html>. On behalf of the IUCr, J.R. Helliwell presented a talk on Experience of Global Responsibilities in Science Publishing: Examples from an Editor-in-Chief for ICSU International Union of Crystallography. A key aspect emerged within the ICSTI context, namely concerning the Global Information Commons Initiative; <http://www.codata.org/wsis/GlobalInfoCommonsInitiative.html>. GICSI is sponsored by CODATA, ICSTI, INASP, the World Data Centers (WDC) and ICSU, in collaboration with the InterAcademy Panel on International Issues (IAP), the Academies of Science in Developing Countries (Twas), the OECD, UNESCO, and Science Commons. It was emphasized by J.R. Helliwell that the IUCr already makes globally available as much of its data and material as possible within the basic constraint of retaining the sustainability of the IUCr journals. However, furthermore, it was stressed that the IUCr is discussing how to further enhance its efforts in the global information supply for the good of science.

The UK-based Research Information Network organized a conference in June 2006 at Imperial College, London, on the theme of Data Webs: New Visions for Research Data on the Web; <http://www.rin.ac.uk/data-webs>. On behalf of the IUCr, J.R. Helliwell presented a talk entitled Changing Methods of Data Sharing in Crystallography. In addition, a session was devoted to The Future of Scientific Publications. Within this session two lectures were presented: the first was given by

P. Bourne, Editor-in-Chief of Public Library of Science – Computational Biology, and entitled *The Convergence Between Scientific Papers and Scientific Databases*, and the second was given by A. de Waard of Elsevier Advanced Technology Group, Amsterdam, and Centre for Content and Knowledge Engineering, University of Utrecht, and entitled *Separating Fact from Fiction; a Rhetorical Structure for Scientific Publications*. Publications as a hot-topic also featured in the closing Panel discussion with criticism of peer review being evident from several speakers. Instead, J.R. Helliwell spoke up in defence of the good value and important role of peer review in maintaining the security and quality of research information accessed by readers of all levels of experience.

Within the business meetings of ICSTI, held in Paris, France, in February 2006 and in Washington DC, USA, in June 2006, many topics were discussed. These included a general review of ICSTI's role, including its links with CODATA within the ICSU framework, whereby the rapid changes that are occurring in science publishing and information provision generally obviously mean that such regular review is important. In addition J.R. Helliwell, on behalf of the IUCr, was able to keep close contact with the IUPAC and IUPAP science delegates, namely W. Warr and Sir Roger Elliott FRS, respectively, as well as library managers and information scientists across the world.

A most interesting new initiative coming together in 2006 was the Global Science Gateway Project (<http://worldwidescience.org/>). This project is now (early 2008) at the point of having Government Agencies' information portals, which total fifteen, from ten countries, integrated. Its aim is to accelerate global knowledge diffusion and in practice a single query search returns combined results in relevant rank order. It is modelled after <http://www.science.gov/>. It should be emphasized that this is information that is not penetrated by, for example, Google search engines. The access, however, requires username and password. In the ICSTI Paris February 2008 Committee meeting the governance and *modus operandi* of an Executive Committee for this World Wide Science project was agreed; as well as global representation at the meeting of participants, e.g. from Europe, USA, Japan and Korea, there were also teleconference link-ups with input from Brazil and South America. In January 2007 in London the US Under Secretary for Science R. Orbach (a PhD Theoretical Physics student of Sir Roger Elliot) and L. Brindley, Chief Executive of the British Library, signed a statement of intent to create and sustain this international science information gateway.

The sharing of experimental information *via* telepresence into the teaching classroom was explored under a NATO-funded Advanced Training Workshop (ATW) (Directors J.R. Helliwell and A. Thalal) held immediately prior to ECM-24, and which proved to be very much appreciated by teachers and students alike in adding new dimensions to such a training event. The classroom telepresence methods used built on trials and experiences within a synchrotron facility beam-time experiment between continents (UK and Morocco). The technical details and methodology have been written up in a short communication entitled *Science Experiments via Telepresence at a Synchrotron Radiation Facility* [J.E. Warren, G. Diakun, G. Bushnell-Wye, S. Fisher, A. Thalal, M. Helliwell & J.R. Helliwell (2008). *J. Synchrotron Rad.* **15**, 191–194]. This technical development and article also forms a contribution within the Global Information Commons for Science Initiative (<http://www.codata.org/wsis/GICSI-prospectus.html>). Specifically, the GICSI prospectus includes among its goals 'cooperative sharing of research materials and tools among researchers', which should be supported wherever possible.

Interesting issues have surfaced during 2007 in biological crystallography whereby in one case five publications of several related protein structures were withdrawn due to a problem with the core diffraction images data analyses being treated on the wrong chirality and in another case a publication appeared to have been based on fabricated diffraction data. This has strengthened the widespread suggestion [for example, see the compelling case presented by Jovine, Morgunova & Ladenstein, CCP4 2007; see also our IUCr *Acta Cryst.* Section D and Section F Editors' commendation of the proposal in Baker *et al.* [*Acta Cryst.* (2008), **D64**, 337–338] that diffraction data images should be deposited as core supplementary files accompanying any publication of a biological crystal structure study. An alternative is that journal Notes for Authors make clear that authors confirm their compliance to archive such data for at least 10 years (*i.e.* the same as their research funding agency regulations). There is not yet unanimous community support for the need for centralized data archiving of diffraction images. However, the fast evolution of cheaper computer mass storage is in effect removing one of the major technical obstacles to central archiving. Another practical obstacle is to reach agreement on standardized diffraction image data formats but good progress is being made on this too, *i.e.* with mmCIF image data definitions and work led by H.J. Bernstein and colleagues. There are two very useful and practical outcomes of the debate on this so far. Firstly, that IUCr journals Notes for Authors for 2008 now include a statement that 'Authors are encouraged to make arrangements for the diffraction data images for their structure to be archived'. Secondly, although not necessarily explicitly linked to the diffraction images deposition debate, for PDB depositions from 1 February 2008, structure factor amplitudes/intensities (for crystal structures) and restraints (for NMR structures) will be a mandatory requirement for PDB deposition (see http://www.pdb.org/pdb/static.do?p=general_information/news_publications/news/news_2007.html#20071204). IUCr journals have of course had this policy for a number of years, an important leadership contribution. The advantages of diffraction data images deposition not only extend to making it much more difficult to fabricate data but also allow the building up a diffuse scattering archive thus preserving them for the future when we can fully interpret the scattered intensity between Bragg spots in terms of protein dynamics, clearly a very important field for any consideration of biological function based on structure. The core elements of these developments were tabled by the undersigned on 5 February 2008 at the ICSTI Winter Committee meeting held in Paris, France.

An emphasis, which started in earnest in ICSTI's 2007 Public Conference and Workshops, held in June 2007 in Nancy, France, including those planned for 2008, is to understand the possible new practices in knowledge production and knowledge sharing – in particular, considering the emerging alternatives to the traditional publishing model that are becoming available for researchers. A growing emphasis is on the need for readers of science results to have a better connection with the primary data. Indeed the IUCr is widely recognized as a leader in these matters, being awarded a prize for technical innovation from the Association of Learned Society Publishers (ALPSP) in 2007. The planned ICTSI June 2008 Public Conference in Korea includes two Microsymposia on these developments.

J.R. Helliwell acknowledges with gratitude the close collaboration with the IUCr Journals Managing Editor, Peter Strickland, and with IUCr's Representative to CODATA, Brian McMahon. A publication by us on Integrating Research Articles and Supporting Data is in press in *Learned Publishing* (Volume 21, Issue 1), the Journal of the ALPSP in association with the Society for Scholarly Publishing. We also published *The Role of Quality in Providing Seamless Access to Information and Data in e-Science; the Experience Gained in Crystallography* in the Journal *Information Services & Use* [(2006), **26**, 45–55] (Proceedings of the ICSTI Workshop on e-Science held Paris, France, February 2006).

J.R. Helliwell, IUCr Representative

Appendix 25 to Agenda

Sponsorship of meetings: Sub-committee on the Union Calendar

The composition of the Sub-committee for the past three years was decided at the first meeting of the Executive Committee elected at the last General Assembly and comprised: L.B. McCusker (Switzerland), G. Díaz de Delgado (Venezuela), L.T.J. Delbaere (Canada), R.O. Gould (UK) and S.D. Wakatsuki (Japan), being chaired by D. Viterbo (Italy). The Sub-committee members, including the Chair, for the next triennium will be decided in Osaka.

During the past three years, the Sub-committee has considered and analysed many requests for sponsorship and financial support by the IUCr, and subsequently has made recommendations to the Executive Committee. The main policy consists of giving financial support to help young scientists, meaning graduate students, post-graduate students or post-doctoral fellows, with a maximum age of 30 (exceptionally 35). Additional financial support for organizational expenses was considered by the Executive Committee whenever necessary and justified. Special attention was given to applications from regions where crystallography is less developed, such as African or South American countries. The entire procedure, from the submission of proposals to the final decision by the Executive Committee, was carried out by e-mail. The evaluation process was very efficiently conducted by e-mail discussions involving all members of the Sub-committee.

The total amount used for sponsoring the participation of young scientists in meetings was CHF 108,492 in 2005, CHF 143,272 in 2006 and CHF 175,676 in 2007.

The following meetings received support during this three-year period:

VII Latin-American Workshop on Magnetism, Magnetic Materials and Their Applications, Renaca, Chile, 11–15 December 2005.

African School and Workshop on X-rays in Materials: New Techniques and Practical Applications, Dakar, Senegal, 12–17 December 2005.

International Workshop on Crystal Growth and Characterization of Advanced Materials, Chennai, India, 9–13 January 2006.

Fourth European Charge Density Meeting (ECDM-IV), Brandenburg, Germany, 25–29 January 2006.

RapiData 2006, Brookhaven, USA, 23–28 April 2006.

Third Moroccan School of Crystallography, Agadir, Morocco, 8–12 May 2006.

Structure and Function of Large Molecular Assemblies, Erice, Italy, 9–18 June 2006.

International School on Biological Crystallization, Granada, Spain, 18–24 June 2006.

Fourth National Crystal Chemical Conference, Chernogolovka, Russia, 26–30 June 2006.

Thirteenth International Conference on Small-Angle Scattering, Kyoto, Japan, 9–13 July 2006.

ACA Annual Meeting, Honolulu, USA, 22–27 July 2006.

23rd European Crystallographic Meeting (ECM-23), Leuven, Belgium, 6–11 August 2006.

Sagamore XV: Electron Charge, Spin and Momentum Densities, Warwick, UK, 13–18 August 2006.

Structural Chemistry – Indaba 5, Kruger National Park, South Africa, 20–25 August 2006.

IUCr Teaching Commission Intensive School on Single-Crystal X-ray Structural Analysis, Siena, Italy, 27 August – 2 September 2006.

Structural Analysis by X-ray Diffraction, Crystallography under Perturbation, Nancy, France, 28 August – 2 September 2006.

Tenth European Powder Diffraction Conference (EPDIC X), Geneva, Switzerland, 1–4 September 2006.

XX Conference on Applied Crystallography, Wisla, Poland, 11–14 September 2006.

Workshop on Use of Monte Carlo Techniques for Design and Analysis of Radiation Detectors and Tenth International Symposium on Radiation Physics (ISRP-10), Coimbra, Portugal, 15–22 September 2006.

Aperiodic 2006, Miyagi, Japan, 18–22 September 2006.

Crystallography at High Pressure, Dubna, Russia, 28 September – 1 October 2006.

Fundamentals of Modern Methods of Biocrystallography – BioCrys 2006, Oeiras, Portugal, 6–13 October 2006.

Joint Conference of the Asian Crystallographic Association and the Crystallographic Society of Japan, Tsukuba, Japan, 20–23 November 2006.

Workshop on Synchrotron-Light Applications in Biological Materials, Cairo, Egypt, 27–30 November 2006.

BCA Intensive Course in X-ray Structure Analysis, Durham, UK, 4 March – 2 April 2007.

Latin-American Workshop on Applications of Powder Diffraction and School on Methods of Powder Diffraction, Campinas, Brazil, 16–20 April 2007.

RapiData 2007, Brookhaven, USA, 22–27 April 2007.

6th International Conference on Inelastic X-ray Scattering (IXS 2007), Hyogo, Japan, 7–11 May 2007.

Fifth International Conference on Solid State Crystals and Eighth Polish Conference on Crystal Growth (ICSSC-5 and PPCCG-8), Zakopane, Poland, 20–24 May 2007.

Engineering of Crystalline Materials Properties: State-of-the-Art in Modelling, Design, Applications, Erice, Italy, 7–17 June 2007.

Crystallization: Focus on Membrane Proteins, Brookhaven, USA, 11–15 June 2007.

School and Workshop on X-ray Micro- and Nanoprobes: Instruments, Methodologies and Applications, Erice, Italy, 11–17 June 2007.

Gordon Research Conference on Electron Distribution and Chemical Bonding, South Hadley, USA, 1–6 July 2007.

First School on Materials Applications of the Organic Solid State (SMAOSS) and XVIII International Conference on the Chemistry of the Organic Solid State (XVIII-ICOSS), 1–6 and 8–13 July 2007.

XVI International Conference on Crystal Chemistry and Diffraction Studies of Minerals and Workshop ‘Minerals as Advanced Materials’, Miass and Apatity, Russia, 2–6 and 8–12 July 2007.

International School on Theoretical and Mathematical Crystallography, Havana, Cuba, 15–20 July 2007.

ACA Annual Meeting, Salt Lake City, USA, 21–26 July 2007.

International Conference on Neutron and X-ray Scattering, Serpong and Bandung, Indonesia, 23–31 July 2007.

13th International Summer School on Crystal Growth, Park City, USA, 5–11 August 2007.

VIII Latin-American Workshop on Magnetism and Magnetic Materials and Their Applications (LAW3M), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 12–16 August 2007.

9th International Biology and Synchrotron Radiation Conference, Manchester, UK, 12–17 August 2007.

ECM-24, Marrakech, Morocco, 22–27 August 2007.

Symposium in Honour of Professor Dame Louise Johnson, FRS, DBE, Oxford, UK, 2–5 September 2007.

Advanced Methods in X-ray Charge Density Analysis: Extracting Properties from a Multipolar Refinement, Martina Franca, Italy, 3–6 September 2007.

Electron Microscopy and Multiscale Modelling, Moscow, Russia, 3–7 September 2007.

Structure Elucidation by Combining Magnetic Resonance, Computation, Modelling and Diffraction (SMARTER), Aveiro, Portugal, 6–7 September 2007.

Advances in Crystallography at High Pressure at Large-Scale Facilities, Chilton, UK, 6–9 September 2007.

Diffraction Analysis of the Microstructure of Materials, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, 7–9 October 2007.

Synchrotron Radiation and Neutrons for Cultural Heritage Studies, Grenoble, France, 8–12 October 2007.

Quasicrystals – the Silver Jubilee, Tel Aviv, Israel, 14–19 October 2007.

MSA-GS-ANL Short Course on ‘Amphiboles’, Rome, Italy, 29–31 October 2007.

Eighth Asian Crystallographic Association Conference (AsCA '07), Taipei, 4–7 November 2007.

II International Workshop on Layered Materials: ‘Structure and Properties’, Vercelli, Italy, 28–29 March 2008.

Rietveld Refinement Training School, Durham, UK, 30 March – 3 April 2008.

RapiData 2008, Brookhaven, USA, 6–11 April 2008.

International School on Mathematical and Theoretical Crystallography, Gargnano, Italy, 27 April – 3 May 2008.

12th International Workshop on Protein Crystallization, Quintana Roo, Mexico, 6–9 May 2008.

Fourth Moroccan School of Crystallography, Rabat, Morocco, 26–29 May 2008.

From Molecules to Medicines: Integrating Crystallography into Drug Discovery, Erice, Italy, 29 May – 8 June 2008.

ACA Annual Meeting, Knoxville, USA, 31 May – 5 June 2008.

European Charge Density Meeting, Gravedona, Italy, 6–11 June 2008.

10th International Conference on Quasicrystals (ICQ10), Zürich, Switzerland, 9–14 June 2008.

Crystallization: Focus on Membrane Proteins, Brookhaven USA, 10–14 June 2008.

Structure Determination from Powder Diffraction Data: a Hands-on Workshop on X-rays, Synchrotron Radiation and Neutron Diffraction Techniques Including Experimental and Computational Aspects, Villigen, Switzerland, 18–22 June 2008.

The Zürich School of Crystallography – Bring Your Own Crystals 2008, Zürich, Switzerland, 22 June – 5 July 2008.

First K.H. Kuo Summer School of Electron Microscopy and Crystallography: Cryo-Electron Microscopy of Macromolecular Complexes, Beijing, People's Republic of China, 14–16 July 2008.

Appendix 26 to Agenda

Confirmation of date and place of Twenty-Second General Assembly

In accordance with By-Law 1.3, the Twentieth General Assembly in Florence in 2005 gave preliminary consideration to an invitation that had been received to host the Twenty-Second General Assembly and International Congress of Crystallography in 2011. The General Assembly accepted the invitation from the Spanish Committee for Crystallography on behalf of the Subdirección General de Programas y Organismos Internacionales, Ministerio Educación y Ciencia to hold the Twenty-Second General Assembly and Congress in Madrid, Spain. At the Glasgow Congress in 1999 it was agreed that subsequent Congresses should comprise an opening day and seven subsequent days (total eight days).

The present General Assembly is required to confirm the date and place of the Twenty-Second General Assembly.

Appendix 27 to Agenda

Preliminary consideration of date and place of Twenty-Third General Assembly

By-Law 1.3 allows for preliminary consideration to be given by the General Assembly to an invitation for the next-but-one General Assembly.

Three invitations to host the 2014 General Assembly and Congress have been received, from the National Research Council of Canada to hold the Congress in Montreal, Canada, from the Regional Committee of the Czech and Slovak Crystallographic Association to hold the Congress in Prague, Czech Republic, and from the Indian National Science Academy and the Indian Crystallographic Association to hold the Congress in Hyderabad, India.

The locations of earlier Congresses are:

1948	Cambridge, USA
1951	Stockholm, Sweden
1954	Paris, France
1957	Montreal, Canada
1960	Cambridge, UK
1963	Rome, Italy
1966	Moscow, USSR
1969	Stony Brook, USA
1972	Kyoto, Japan
1975	Amsterdam, The Netherlands
1978	Warsaw, Poland
1981	Ottawa, Canada
1984	Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany
1987	Perth, Australia
1990	Bordeaux, France
1993	Beijing, People's Republic of China
1996	Seattle, USA
1999	Glasgow, UK
2002	Geneva, Switzerland*
2005	Florence, Italy
2008	Osaka, Japan
2011	Madrid, Spain

* To be considered as Jerusalem, Israel.

Appendix 28 to Agenda

Determination of general policy and timetable for period to Twenty-Second General Assembly

Statute 5.10(l) requires the General Assembly to determine the general policy and timetable for the period to the next General Assembly. Several meetings to be held in this period have already requested IUCr sponsorship and financial support. These requests have been considered by the Sub-committee on the Union Calendar and the Executive Committee. Further requests may be received before the next General Assembly. The General Assembly may wish to consider the present policy of the IUCr in its various activities, including the size, scope and length of the triennial Congresses, the number of meetings sponsored by the IUCr and the level of financial support for such meetings.

Appendix 29 to Agenda

Preliminary consideration of activities for period 2011–2014

Statute 5.10(m) requires the General Assembly to give preliminary consideration to the activities of the IUCr for the three-year period following the next General Assembly.

Appendix 30 to Agenda

Budget estimates for period to Twenty-Second General Assembly: determination of unit contribution

(a) Budget estimates

The estimated budget for the General Fund is set out below, for the period until the next General Assembly. Since the budget estimates had to be prepared at a time when the decisions on many activities were still to be made, these estimates should be considered with due reserve. With this *proviso*, and in accordance with Statute 9.3, the Executive Committee presents to the General Assembly the following estimates for the three-year period 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2010.

	<i>CHF</i>	<i>CHF</i>
INCOME		
Subscriptions from Adhering Bodies	456,000	
Yield from investments and banking accounts	450,000	
		906,000
EXPENDITURE		
Administration	1,434,500	
Subscriptions to ICSU and bodies of ICSU	36,000	
Administrative meetings	275,000	
Scientific meetings	54,000	
		1,799,500
ESTIMATED PROFIT/(DEFICIT)		(893,500)

(b) Unit Contribution

According to Statute 5.10(k), the General Assembly has to determine the Unit Contribution to be paid by the Adhering Bodies for the period to the next General Assembly. The Executive Committee recommends to the General Assembly that the Unit Contribution should remain at its present level of CHF 1,000 (set at the Beijing Congress in 1993) for the years 2009–2011.

Appendix 31 to Agenda

Confirmation of appointments of Editors of publications of the Union

Statute 7.1 of the Union prescribes that initial appointments and re-appointments of the Editors of the publications of the Union are made by the Executive Committee and are subject to confirmation by the General Assembly.

The Executive Committee intends to appoint (or re-appoint) G. Kosterz as Editor-in-Chief of IUCr journals, D. Schwarzenbach as Editor of Section A of *Acta Crystallographica*, C.P. Brock as Editor of Section B of *Acta Crystallographica*, A. Linden as Editor of Section C of *Acta Crystallographica*, E.N. Baker and Z. Dauter as Editors of Section D of *Acta Crystallographica*, W.T.A. Harrison, J. Simpson and M. Weil as Editors of Section E of *Acta Crystallographica*, H.M. Einspahr and M.S. Weiss as Editors of Section F of *Acta Crystallographica*, A. Pyzalla as Editor of *Journal of Applied Crystallography* (appointed after the Florence Congress), and Å. Kvik, D.M. Mills and T. Ohta as Editors of *Journal of Synchrotron Radiation*.

The Executive Committee intends to re-appoint H. Fuess as General Editor of *International Tables* and Editor of Volume C, M. Aroyo as Editor of Volume A (appointed after the Florence Congress), U. Shmueli as Editor of Volume B, A. Authier as Editor of Volume D, V. Kopsky and D.B. Litvin as Editors of Volume E, M.G. Rossmann, E. Arnold and D.H. Himmel (appointed after the Florence Congress) as Editors of Volume F, S.R. Hall and B. McMahon as Editors of Volume G, and H. Wondratschek and U. Müller as Editors of Volume A1.

Appendix 32 to Agenda

Elections

The procedures for nominations and elections are described in Section 8 of the Union's By-Laws. Nominations shall be made by the Executive Committee; other nominations may be made by any six or more delegates to the General Assembly.

The nominations by the Executive Committee for Officers of the Union are given in Appendix 33.3 to the Agenda. The nominations for Chairs and members of Commissions and for Representatives on bodies not belonging to the Union will be presented at the General Assembly. The Executive Committee will be meeting the Chairs of the Commissions and IUCr Representatives to discuss their work and, where appropriate, make recommendations for membership for the next triennium. The Executive Committee will provide a brief summary of these discussions to accompany the nominations.

In making their votes, delegates should remember that they are representing their Adhering Bodies, who may have provided guidance on how they should vote on certain items.

32.1 Chairs and members of Commissions

The numbers of elected members are determined by the General Assembly for each individual Commission. It should be noted that, according to By-Law 7.3, service on a Commission is limited to three consecutive full terms of office, except for Editors, Co-editors and *ex officio* members. A person who has already served for three full consecutive terms is still eligible as Chair for a fourth term.

The **present** membership of Commissions, and the original years of election or appointment, are as follows:

Commission on Journals

Chair, Editor-in-Chief:	G. Kosterz (Switzerland; 2005)
Editor of <i>Journal of Applied Crystallography</i> :	A.R. Pyzalla (Germany; 2007)
Main Editors of <i>Journal of Synchrotron Radiation</i> :	Å. Kvik (Sweden; 2002) D.M. Mills (USA; 2000) T. Ohta (Japan; 2002)
Section Editor of <i>Acta Cryst.</i> Section A:	D. Schwarzenbach (Switzerland; 2002)
Section Editor of <i>Acta Cryst.</i> Section B:	C.P. Brock (USA; 2002)
Section Editor of <i>Acta Cryst.</i> Section C:	G. Ferguson (UK; 1999)
Section Editors of <i>Acta Cryst.</i> Section D:	E.N. Baker (New Zealand; 2003) Z. Dauter (USA; 2003)
Section Editors of <i>Acta Cryst.</i> Section E:	W. Clegg (UK; 2000) D.G. Watson (UK; 2000)
Section Editors of <i>Acta Cryst.</i> Section F:	H.M. Einspahr (USA; 2004) J.M. Guss (Australia; 2004)

Co-editors of *Acta*, *JAC* and *JSR*:

K.A. Abboud (USA; *Acta E*, 2001)
M. Akkurt (Turkey; *Acta E*, 2005)
A.J. Allen (USA; *JAC*, 2002)
Y. Amemiya (Japan; *Acta A*, 1993)
L.A. Aslanov (Russia; *Acta B+C*, 1996)
A. Authier (France; *Acta A*, 1993)
R.F. Baggio (Argentina; *Acta C+E*, 2004)
J. Barbier (Canada; *Acta C*, 2002)
L.J. Barbour (South Africa; *Acta C+ E*, 2005)
T. Bergfors (Sweden; *Acta F*, 2006)
L.E. Berman (USA; *JSR*, 2002)
S. Bernes (Mexico; *Acta E*, 2005)
D.G. Billing (South Africa; *Acta B*, 2008)
A.J. Blake (UK; *Acta B+C*, 1994)
E.V. Boldyreva (Russia; *Acta B*, 2008)
N.B. Bolotina (Russia; *Acta B*, 2007)
M. Bolte (Germany; *Acta E*, 2000)
A.D. Bond (Denmark; *Acta E*, 2006)
L. Brammer (USA; *Acta B*, 1995)
I. Brito (Chile; *Acta E*, 2006)
I.D. Brown (Canada; *Acta E*, 1990)
A.M. Brzozowski (UK; *Acta D+F*, 2003)
R.J. Butcher (USA; *Acta E*, 2004)
O. Büyükgüngör (Turkey; *Acta E*, 2007)
C.W. Carter (USA; *Acta A*, 2003)
G. Chapuis (Switzerland; *Acta B*, 2000)
D. Chateigner (France; *JAC*, 2002)
N. Chayen (UK; *Acta D*, 2000)
V.V. Chernyshev (Russia; *Acta E*, 2000)
K. Chinnakali (India; *Acta E*, 2000)
S. Ciccariello (Italy; *JAC*, 2005)
P. Coppens (USA; *Acta A*, 2002)
M. Czugler (Hungary; *Acta E*, 2006)
J.-C. Daran (France; *Acta C+E*, 2001)
W.I.F. David (UK; *JAC*, 2005)
G.R. Desiraju (India; *Acta B*, 1994)
V.W. Dmitrienko (Russia; *Acta A*, 2005)
E. Dodson (UK; *JAC*, 2002)
D.L. Dorset (USA; *Acta A+B*, 1999)
S.E. Ealick (USA; *Acta D+JAC*, 2002)
M.R.J. Elsegood (UK; *Acta C+E*, 2004)
U. Englert (Germany; *Acta C*, 2008)
J.G. Eon (Brazil; *Acta A*, 2008)
L. Eriksson (Sweden; *Acta E*, 2004)
C. Esterhuysen (South Africa; *Acta E*, 2006)
J. Fabry (Czech Republic; *Acta E*, 2006)
L.R. Falvello (Spain; *Acta C*, 2002)
P. Fanwick (USA; *Acta C*, 2008)
L.J. Farrugia (UK; *Acta E*, 2007)
P.F. Fewster (UK; *Acta A+JAC*, 2005)
A. Fischer (Sweden; *Acta E*, 2006)
J.L. Flippen-Anderson (USA; *Acta E*, 2002)
R.R. Frahm (Germany; *JSR*, 1998)
A.K. Freund (France; *JSR*, 2002)
F. Frolow (Israel; *Acta D+F*, 1997)
G.J. Gainsford (New Zealand; *Acta C+E*, 2002)
J.F. Gallagher (Ireland; *Acta C+E*, 2000)
J.M. Garcia-Ruiz (Spain; *Acta F*, 2006)
E.F. Garman (UK; *JAC*, 2008)
M. Gdaniec (Poland; *Acta E*, 2006)
R.D. Gilardi (USA; *Acta E*, 2004)
C. Glidewell (UK; *Acta C+E*, 1998)

A. Goeta (UK; *Acta C*, 2008)
C.H. Görbitz (Norway; *Acta B*, 2004)
H. Graafsma (Germany; *JSR*, 2002)
T.N. Guru Row (India; *Acta B*, 2008)
I.A. Guzei (USA; *Acta C*, 2004)
W.T.A. Harrison (UK; *Acta E*, 2003)
S.S. Hasnain (UK; *JSR*, 1993)
B. Hazes (Canada; *Acta F*, 2006)
P.C. Healy (Australia; *Acta E*, 2003)
J.R. Helliwell (UK; *JAC*, 1995)
M. Helliwell (UK; *Acta C+E*, 2003)
J.L. Hodeau (France; *JAC*, 2002)
T. Hökelek (Turkey; *Acta E*, 2005)
H.M. Holden (USA; *Acta D*, 2002)
N.-H. Hu (People's Republic of China; *Acta E*, 2006)
W.N. Hunter (UK; *Acta D+F*, 2002)
G.E. Ice (USA; *JSR*, 2002)
A. Iida (Japan; *JSR*, 2002)
W. Imhof (Germany; *Acta E*, 2007)
H. Ishida (Japan; *Acta E*, 2004)
N. Ishizawa (Japan; *Acta C*, 1999)
O. Johnson (UK; *Acta E*, 2000)
P.G. Jones (Germany; *Acta C*, 1994)
J.A. Kaduk (USA; *Acta B*, 2005)
K.A. Kantardjieff (USA; *JAC*, 2005)
H. Kitamura (Japan; *JSR*, 2002)
G.J. Kleywegt (Sweden; *Acta D+F*, 2004)
B. Kojic-Prodic (Croatia; *Acta E*, 2004)
H. Kooijman (The Netherlands; *Acta E*, 2006)
M. Kubicki (Poland; *Acta C*, 2008)
V. Langer (Sweden; *Acta C*, 2008)
U. Lee (Korea; *Acta E*, 2007)
A. Linden (Switzerland; *Acta C+E*, 1996)
P.J. Loll (USA; *Acta F*, 2004)
A.J. Lough (Canada; *Acta E*, 2002)
J.N. Low (UK; *Acta E*, 2007)
V. Lunin (Russia; *Acta D*, 2006)
A. Mar (Canada; *Acta E*, 2001)
L.B. McCusker (Switzerland; *Acta B*, 2005)
A. McPherson (USA; *Acta F*, 2004)
S. McSweeney (France; *JSR*, 2005)
K. Miki (Japan; *Acta D*, 2005)
R.P. Millane (New Zealand; *Acta A*, 2002)
A.M. Moore (UK; *Acta A+JAC*, 1997)
P. Mueller (USA; *Acta C*, 2008)
M.R.N. Murthy (India; *Acta D*, 2005)
L.R. Nassimbeni (South Africa; *Acta B*, 1994)
C. Näther (Germany; *Acta E*, 2004)
J.M. Newman (Australia; *Acta F*, 2007)
S.W. Ng (Malaysia; *Acta E*, 2003)
K. Ogawa (Japan; *Acta B*, 2003)
S. Ohba (Japan; *Acta C+E*, 1998)
D.H. Ohlendorf (USA; *JAC*, 1998)
K.I. Ohshima (Japan; *JAC*, 2002)
G. Oliva (Brazil; *Acta D+JSR*, 1997)
M.M. Olmstead (USA; *Acta E*, 2000)
Å. Oskarsson (Sweden; *JAC*, 1996)
H.A. Padmore (USA; *JSR*, 1999)
D. Pandey (India; *Acta A*, 1996)
S. Parkin (USA; *Acta E*, 2007)
D. Parrish (USA; *Acta E*, 2007)
S. Parsons (UK; *Acta B*, 2008)

(Book Review Editor)

M. Parvez (Canada; *Acta E*, 2007)
P. Paufler (Germany; *Acta+JAC+JSR*, 2004)
J.M. Perez-Mato (Spain; *Acta A*, 2002)
M.L. Pusey (USA; *Acta D+F*, 2000)
J.-P. Renaud (France; *Acta F*, 2007)
C. Rizzoli (Italy; *Acta E*, 2004)
A. Roodt (South Africa; *Acta E*, 2007)
G.M. Rosair (UK; *Acta E*, 2003)
V.B. Rybakov (Russia; *Acta E*, 2007)
U. Rychlewska (Poland; *Acta B*, 2005)
H.W. Schmalle (Switzerland; *Acta E*, 2007)
M.L. Scudder (Australia; *Acta C+E*, 2005)
M.R.M. da Silva (Portugal; *Acta E*, 2006)
J. Simpson (New Zealand; *Acta E*, 2004)
A.M.Z. Slawin (UK; *Acta E*, 2005)
S. van Smaalen (Germany; *Acta B*, 1999)
M.A. Spackman (Australia; *Acta B*, 2005)
A.L. Spek (The Netherlands; *Acta C+E*, 1995)
P.J. Squatrito (USA; *Acta C+E*, 2002)
W.C. Stallings (USA; *Acta B+D+F*, 1994)
H. Stoeckli-Evans (Switzerland; *Acta C+E*, 2002)
S.W. Suh (Korea; *Acta F*, 2004)
I. Tanaka (Japan; *Acta F*, 2004)
K. Tanaka (Japan; *Acta A*, 2002)
M. Taniguchi (Japan; *JSR*, 2003)
T.C. Terwilliger (USA; *Acta F*, 2004)
E.R.T. Tiekink (Australia; *Acta E*, 2000)
P.A. Timmins (France; *Acta D*, 2002)
K.W. Törnroos (Norway; *Acta C*, 2001)
M. Tremayne (UK; *Acta C+E*, 2002)
H. Uekusa (Japan; *Acta C*, 2008)
S. Wakatsuki (Japan; *JSR*, 2005)
M. Weil (Austria; *Acta E*, 2003)
M.S. Weiss (Germany; *Acta D+F*, 2002)
T.R. Welberry (Australia; *Acta B+JAC*, 2002)
J.D. Westbrook (USA; *Acta F*, 2004)
T.J. White (Singapore; *Acta B*, 2008)
S.W. Wilkins (Australia; *JSR*, 2000)
C. Wilson (UK; *Acta E*, 2003)
C.C. Wilson (UK; *Acta B*, 2002)
W.-T. Wong (People's Republic of China; *Acta E*, 2001)
A.F. Wrulich (Switzerland; *JSR*, 1999)
D.-J. Xu (People's Republic of China; *Acta E*, 2005)
B.M. Yamin (Malaysia; *Acta E*, 2006)
A.I. Yanovsky (Russia; *Acta E*, 2000)
Y.O. Yeates (USA; *Acta D*, 2006)
M. Zeller (USA; *Acta E*, 2007)
H. Zimmermann (Germany; *Acta A*, 1996)

Commission on International Tables

Chair and Editor of Volume C:	H. Fuess (Germany; 2003)
Editor of Volume A:	M. Aroyo (Spain; 2008)
Editor of Volume B:	U. Shmueli (Israel; 1982)
Editor of Volume D:	A. Authier (France; 1990)
Editors of Volume E:	V. Kopsky (Czech Republic; 1990) D.B. Litvin (USA; 1990)
Editors of Volume F:	M.G. Rossmann (USA; 1996) E. Arnold (USA; 1996) D.H. Himmel (USA; 2007)
Editors of Volume G:	S.R. Hall (Australia; 1996) B. McMahon (UK; 1996)
Editors of Volume A1:	H. Wondratschek (Germany; 1995) U. Müller (Germany; 2000)

Commission on Aperiodic Crystals

Chair:	R. Withers (Australia; 1999)
Elected members:	M. Baake (Germany; 2005) M. de Boisseau (France; 1999) N. Bolotina (Russia; 2005) R. Lifshitz (Israel; 2002) Y. Michiue (Japan; 2005) V. Petricek (Czech Republic; 2002) K. Saitoh (Japan; 2002) N.L. Speziali (Brazil; 2002)

Commission on Biological Macromolecules

Chair:	E. Arnold (USA; 1999)
Elected members:	B.W. Dijkstra (The Netherlands; 1999) E. Garman (UK; 2005) M. Jaskolski (Poland; 2005) J. Martin (Australia; 2005) K. Miki (Japan; 2005) G. Oliva (Brazil; 1999) A.D. Podjarny (France; 2005) T.P. Singh (India; 2005) D. Turk (Slovenia; 2002) L. Van Meervelt (Belgium; 1999)

Commission on Charge, Spin and Momentum Densities

Chair:	Yu Wang (Taipei; 1996)
Elected members:	C. Gatti (Italy; 1999) B. Gillon (France; 2005) K. Hämäläinen (Finland; 2002) B. Iversen (Denmark; 2002) D. Jayatilaka (Australia; 2005) P. Montano (USA; 2002) U. Pietsch (Germany; 2005) N. Sakai (Japan; 1999) J.C.H. Spence (USA; 1999)

Ex officio member: M. Steiner (Germany) (as Chair of Commission on Neutron Scattering)

Commission on Crystal Growth and Characterization of Materials

Chair: H.A. Dabkowska (Canada; 2005)
 Elected members: D.F. Bliss (USA; 1999)
 K. Byrappa (India; 2002)
 T. Duffar (France; 1999)
 R. Fornari (Germany; 1999)
 J.M. Garcia-Ruiz (Spain; 2005)
 T. Ohachi (Japan; 1999)
 E. Vlieg (The Netherlands; 1999)
 J. Wang (People's Republic of China; 2005)

Ex officio members: P.M. Dryburgh (UK) (as Representative of International Organization
 of Crystal Growth)
 A. Pyzalla (Germany) (as Editor of *Journal of Applied Crystallography*)

Commission on Crystallographic Computing

Chair: A.L. Spek (The Netherlands; 1996)
 Elected members: L.M.D. Cranswick (Canada; 1999)
 R.W. Grosse-Kunstleve (USA; 2002)
 A. Gualtieri (Italy; 2002)
 Luhua Lai (People's Republic of China; 2005)
 A. McEvoy (UK; 2005)
 A. Nakagawa (Japan; 2005)
 S. Parsons (UK; 2002)
 H.R. Powell (UK; 2005)

Commission on Crystallographic Nomenclature

Chair: A. Authier (France)
 G. Kostorz (Switzerland) (as Editor-in-Chief of IUCr journals)
 D. Schwarzenbach (Switzerland) (as Section Editor of *Acta Cryst.* Section A)
 C.P. Brock (USA) (as Section Editor of *Acta Cryst.* Section B)
 G. Ferguson (Canada) (as Section Editor of *Acta Cryst.* Section C)
 E.N. Baker (New Zealand) (as a Section Editor of *Acta Cryst.* Section D)
 Z. Dauter (USA) (as a Section Editor of *Acta Cryst.* Section D)
 W. Clegg (UK) (as a Section Editor of *Acta Cryst.* Section E)
 D.G. Watson (UK) (as a Section Editor of *Acta Cryst.* Section E)
 H.M. Einspahr (USA) (as a Section Editor of *Acta Cryst.* Section F)
 J.M. Guss (Australia) (as a Section Editor of *Acta Cryst.* Section F)
 A. Pyzalla (Germany) (as Editor of *Journal of Applied Crystallography*)
 Å. Kvick (France) (as a Main Editor of *Journal of Synchrotron Radiation*)
 D.M. Mills (USA) (as a Main Editor of *Journal of Synchrotron Radiation*)
 T. Ohta (Japan) (as a Main Editor of *Journal of Synchrotron Radiation*)
 M. Aroyo (Spain) (as Editor of Volume A of *International Tables*)
 U. Shmueli (Israel) (as Editor of Volume B of *International Tables*)
 H. Fuess (Germany) (as Editor of Volume C of *International Tables*)
 V. Kopsky (Czech Republic) (as an Editor of Volume E of *International Tables*)
 D.B. Litvin (USA) (as an Editor of Volume E of *International Tables*)
 M.G. Rossmann (USA) (as an Editor of Volume F of *International Tables*)
 E. Arnold (USA) (as an Editor of Volume F of *International Tables*)
 D.H. Himmel (USA) (as an Editor of Volume F of *International Tables*)
 S.R. Hall (Australia) (as an Editor of Volume G of *International Tables*)
 B. McMahon (UK) (as an Editor of Volume G of *International Tables*)
 H. Wondratschek (Germany) (as an Editor of Volume A1 of *International Tables*)
 Müller (Germany) (as an Editor of Volume A1 of *International Tables*)
 H. Schenk (The Netherlands) (as Chair of IUCr/OUP Book Series Committee)
 P. Spadon (Italy) (as Chair of Commission on Crystallographic Teaching)
 I.D. Brown (Canada) (as Chair of COMCIFS)

Commission on Crystallographic Teaching

Chair: P. Spadon (Italy; 2002)
Elected members: R. Baggio (Argentina; 2005)
E. Boldyreva (Russia; 2005)
S.E. Bourne (South Africa; 2005)
G. Chapuis (Switzerland; 2002)
L.M.D. Cranswick (Canada; 2002)
K. Crennell (UK; 2002)
M.E. Kastner (USA; 1999)
K. Ogawa (Japan; 1999)
V.K. Wadhawan (India; 2005)

Commission on Electron Diffraction

Chair: L.D. Marks (USA; 2005)
Elected members: A. Avilov (Russia; 2005)
J. Etheridge (Australia; 2005)
J. Gjønnes (Norway; 2002)
U. Kolb (Germany; 2005)
L.M. Peng (People's Republic of China; 2005)
N. Tanaka (Japan; 2002)
X.-D. Zou (Sweden; 2002)
J.M. Zuo (USA; 2005)

Commission on High Pressure

Chair: M. Kunz (USA; 2002)
Elected members: G. Galli (USA; 2005)
N. Hamaya (Japan; 2002)
A. Katrusiak (Poland; 2005)
J.S. Loveday (UK; 2002)
M. Mezouar (France; 2002)
S.A.T. Redfern (UK; 2005)
V. Solozhenko (France; 2005)
S. Tolbert (USA; 2002)
J. Tse (Canada; 2002)
R. Winter (Germany; 2002)

Commission on Inorganic and Mineral Structures

Chair: G. Ferraris (Italy; 2002)
Elected members: W. Depmeier (Germany; 2002)
M. Jansen (Germany; 2002)
M. Matsui (Japan; 2002)
A. Monge (Spain; 2005)
D. Pandey (India; 2005)
(Secretary) D.Yu. Pushcharovsky (Russia; 2002)
J. Rocha (Portugal; 2005)
P. Thomas (UK; 2005)
E. Tillmanns (Austria; 2002)

Commission on Mathematical and Theoretical Crystallography

Chair: M. Nespolo (France; 2005)
Elected members: M. Aroyo (Spain; 2005)
O. Delgado-Friedrichs (Germany; 2005)
J.-G. Eon (Brazil; 2005)
H.D. Flack (Switzerland; 2005)
H.K. Grimmer (Switzerland; 2005)
D.B. Litvin (USA; 2005)
M. O'Keeffe (USA; 2005)
J. Rutherford (Zimbabwe; 2005)
B. Souvignier (The Netherlands; 2005)

Commission on Neutron Scattering

Chair: M. Steiner (Germany; 1999)
Elected members: V.L. Aksenov (Russia; 2005)
R. Bau (USA; 2005)
M.M.R. Costa (Portugal; 2005)
M.T. Fernandez-Diaz (Spain; 2005)
T. Kamiyama (Japan; 2005)
S.J. Kennedy (Australia; 2002)
K. Lefmann (Denmark; 2005)
R.L. McGreevy (UK; 2002)
A. Venter (South Africa; 2005)

Commission on Powder Diffraction

Chair: W.I.F. David (UK; 1999)
Elected members: S. Billinge (USA; 2005)
M. Delgado (Venezuela; 2002)
(Secretary) A.N. Fitch (France; 1999)
I. Madsen (Australia; 2002)
N. Masciocchi (Italy; 2002)
D. Rafaja (Germany; 2005)
R. Rizzi (Italy; 2005)
P. Stephens (USA; 2005)
P. Whifield (Canada; 2005)

Ex officio member: J.A. Kaduk (USA) (as Representative of ICDD)

Commission on Small-Angle Scattering

Chair: D.I. Svergun (Germany; 1996)
Elected members: A. Allen (USA; 2002)
A. Benedetti (Italy; 2005)
P. Fratzl (Austria; 2002)
J.S. Pedersen (Denmark; 1999)
P. Thiyagarajan (USA; 1999)
J. Trehwella (USA; 2005)
N. Yagi (Japan; 2005)

Commission on Structural Chemistry

Chair:	A. Bacchi (Italy; 2002)
Elected members:	A. Beatty (USA; 2005)
	P. Bombicz (Hungary; 2005)
	L. Brammer (UK; 1999)
	M.T.L. Duarte (Portugal; 2005)
	Maochun Hong (People's Republic of China; 2005)
	D.C. Levendis (South Africa; 1999)
	O. Piro (Argentina; 2005)
	P.R. Raithby (UK; 2005)
	H. Uekusa (Japan; 2002)

Commission on Synchrotron Radiation

Chair:	H. Graafsma (Germany; 2002)
Elected members:	L.T.J. Delbaere (Canada; 1999)
	R. Garrett (Australia; 2005)
	S.M. Gruner (USA; 1999)
	G.N. Kulipanov (Russia; 2002)
	D. McMorrow (UK; 2002)
	C. Nave (UK; 2005)
	I. Robinson (UK; 1999)
	S. Wakatsuki (Japan; 2005)

Commission on XAFS

Chair:	A.M. Molenbroek (Denmark; 2002)
Elected members:	K. Asakura (Japan; 2002)
	I. Ascone (France; 2005)
	F. Boscherini (Italy; 2005)
	M.O. Figueiredo (Portugal; 2005)
	J. Garcia-Ruiz (Spain; 2005)
	B. Hedman (USA; 2002)
	E. Holub-Krappe (Germany; 2005)
	A. Michalowicz (France; 1999)

32.2 Representatives of the Union on bodies not belonging to the Union

Statute 8.5 prescribes that representatives of the Union on bodies not belonging to the Union are elected at each General Assembly, and that for each body one representative shall be designated as the chief representative. By-Law 8.9 states that the procedure for nomination and election of the representatives is so far as is possible the same as that for the Commission memberships.

The bodies involved are as follows, together with the **present** representatives:

American Crystallographic Association (ACA) (REGIONAL ASSOCIATE)

Representative: I. Torriani (Brazil; 2002)

Asian Crystallographic Association (AsCA) (REGIONAL ASSOCIATE)

Representative: G.R. Desiraju (India; 2005)

European Crystallographic Association (ECA) (REGIONAL ASSOCIATE)

Representative: C.J. Gilmore (UK; 2005)

International Centre for Diffraction Data (ICDD) (SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATE)

Representative: W.I.F. David (*ex officio* as Chair of Commission on Powder Diffraction)

International Organization of Crystal Growth (IOCG) (SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATE)

Representative: H.A. Dabkowska (Canada; 2005) (*ex officio* as Chair of Commission on Crystal Growth and Characterization of Materials)

Interdivisional Committee on Terminology, Nomenclature and Symbols of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC ICTNS)

Representative: A. Authier (France)

International Council for Science (ICSU)

Representative: W.L. Duax (USA) (*ex officio* as Immediate Past President of IUCr)

ICSU Committee on Data for Science and Technology (CODATA)

Representative: B. McMahon (UK; 2000)

ICSU Committee on Space Research (COSPAR)

Representative: H.A. Dabkowska (Canada; 2005) (*ex officio* as Chair of Commission on Crystal Growth and Characterization of Materials)

International Council for Scientific and Technical Information (ICSTI)

Representative: J.R. Helliwell (UK; 2005)

32.3 Officers of the Union

The **present** membership of the Executive Committee (constituting the officers of the Union) is:

President:	Y. Ohashi (Japan)	(1) (2)
Vice-President:	I. Torriani (Brazil)	(1) (2)
General Secretary and Treasurer:	S. Lidin (Sweden)	(1)
Immediate Past President:	W.L. Duax (USA)	(1) (2)
Ordinary members:	P. Colman (Australia)	(3)
	G.R. Desiraju (India)	(3)
	C.J. Gilmore (UK)	(3)
	G. Heger (Germany)	(1) (2)
	C. Lecomte (France)	(1)
	D. Viterbo (Italy)	(1) (2)

In addition, the Convenor of the Finance Committee (M.J. Cooper, UK) is *ex officio* a member of the Executive Committee (By-Law 6.1).

The members of the Executive Committee who will continue are, therefore:

Immediate Past President: Y. Ohashi (Japan)

Ordinary members:

P. Colman (Australia)
G.R. Desiraju (India)
C.J. Gilmore (UK)

Nominations presented by the Executive Committee for Officers of the Union

The Executive Committee met in Salt Lake City, USA, 29–30 July 2007. At the meeting all nominations for officers and members of the Executive Committee proposed by the National Committees of member countries were considered. The Committee voted in favour of putting forward all the candidates proposed for each of the offices of President, Vice-President and General Secretary and Treasurer and it was further agreed that the nine candidates put forward by National Committees

should be presented for Executive Committee membership for the three six-year vacancies and one or two likely three-year vacancies. The nominations made by the Executive Committee are as follows:

President:	C.J. Gilmore (UK)	(3)
	S. Larsen (France)	(3)
Vice-President:	P. Colman (Australia)	(3)
General Secretary and Treasurer:	S. Lidin (Sweden)	(3)
Ordinary members (six-year term):	E. Boldyreva (Russia)	(4)
	C.W. Carter (USA)	(4)
	V. Cody (USA)	(4)
	L.T.J. Delbaere (Canada)	(4)
	K. El Sayed (Egypt)	(4)
	C. Lecomte (France)	(4)
	J.M. Perez-Mato (Spain)	(4)
	Xiao-Dong Su (People's Republic of China)	(4)
	Yu Wang (Taipei)	(4)
Ordinary member (three-year term):	E. Boldyreva (Russia)	(3)
	C.W. Carter (USA)	(3)
	V. Cody (USA)	(3)
	L.T.J. Delbaere (Canada)	(3)
	K. El Sayed (Egypt)	(3)
	C. Lecomte (France)	(3)
	J.M. Perez-Mato (Spain)	(3)
	Xiao-Dong Su (People's Republic of China)	(3)
	Yu Wang (Taipei)	(3)

- (1) until the close of the Twenty-First General Assembly
- (2) not eligible for immediate re-election to the same office
- (3) until the close of the Twenty-Second General Assembly
- (4) until the close of the Twenty-Third General Assembly

Further to the circular from the President dated December 2006, National Committees should make their own additional nominations for candidates (if any) at least one month before the General Assembly, supported by curricula vitae (including nominees' reasons for standing) and the names of at least six delegates. If the names of the delegates are not decided at that time, a group of National Committees representing at least six delegates can nominate the candidates. This group of National Committees should provide the Executive Secretary (<mailto:execsec@iucr.org>) with the names of the delegates as soon as they have been appointed. The Executive Secretary will circulate details of any additional nominations (including curricula vitae and nominees' reasons for standing) to the National Committees two weeks before the General Assembly.

According to By-Laws 8.2 and 8.4 additional nominations may still be made by delegates in Osaka but it is hoped that the above procedure will make this unlikely.

Brief biographical details of candidates nominated to serve on the Executive Committee are given below:

Christopher J. GILMORE, Department of Chemistry, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ, Scotland, UK.

Nationality British. Date of birth 1 September 1946.

Qualifications BSc Chemistry, University of Bristol, 1968; PhD Chemistry, University of Bristol, 1971; DSc University of Glasgow, 2000; Fellow of the Royal Society of Chemistry; active crystallographer (> 15 papers from 2007 to date, many in IUCr journals; regular speaker at national and international meetings; running a workshop at present Osaka meeting).

Recent appointments held Currently: Director of ScotCHEM – the Alliance of Chemistry Departments in Scotland; Currently: Visiting Professor, University of Delft, The Netherlands; Member of the Executive Committee of the IUCr; Member of the IUCr Finance Committee; Head of Department of Chemistry at Glasgow University, 2001–2006; Honorary life member of British Crystallographic Association; President of the British Crystallographic Association, 2000–2003; Local Organizer of the 18th International Union of Crystallography Congress in Glasgow, 4–13 August 1999; Chair of the Special Interest Group

on Electron Diffraction of the European Crystallographic Association 2000–2002; Head of UK delegation to the IUCr Congress in Geneva, 2002; Member of the International Centre for Diffraction Data since 1997; Co-editor of *Zeitschrift für Kristallographie*; Co-author of the free dSNAP software for analyzing CCDC hits; Visiting scientist at ExxonMobil materials research laboratories (Clinton, New Jersey, USA) October–November 2006.

Fields of research Computing, direct methods, electron diffraction, phase determination, powder diffraction, methods of pattern matching, statistical analysis.

Personal statement It is an honour to be standing as a candidate for IUCr President. I am pleased that there is an election for this position (and for most of the other positions on the IUCr Executive Committee). I believe very strongly that strong organizations need elections. As a member of the IUCr Executive for three years, I have become impressed by the outstanding quality of our journals, delivered by a small team of dedicated personnel, and with other activities directed by the Chester office.

In general, things are running well. I am much less happy with the General Assembly: I would prefer more two-way discussions in a less formal atmosphere. I would also like to explore: (1) Corporate membership of the IUCr; (2) Carbon-neutral meetings; (3) Enlargement of the Executive Committee to include representatives of ACA, AsCA and ECA either formally or informally; (4) Occasional e-mails to crystallographers in the World Directory to keep them informed of key issues and events.

Sine LARSEN, ESRF, Polygone Scientifique Louis Néel, 6 rue Jules Horowitz, 38000 Grenoble, France.

Nationality Danish. Date of birth 28 May 1943.

Qualifications Cand. scient. University of Copenhagen, 1968; Post doc. Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1970–1971; Dr. sci. h.c Lund University, 2004.

Recent appointments held Director of Research, European Synchrotron Radiation Facility, Grenoble, France; Full Professor, Structural Chemistry at University of Copenhagen, Denmark; Vice-President of the ECA.

Fields of research Relationships between structure and function, macromolecular crystallography, chiral chemistry, charge density, intermolecular interactions.

Personal statement It is an honour to be a candidate for the Presidency of the International Union of Crystallography. I have always enjoyed being a crystallographer and feel it is a great privilege to belong to and serve this rich, diverse interdisciplinary scientific community, whose work underpins so many other scientific disciplines. The growing wealth and broad scope of crystallographic research are demonstrated at the triennial Congresses and the many workshops and courses that flourish with the IUCr's support and continue to attract a growing number of crystallographers at all stages of their careers. It is an exciting time for crystallography: crystallographic methods are used and integrated into an increasing number of different research areas and are becoming more and more central to the research programmes of large facilities such as synchrotrons, leading to closer interactions with other experimental methods. This obvious success of crystallography is wonderful to experience, but it also presents important challenges for the future work of the IUCr's Executive Committee, which should stimulate the growth of crystallography into different areas, while maintaining the community feeling that unites us as crystallographers. The President is the Chair of the Executive Committee, whose members possess wide-ranging scientific expertise and insight into crystallographic developments in many different geographical areas. One of the most important tasks for the EC is to continue to develop and stimulate the global community spirit among crystallographers in a world where these aims are confronted by very different challenges in the very different regions.

Publication of crystallographic journals was the main incentive for the creation of the Union 60 years ago and today the diversity of crystallography is reflected in the wide range of topics covered by our eight IUCr journals. Publishing remains one of the core activities of our Union and provides the economic basis for the IUCr to fulfil its mission to support crystallography and crystallographers worldwide. The IUCr is recognized for its leading role in the rapidly changing world of scientific publishing and it is important to maintain this advantageous position.

Crystallography has been a central theme in my research in structural chemistry and structural biology throughout my career. My past experience as General Secretary and Treasurer gave me the detailed knowledge and understanding of the operation of the IUCr. As President of the IUCr I would devote the coming three years working with the other members of the EC to advance science and education in crystallography.

Peter Malcolm COLMAN, Structural Biology Division, The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, 1G Royal Parade, Parkville, Victoria 3050, Australia.

Nationality Australian. Date of birth 3 April 1944.

Qualifications BSc (Hons) 1st Class, University of Adelaide; PhD University of Adelaide.

Recent appointments held CSIRO, Research Scientist, 1978–1997 (Chief of Division, 1989–1997); Biomolecular Research Institute, Director, 1997–2000; The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, Head of Structural Biology Division, 2001–present.

Fields of research Structure of proteins and protein–protein complexes; drug discovery.

Personal statement As an undergraduate studying physics in the Bragg Laboratories at the University of Adelaide, I had no idea that crystallography would dominate my scientific career. Serving on the Executive Committee of the IUCr these past three years has been a welcome opportunity to return something to the discipline that has served our community so well. It would be a great honour to serve my second term on the Executive Committee as Vice President. In this role I would commit to supporting the new President, the Executive Secretary and all of the Union's staff at Chester in furthering both the reach of crystallography in developing nations and the breadth of its impact on molecular sciences.

Sven LIDIN, Inorganic Chemistry, Stockholm University, 106 91 Stockholm, Sweden.

Nationality Swedish. Date of birth 20 January 1961.

Qualifications 100+ scientific papers published; Referee for numerous journals, including Acta Cryst.; Work on editorial boards and scientific advisory boards; Evaluator for National Swedish Research Council 1997–2000; Member of National Swedish Research Council 2000–2002; Various functions in the Fund for Strategic Research (evaluator, advisory board, strategic board), 2000–present; Chair of National Committee for Chemistry 2000–present; Secretary of National Committee for Crystallography 2003–present; Member of the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences 2002–present; Adjunct member of Nobel Committee for Chemistry 2003–present; Swedish delegate to the ESRF council; member of the IUCr Commission on Aperiodic Crystals 2002–2005; Co-organizer of ECM-16, Lund.

Recent appointments held Graduate Student, Lund 1986–1990; Post doc MPI, Stuttgart 1990; Junior Research Fellow, Lund 1991–1995; Professor and Head of Inorganic Chemistry, Stockholm 1996–present.

Fields of research Intermetallic chemistry, modulated structures, minimal surfaces.

Personal statement As the present General Secretary and Treasurer (GST) of the IUCr I have had the privilege of working closely with two different groups of dedicated people. First and foremost, I want to mention the staff in Chester. There is no doubt in my mind that this group of people represent the biggest asset of the Union. Through their competence and hard work the Union's journals are produced with a quality and efficiency that is second to none of the large publishing houses. Their willingness and ability to adapt in the rapidly changing world of scientific publishing is the difference between success and failure for our journals. Secondly, I have enjoyed the lively and intellectually stimulating discussions in the Executive Committee. This is as diverse as our Union, and its members span the full cultural and geographical wealth of our truly global branch of science. For me the opportunity to work in such an environment has been stimulating and rewarding. My perception of the role of the GST in the Union is primarily that of an independent observer and discussion partner for the Chester office. The office staff are the employees of the Union, and it is imperative that the Union takes a continuous interest in their well-being, and through that, the well-being of the Union business, making it natural to combine the roles of General Secretary and Treasurer. I possess no unique personal skills making me singularly suited for this position, but I have a real interest in the Union, and in the people employed by us. With my past three years of experience I believe I can contribute to this organization, if my mandate is renewed.

Elena BOLDYREVA, Institute of Solid State Chemistry, Kutateladze 18, Novosibirsk 630128, Russia.

Nationality Russian. Date of birth 4 February 1961.

Qualifications Professor (2002); Doctor of Sciences (Solid State Chemistry) (2000); PhD (Physical Chemistry) (1988).

Recent appointments held Head of the Department of Solid State Chemistry, Novosibirsk State University (2003–present); Professor of Solid State Chemistry, Novosibirsk State University (2002–present); Lecturer in Solid State Chemistry,

Novosibirsk State University (1988–present); Lecturer in Structural Analysis, Novosibirsk State University (1998–present); Lecturer in Supramolecular Chemistry, Novosibirsk State University (1995–present); Lecturer in Cambridge Structural Database, Novosibirsk State University (2000–present); A. von Humboldt Fellow, Philipps-University, Marburg/Lahn, Germany (with F. Hensel, H. Ahsbahs, H. Uchtmann) (1995–1998); Visiting Professor, Laboratories of J.-M. Lehn and G. Wipff, University of Strasbourg, France (1997); Royal Society Fellowship (Chemical Crystallography) at Durham University, UK (with J.A.K. Howard) (1994); Fellowship of CNR at the University of Milan (with A. Gavezzotti, and A. Sironi) (1993); Multiple DFG, BMBF Fellowships, and short-term research visits supported by other grants at the Philipps-University, Marburg/Lahn, Germany (with F. Hensel, H. Ahsbahs, H. Uchtmann) (1991–2007); Leading Researcher at the Institute of Solid State Chemistry, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences (2001–present); Member of the Commission on Crystallographic Teaching of the IUCr (2006–present); Member of the International Programme Committee of the Osaka Congress.

Fields of research Solid state chemistry (reactivity of solids, materials sciences, structure–properties relations), structural chemistry (intermolecular interactions, crystal engineering, polymorphism), non-ambient crystallography (high pressures and low temperatures), solid pharmaceuticals, teaching crystallography for non-crystallographers, single crystal and powder X-ray diffraction.

Personal statement It is a great honour for me to be nominated for membership of the IUCr Executive Committee for the next triennium. I would be happy to serve the international community of crystallographers. (1) I would try to assist in establishing more links between scientists from different fields and promoting crystallography as a most versatile and rich field among non-crystallographers. My personal experience can help me in achieving this goal. I received basic education as a chemist, and then started to work with crystallographers, to solve the problems of the reactivity of solids and materials sciences. I have been working with mineralogists and physicists for many years, solving together problems related to the properties of compounds and materials at extreme conditions. I have been working in close contact with biologists on biomimetic systems and with pharmacologists on the problems of solid drugs. (2) I would try to attract more attention to promoting teaching crystallography to young scientists, both crystallographers and non-crystallographers. For over 25 years I have been sharing positions at the Academy of Sciences and at the University, and I have contacts with industry. Therefore I can understand the needs and the problems of those who teach, who do research, and who need the education and the results of research for practical applications. (3) I would try to serve as a link between the Russian crystallographic community and the rest of the world. I have spent many research terms abroad and have friends and colleagues all over the world, and I am settled permanently in Russia and know its life from the inside. I shall do my best to improve the integration of Russia into the international crystallographic community and shall work on improving the involvement of Russia with international activities as an equal partner, contributing to the benefit of the community. I would also try to work on promoting crystallography in those countries that are not yet members of the IUCr, and encourage these countries to become IUCr members. For me, this means, first of all, strengthening the contacts with the countries of the former Soviet Union.

Charles W. CARTER, JR. Department of Biochemistry and Biophysics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 116 Manning Drive, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7260, USA.

Nationality USA. Date of birth 25 November 1945.

Qualifications PhD, 1972, Biology, University of California; MS, 1968, Chemistry, University of California; BA, 1967, Molecular Biophysics, Cum Laude, Yale University; Member of the ACA 1975–present; Member of the US National Committee for Crystallography 1996–2002; Representative from the ACA to the American Institute of Physics Governing Board, 2003–present; Non-Voting Member of the AIP Executive Committee 2004–present; Member of the Media and Government Relations Advisory Committee of the AIP 2007–present; Co-editor (with Robert Sweet) *Methods in Enzymology*, Vols 276, 277, 368, 374 *Macromolecular Crystallography*; Co-editor, *Acta Crystallographica Section A*; Molecular choreographer.

Recent appointments held 1972–1973 Postdoctoral fellow, MRC Cambridge, UK, Aaron Klug, mentor; 1973–1979 Assistant Professor of Biochemistry, UNC Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC; 1979–1988 Associate Professor of Biochemistry and Biophysics, UNC Chapel Hill; 1988–present Professor of Biochemistry and Biophysics, UNC Chapel Hill; 1986–1987 Fogarty International Fellow, LURE, Orsay, France.

Fields of research I have contributed significantly to fundamental and applied areas in the study of protein structure, function, and evolution. During my thesis work, I participated in the first use of automated protein structure refinement. Recognition of the high-dimensional factorial nature of crystal growth led to the first publication describing randomized sampling designs for screening and later to quantitative response surface methods for optimization. Solving the tryptophanyl-tRNA synthetase structures involved a direct phase determination for the molecular envelope using solvent contrast variation, use of phase permutation scored by Rice Likelihood functions to improve experimental phases sufficiently to solve the selenium substructure for an early MAD data set and eventually to solve the first high-resolution structure of this protein (in collaboration with

Gerard Bricogne). Later, at David Sayre's suggestion we took up the problem of phase refinement using local squaring functions in real space. Also with Jeffrey Roach, we developed a rapid superposition method for large-scale problems, based on consistently reducing three-dimensional Delaunay tessellation to one-dimensional strings for subsequent alignment by standard sequence alignment algorithms. Applied structural research has centered on mechanistic enzymology, modeling, and pre-biotic evolution. A series of complexes of cytidine deaminase, constituted perhaps the most detailed structural reaction profile available at the time for any enzyme. Many new insights resulted, including identification of a 'charge-buffering' function for a cysteinyl zinc ligand. A similar series of crystal structures for *B. stearotherophilus* tryptophanyl-tRNA synthetase led to a substantively new interpretation of the use of ATP binding energy for catalysis, involving the storage of binding energy in unfavorable protein conformations prior to catalysis and recovery during catalysis. More recently, studies of a minimal TrpRS catalytic domain, with ~1/6 the total mass of the native enzyme, constructed by fusing together two distal portions of the active site has provided strong support for the intriguing hypothesis that the two classes of aminoacyl-tRNA synthetases arose as transcripts from opposite strands of a single gene.

Personal statement Since I left the ACA Council, I became involved to an increasing extent in the activities of the American Institute of Physics, as ACA representative to the Governing Board and as a non-voting Representative to the Executive Committee, and most recently as member of the Media and Government Relations Advisory Committee. The AIP public policy activities have impressed me very positively, and my participation has grown proportionately. That experience has provided substantial motivation and insight into the workings of a national umbrella organization. The International Union of Crystallography is such an umbrella organization. The IUCr Executive Committee recommended while I was President of the ACA that the ACA as regional representative for crystallographers in the Latin and South American countries, should enhance its activities to serve those constituencies. Since that time, beginning with the ACA Annual meeting in San Antonio, attendance from throughout the western hemisphere has increased in both quantity and quality, bringing increased communication and collaboration, as envisioned by the IUCr. As the direct result of that initiative, I was able to spend a week in Havana, Cuba, and to learn of the inspiring activities of the Cuban crystallography and biomedical communities. That experience raised my consciousness about the important and constructive role the IUCr plays in fostering the health of crystallography and related disciplines worldwide. I would enjoy the opportunity to contribute to fulfilling this role, and feel that my recent experience, together with six previous years on the US National Committee for Crystallography, equip me to do so effectively.

Vivian CODY, Hauptman-Woodward Medical Research Institute, 700 Ellicott Street, Buffalo, New York 14203, USA.

Nationality USA. Date of birth 28 January 1943.

Qualifications Involvement in crystallographic studies of both small molecule and protein ligand complexes for more than 35 years and an active participant in the American Crystallographic Association and the IUCr; Secretary of ACA for two terms (1988–1994) and member of US National Committee for Crystallography in that capacity; represented the ACA on the American Institute of Physics Committee for Public Policy (1984–1990), which alerts members of Congress to events of importance to scientists, and, as part of that Committee, chaired the sub-committee that evaluated and interviewed Congressional Science Fellowship candidates; participated on many ACA committees, and served on several workshops and programme sessions; served on several grant review study sections for the National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation; editorial reviewer for the journals *Endocrinology*, *Endocrine Research* and *Journal of Biological Chemistry*; editor of the *Journal of Molecular Graphics and Modeling* for 10 years; Chair of Molecular Graphics Society of the Americas, and Chair of the Nominating Committee for the American Thyroid Association; active in many scientific societies, serving as an officer for several of them; active in the Buffalo chapter of the Association of Women in Science; participated in career forums in middle and high schools; an invited speaker at many national and international conferences; a world-wide network of collaborations with scientists in academic and industrial institutions; mentor of many high school and college students who have gone on to medical and professional scientific careers.

Recent appointments held Chair, Nominating Committee, American Thyroid Association, 1997–1998, member 1999–2004; Steering Committee of the Chemistry in Cancer Research Task Force of the American Association for Cancer Research, 2000–present; Award for New York State Senate, Woman of Distinction 2001; Advisory Committee, GRIP project, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1990–1999 and 2001–2002; Editorial Board Member, *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 2003–2008; Structural Biology Department Representative to Faculty Council, 2004–present; Member, Finance Committee, American Thyroid Association, 2004–2008; Member, ADDT Study Section, June, 2004–2008; University at Buffalo Sustained Achievement Award 2005; Member, Structural Biology Department Graduate Admissions and Curriculum Committee, 2006–present; Member, Chemistry in Cancer Research Programme Committee, 2004–2008; School Medicine Faculty Council Steering Committee, 2006–present; Board of Members, Hauptman-Woodward Medical Research Institute, 2007–2009.

Fields of research Studies involving molecular biology, protein purification, crystallization, structure determination and molecular modeling techniques used to carry out structural studies on enzymes to determine their mechanisms of action. Published more than 185 peer-reviewed manuscripts, 49 book chapters, two books and 295 meeting abstracts describing

research in the fields of crystallography, molecular modeling and drug design involving folate-dependent enzymes, nucleotide-binding proteins, DNA repair proteins, thyroid binding proteins, plant flavonoids, cardiac agents, and psychotropic drugs.

Personal statement I am honored to be considered a candidate for membership on the IUCr Executive Committee during the next triennium. The International Union of Crystallography and the American Crystallographic Association have played important roles in my career and have been scientific homes for me. I have participated in almost all of the IUCr Congresses since I started my research career and look forward to continued involvement. I feel that the stewardship of our organization is maintained and strengthened only to the degree by which its members are willing to give of their time and talents. I welcome the opportunity to serve. My collaborative involvement in a wide range of disciplines has given me the opportunity to visit and work in many countries. These experiences have given me a global perspective that helps me to understand other points of view and to have an appreciation for the working conditions in many environments, particularly those unique to women. I have also served on the international boards of community service organizations, which strengthens my ability to work with diverse groups. I look forward to the opportunity to serve the IUCr community.

Louis T.J. DELBAERE, Department of Biochemistry, University of Saskatchewan, 107 Wiggins Road, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 5E5, Canada.

Nationality Canadian. Date of birth 18 August 1943.

Qualifications PhD, University of Manitoba, Canada, 1970; BSc (Hons), University of Manitoba, Canada, 1965.

Recent appointments held President, American Crystallographic Association, 2005; Leader, Canadian Macromolecular Crystallography Facility (CMCF) beam team at Canadian Light Source, 1999–2007; Chair, Canadian Delegates, Twentieth IUCr Congress and General Assembly, 2005; Chair, Canadian Delegates, Nineteenth IUCr Congress and General Assembly, 2002; Chair, Canadian National Committee for Crystallography, 2005–2007; Vice-Chair, Canadian National Committee of Crystallography, 2003–2005; Member, IUCr Sub-committee on the Union Calendar, 1999–2008; Member, IUCr Commission on Synchrotron Radiation, 1999–2008; Chair, Communications Committee, American Crystallographic Association, 2006; Member, International Advisory Board, International Conference on Inhibitors of Protein Kinases, Warsaw, Poland, 2003, 2005, 2007.

Fields of research Protein crystallography, synchrotron radiation.

Personal statement As my long-term interest and commitment to the crystallographic community over the years, I have demonstrated and made significant contributions to this Union. I have been an active member of the IUCr Sub-committee on the Union Calendar and of the IUCr Commission on Synchrotron Radiation for three successive terms and have been a regular attendee of IUCr Congresses over the past two decades. Currently I am Chair of the Canadian National Committee for Crystallography. I was Chair of the Canadian delegates to the IUCr General Assembly and Congress in Geneva in 2002 and in Florence in 2005. I have also been directly involved with ACA Council, first as Program Chair of the Annual Meeting in Arlington, Virginia, and subsequently as the Canadian Representative on Council. I was then elected as Vice-President and served as President and Past President of the ACA. The Canadian National Committee for Crystallography sees this as an ideal time to host an IUCr meeting in Canada. The last time that the IUCr General Assembly and Congress was held in Canada was in Ottawa in 1981. Montreal would be a logical location for an IUCr General Assembly and Congress in 2014. As an elected member of the Executive Committee, I would also work extensively toward the goal of successfully hosting such a meeting.

Karimat EL-SAYED, Physics Department, Faculty of Science, Ain-Shams University, Cairo, Egypt.

Nationality Egyptian. Date of birth 10 December 1933.

Qualifications PhD in Crystallography from London University; Published over 67 papers in crystallography; Supervised 27 PhD and MSc theses in crystallography; Organized 11 National Workshops and Conferences on different topics of crystallography; Editor of various Proceedings [X-Ray Powder Diffraction and Application (1990); Mathematical Crystallography (1993); Fourth Arab Conference on Physics Teaching; Computational Methods in X-ray Powder Diffraction Analysis; Thin-Film Technology and Application; Crystallography Teaching and Application; Computer Based Crystallographic Teaching; Recent Advances in Powder Diffraction]; Translation of a book about teaching crystallography for school children into Arabic with a major new addition (now in Arabic at the IUCr web site); Recipient of the International L'Oreal-UNESCO Award for Women in Science (2003); Holder of the Supreme Medal of Science and Art from the first degree (given by the President of the Country) (1970); Chair of the IUCr Commission on Crystallographic Teaching (1999–2002); Member of the Scientific Programme Committee for the IUCr Geneva Congress (2002); Member of the Scientific Programme

Committee of the ECA meetings in Durban, South Africa (2003) and Marrakech, Morocco (2007); Chair of many scientific sessions in National and International Conferences; Member of the High Supreme Council of Higher Education (President of the Country) (1992–present); Member of the Egyptian National Committee for Crystallography (1981–present); Member of the ACA (1965–present); Member of the Third World Women-Scientists Organization; President of the Egyptian Society of Crystallography and Application (ESCA) (by Election) (1995–present).; Invited by many institutions in Egypt to present lectures at conferences and meetings.

Recent appointments held Professor of Materials Science, Ain-Shams University, Cairo, Egypt.

Fields of research Crystal structure and microstructure using powder and single crystal techniques.

Personal statement I obtained my PhD from London University under the supervision of K. Lonsdale. My thesis was about structures from single crystal, thermal expansion and thermal vibration techniques at five different temperatures. When I returned to Egypt I was the first person to specialize in crystallography in Ain-Shams University. I had to try to build X-ray laboratories (powder diffraction and an attachment of the Wiensberg camera); this took me almost five years. During this time I had to use the electron microscope that was already present in the department. Thus I had to use electron diffraction to characterize materials and defects. Unfortunately, economic difficulties made practising crystallography very difficult: lack of equipment and resources and inability to attend conferences at a time when crystallography as a subject was developing very quickly throughout the world. We found ourselves practising old crystallography. Through our National Committee and the Egyptian Society of Crystallography we were able to activate our research and renew our knowledge in crystallography by arranging teaching workshops and schools in order to teach modern crystallography to both ourselves and students. From my experience of organizing teaching schools and workshops and from being active in many organizations and committees, I really wish to use this experience to promote crystallography in developing countries.

Claude LECOMTE, UMR CNRS 7036, LCM3B, Faculté des Sciences et Techniques, Université Henri Poincaré, Nancy 1, F54506 Vandoeuvre-lès-Nancy, France.

Nationality French. Date of birth 1948.

Qualifications DSc awarded by U. Nancy 1 (1979) in crystallography.

Recent appointments held University Henri Poincaré, Nancy, 1994–2000 Professor 1st Class; 2001–present Distinguished Professor; 1980–1981 Visiting scientist at SUNY Buffalo (P. Coppens); 1983 Visiting scientist at SUNY Buffalo (P. Coppens). National: Chargé de mission at the MSTP2, Ministère de la Recherche, Paris; Head of the laboratory LCM3B, UPRESA CNRS 7036 (45 people); President of the Association Française de Cristallographie (1997–2002); Member of the Comité National de la Recherche (1996–2000; 2003–2004); President of the review committee Diffusion–Diffraction of the LURE synchrotron facility. International: President of the European Crystallographic Association (2000–2003); Co-editor Acta Crystallographica, Sections A and B; Responsible for the project ‘multipolar’ of the International Union of Crystallography; Chair of many international meeting sessions; Chair (scientific and local) of the European Crystallographic Meeting ECM-19 at Nancy in August 2000 (800–1,000 persons); Chair of the Gordon Conference on Electron Distribution and Chemical Bonding, June 2001 (Co-Chair in 1998); Member of the ESRF review committee (1999–2001); Member of the Programme Committee of ECM-20, ECM-21 and IUCr Florence Congress (2005); Chair of the Sagamore Committee (Charge, Spin and Momentum Density) (2003–2006); Member of SPring8 Academic Committee review 2008–present.

Fields of research (A) Crystal structures: Crystallography of porphyrins and related compounds; Crystallography of tetraazamacrocycles complexes; (B) Charge density studies: Methodology in charge density studies: modelisation of the charge density of the electrostatic potential and field; Calculation of multipole moments; Application of charge density research to material science: Molecular magnetic materials, Zeolites, NLO materials, Molecular 1D conductors, Test on HF theoretical calculations, Hydrogen bond interpretation; Biological materials: from peptides to subatomic resolution in protein crystallography, Photocrystallography, Excited states; (C) Synchrotron radiation.

Personal statement For more than ten years, I have served the crystallographic community with the goal to promote crystallography, particularly in developing countries. I have been deeply involved in the launches of the Moroccan and Algerian crystallographic associations – organizing with my colleagues national and international meetings and schools. I propose, if elected, to continue on the same lines. I also wish to concentrate on crystallographic education: hence, as crystallography is a multidisciplinary science interacting with new fundamental and applied fields, crystallographers have had to develop, besides their own research, new tools in order to provide scientists with new user-friendly automatic black-box instruments and software. However, in this way, crystallography has been a victim of its own success and most scientists, non-crystallographers, believe that crystallography is a technique, not a science, and therefore there is no need for it to be taught in physics, chemistry, biology or geology masters. This could lead to the disappearance of crystallography as an academic science at a time of renewal of our field with synchrotrons, X-FEL and large computers. Having a strong crystallographic

education is the only way to promote crystallography and new crystallographic teams. The IUCr, together with its regional and national associations, is very important for the quality, development and promotion of crystallography: development of IUCr's journals, teaching books, booklets, Commissions, education in developing countries. I will continue to serve crystallography in this way if elected.

J. Manuel PEREZ-MATO, Department of Condensed Matter Physics, University of the Basque Country, Bilbao, Spain.

Nationality Spanish. Date of birth 5 November 1952.

Qualifications Professor of Condensed Matter Physics; Recognized expert on aperiodic crystallography and crystallographic aspects of phase transitions; Co-author since 1977 of more than 150 articles in international journals, many of them IUCr journals; Chair of the Organizing Committee of a Workshop on Aperiodic Crystals celebrated in Lekeitio (Spain) in 1991; Invited speaker at many IUCr Congresses and ECM meetings since 1987; Designer and developer (together with M. Aroyo) of the so-called Bilbao Crystallographic Server at <http://www.cryst.ehu.es>.

Recent appointments Chair of the IUCr Commission on Aperiodic Crystals (1990–1993); Member of the IUCr Commission on Aperiodic Crystals (1993–1996); Member of the IUCr Working Group on Phase Transition Nomenclature (1999–2002); Co-Editor of Acta Crystallographica Section A (since 2002); Co-Editor of Zeitschrift für Kristallographie (since 1998); Member of the Editorial Board of the journal Phase Transitions (1991–2004); Member of the Steering Committee of the European Ferroelectric Meetings (since 1999); Head of University Department (until 2006).

Fields of research Aperiodic crystals, crystal physics, structural phase transitions, computational and mathematical crystallography.

Personal statement It is an honour to be nominated by the Spanish Committee for Crystallography as a candidate for the IUCr Executive Committee. Being a physicist, I have dealt with crystallography since my PhD, back in the 1970s, and since then it has always been part of my research work. The IUCr has been a fundamental factor for keeping a spirit of open collaboration between crystallographers, which is scarce in other fields. I am glad I have been able to participate in this multidisciplinary effort. My official relation with the IUCr dates back to 1990, when I was asked to join and chair the 'ad-interim' Commission on Aperiodic Crystals, which is now solidly established and very active. More recently, as Co-editor of Acta Crystallographica Section A, I am trying to contribute by maintaining, and if possible improving, the renowned scientific quality and high impact of the IUCr journals. Together with Mois Aroyo, I am proud of having achieved the development of the so-called Bilbao Crystallographic Server, with databases and programs freely available through the internet. Its extended use among crystallographers is the best reward for our effort. If elected for the Executive Committee, I would like to continue supporting at this higher level the same spirit that moved us to create this server, and promote projects that aim at keeping and improving rigorous scientific standards for crystallography, and a spirit of open collaboration among scientists of all nations. Spain has been a member of the IUCr since 1949 and I think that by means of spectacular transformation and growth during the last 20 years crystallography in Spain has acquired significant weight on a world scale. As no Spaniard has ever been a member of the IUCr Executive Committee, this is an additional challenge and responsibility for me. Another motivating factor is the fact that Spain will host the 2011 IUCr Congress in Madrid. If elected, I hope to collaborate in achieving a fluent and fruitful relationship between the IUCr Executive Committee and the Spanish Organizing Committee for this meeting.

Xiao-Dong SU, Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, College of Life Sciences, Peking University, 100871 Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Nationality Chinese. Date of birth 31 May 1963.

Qualifications 1980–1985 BSc in Solid State Physics, Department of Physics, Peking University, People's Republic of China; 1988–1994 PhD in Biophysics and Biochemistry, Karolinska Institute, Sweden; 1995–1998 Postdoctoral research, Caltech with HHMI, USA; 2002 Cheung Kong Scholars from Ministry of Education (MOE), People's Republic of China, and Li Ka Shing Foundation, Hong Kong; 2003 National Science Fund for Distinguished Young Scholars from Natural Science Foundation of China.

Recent appointments held 1998–2002 Assistant/Associate Professor, Lund University, Sweden; 2003–present Professor, Peking University, School of Life Sciences and Shenzhen Graduate School; 2003–present Associate Director of the National Laboratory of Protein Engineering and Plant Genetic Engineering, Peking University; 2004–present Secretary General of the Chinese Crystallographic Society.

Fields of research Studying biomedical problems by X-ray crystallography, and other physical, chemical and genetic techniques; particularly studying proteins involved in signal transduction of apoptosis and cancer, including membrane

proteins; research and development on structural genomics (proteomics). (1) Utilizing synchrotron radiation and conventional X-ray sources (in-house X-ray) for structural biology studies; utilizing and developing anomalous-dispersion methods, particularly in-house SAD methods and low-resolution *ab initio* phasing methods. (2) Utilizing and developing different host systems to express biologically important macromolecules, including membrane proteins; research and development on fusion tags including signal peptides that will make protein expression and purification automatic and high throughput. (3) Research and development on protein engineering and enzymology, particularly with applications involved in drug discovery; studying macromolecular recognition and cell-adhesion, and their roles in immunology, developmental neuroscience, carcinogenesis and metastasis. We have built up technological platforms for high-throughput (HTP) methods for structural genomics (structural biology) studies, including target selection; HTP and automated gene cloning; protein expression; protein purification; crystallization and crystal structure determinations. We have both automatic protein purification (ÄKTA Explorer 100) and Beckman-Coulter Automation systems for large-scale structural genomics studies; furthermore, we have a home-built robotic system for protein crystallization screening and imaging. In addition to *E. coli* expression systems, eukaryotic systems such as the baculovirus system have been tried to express proteins that are hard to do in prokaryotic expression systems. Main research topics include: Solving 3D structures of proteins related to signal transduction pathways in cell apoptosis, tumor genesis and metastasis of various human diseases including SARS; Functional studies of the above proteins; Development and use of different host systems to express and purify glyco- and membrane proteins; Structure-based drug design. About 70 scientific papers have been published.

Personal statement I wish to be elected as a member of the IUCr Executive Committee because I would like to do the following with the IUCr: (1) Promote crystallographic education in general with the emphasis on China and the Asian regions. I would like to promote and support relevant activities with the IUCr including the organization of summer schools, workshops and educational publications in crystallography. The goal is to supply the young generation of crystallographers in all countries with a platform to have in-depth education on crystallographic principles and knowledge. (2) Help with scientific publications (research results) in crystallographic fields, particularly to help scientists using English as a foreign language to publish papers in English with good quality. (3) Work together with other IUCr members and Commissions in reaching IUCr's general objectives to promote international cooperation in crystallography and to contribute to all aspects of crystallography, and to promote international publication of crystallographic research.

Yu WANG, Department of Chemistry, National Taiwan University, Roosevelt Road, Taipei.

Nationality Taiwan. Date of birth 5 May 1943.

Qualifications Keynote Lecturer at Glasgow Congress in 1999; current Chair of the Commission on Charge, Spin and Momentum Densities and member of this Commission since 1996; National Chair Professor from Ministry of Education; Representative of Crystallographic Committee, Academy of Science, Taipei, at IUCr General Assemblies 1996–2002; attended all IUCr meetings since 1978.

Recent appointments held Chair, Crystallographic Committee, Academia Sinica, Taipei 1995–2004; Secretary/Treasurer, Asian Crystallographic Association (AsCA) 1990–1993; Vice-President, AsCA 1994–1996; President, AsCA 2002–2004; member of Editorial Board, Crystallography Reviews 1996–2006; Editor-in-Chief, *J. Chin. Chem. Soc.* 2006–present; Director, Chemical Research Promotion Center, National Science Council 1987–1990; Director General, Department of Math & Physical Sciences, National Science Council 1998–2001; Dean, College of Science, National Taiwan University 2002–2005.

Fields of research Charge density studies; spin crossover systems; synchrotron radiation applications.

Personal statement After more than thirty years of happy experiences in our crystallographic society, I felt that it was time for me to make some contribution to the community. I have participated in all the IUCr Congresses since 1978; this meeting will be my 11th attendance. Being one of the founding members of AsCA, I have also participated in all the AsCA meetings since 1992. I have also attended several ACA and ECM meetings. In addition, I served as Secretary/Treasurer (1990–1993), Vice-President (1994–1996) and President (2002–2004) of AsCA. Therefore, I am familiar with the operation of a Regional Associate and the organizational structure of the IUCr. For the past three years, I have served as the Chair of the Commission on Charge, Spin and Momentum Densities. During this time I have learnt how the Commission functions. As a Commission member it is a great feeling to take part in promoting activities such as the exchange of ideas and the opportunities for collaboration. Right now I am experiencing the great challenge of being a member of the International Programme Committee for the Osaka Congress, where I have really learned a great deal about the organization involved in the running of an IUCr Congress. I appreciate all the efforts that people have made in the previous Congresses. In summary, I believe I have had adequate experience on the overall operation of our Union and I will try to make my best contribution to the Union if I am elected to be a member of the Executive Committee.
