

(April 1, 1990–March 31, 1991), we expect the number of nights devoted to Key Programmes on the 3.6 m and the NTT to increase to a level of about 200 nights. The amount of time on the smaller telescopes will be more elastic, depending on proposal pressure. With EFOSCII on the 2.2-m a shift of some 3.6-m work to this intermediate size telescope may be expected.

**ESO community astronomers, whether they responded to the preliminary enquiry or not, are invited to submit proposals to the Visiting Astronomers Section at ESO Headquarters before October 15, 1988. Copies of a form designed for this purpose will soon be available from this Section on request.**

With the great reservoir of plans and the modest beginning just outlined, many potential proposers may wish to postpone their initiative by one or two years: Key Programmes are long term . . . Proposals not successful in any round may be resubmitted in identical or modified form for later rounds. Proposals for the first round will be sent to referees outside ESO's OPC. Their reports, gradings plus explicit commentaries supporting the grade, will be submitted to the OPC for preparing its recommendations to me.

After the first round the whole process will be evaluated and, if necessary, adapted. Through the *Messenger* the community will be informed of progress. Successful programme proposals will

OPC Classification

1 – GALAXIES

2 – QUASARS, SEYFERTS, RADIO GALAXIES

3 – MAGELLANIC CLOUDS

4 – INTERSTELLAR MATTER

5 – CLUSTERS AND GALACTIC STRUCTURE

6 – X-RAY SOURCES

7 – STARS

8 – SOLAR SYSTEM

9 – MISCELLANEOUS

be summarized by the PI's in future issues of the *Messenger*.

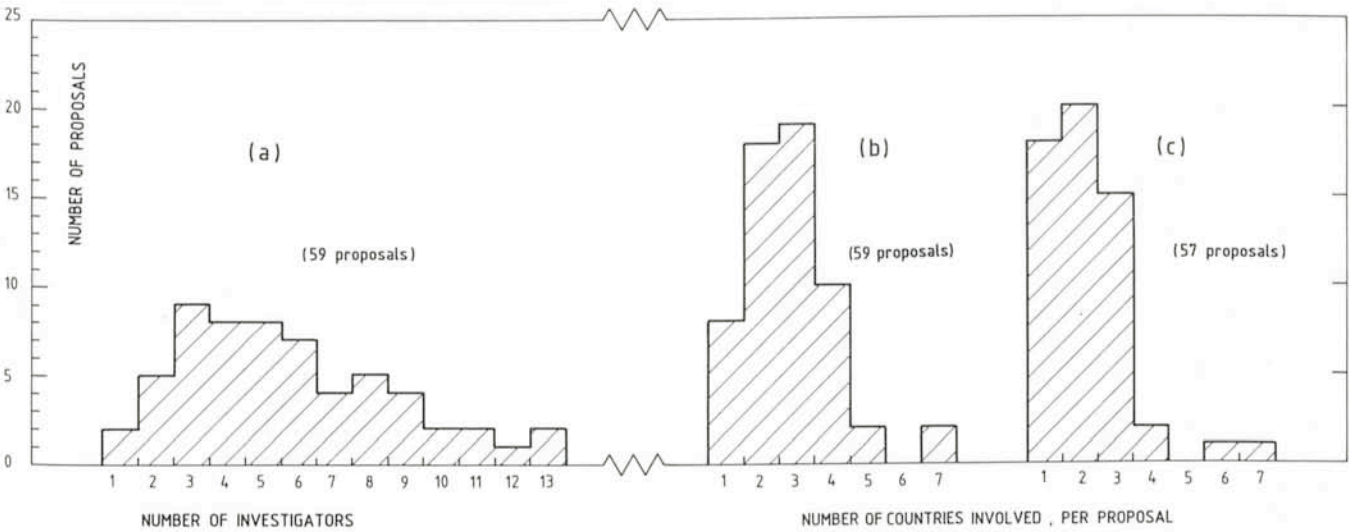


Figure 1: Histograms showing the distribution of the proposals, (a) as a function of the number of investigators involved; (b) as a function of the number of institutional nationalities per proposal when ESO and ESA institutes are included, (c) when ESO and ESA institutes are excluded. The programme related to HST follow-up, which involves 32 investigators from 19 institutes, is not included.

## ESO Archiving Policy

The following statement is a set of premisses and principles for a data-archiving policy which ESO will implement gradually in the next several years. It has been discussed in the Users Committee, in the Scientific-Technical Committee and in the Observing Programmes Committee. All three committees approve of this policy intent.

### Introduction

It is important to archive data obtained at ESO's La Silla Observatory. The three main reasons for maintaining an archive are:

- (a) to keep a historical record of objects. This enables the investigation of long-term changes in ob-

jects which otherwise could not be performed;

- (b) to re-use the data for other programmes or purposes. By avoiding duplication of observations the effective use of telescope time can be increased;
- (c) to enable archival research such as surveys of different types of objects. A homogeneous archive with well defined calibrations will open the possibility to study large numbers of objects for statistical purposes.

An indispensable requirement for the archive is very high quality of the data both in terms of good documentation of the individual observations and reliable calibration data. Only when this is

achieved will the archive serve its purpose to fully utilize data acquired at ESO.

The archive consists of two main parts, namely

- the *data archive* which contains the actual data
- and
- the *catalogue of observations* holding sufficient information to allow astronomers to locate data and judge their usefulness for a given programme.

### Data Archived

Spectroscopic and imaging data obtained during ESO observing time are archived. All scientific data are saved in



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

### Proprietary Period

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

### Location and Access to Archive

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

H. VAN DER LAAN, ESO

## Diskettes for "Astronomy and Astrophysics" (First Announcement)

### Main Journal

In the future, contributors to *Astronomy and Astrophysics* using T<sub>E</sub>X will get the opportunity to submit their manuscripts on diskettes. In agreement with the Board of Directors and the Editors of *Astronomy and Astrophysics*, Springer-Verlag will offer a macro-package on a diskette together with a set of instructions. Texts formatted with Springer's macros will be produced on your printer in essentially the same way as they will appear later in the journal, and, furthermore, they allow typesetting directly from the author's input. In 1988 the product will be tested by Springer in co-operation with astronomical institutes and the typesetter. It is hoped that by 1989 this new system will allow a more speedy and more efficient processing of the articles. Similar macros are offered to the authors of Springer-Verlag's new journal *The Astronomy and Astrophysics Review*, which will be launched in 1989. More details will be given in the next issue of the *ESO Messenger*. For information please contact the Editors of *Astronomy and Astrophysics*.

H.-U. DANIEL, Springer-Verlag

### Supplement Series

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

Chr. ARDEN, Les Editions de Physique

## STAFF MOVEMENTS

### Arrivals

#### Europe:

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

#### Chile:

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

### Departures

#### Europe:

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

#### Chile:

MURPHY, David (USA), Telescope Software Scientist

### Transfers

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

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

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

The first workshop was then organized by NOAO at the Sun Space Ranch Conference Center in Oracle near Tucson, Arizona, from January 12 to 15 in 1987. Both organizations had invited in total 52 participants to this

Joint ESO/NOAO Workshop on "High Resolution Imaging from the Ground Using Interferometric Techniques". The proceedings with the title "Interferometric Imaging in Astronomy" were published by NOAO in April 1987. During the workshop it became very clear that the topics addressed were of such interest to the astronomical community that the following meeting should be an open conference on high resolution imaging by interferometry and all researchers

and scientists interested in this area should have the chance to participate. This time it was the task of ESO to organize a meeting in early 1988.

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