



## ESO Council Confirms Director-General Appointment

At its 24th meeting, held in Hamburg on December 5/6, 1974, the Council of ESO confirmed the appointment of Professor Lodewijk Woltjer as Director-General of the Organization. Professor Woltjer succeeded Professor A. Blaauw in this office on January 1, 1975 for a five-year term.

The new Director-General is from the Netherlands and he obtained his doctorate at Leiden University in 1957. He subsequently held a teaching post in astrophysics there.

For the past ten years he has been teaching at Columbia University, New York, most recently as Rutherford Professor of Astronomy. He was chairman of the Department of Astronomy at this University where he rejuvenated the astronomical institute with emphasis on theoretical astrophysics and expanded the observational facilities by creating an observing station outside New York City. Although not primarily an observational astronomer himself, Prof. Woltjer takes a deep interest in the requirements and possibilities of modern observational astronomy.

Prof. Woltjer has also for about a decade been the editor of the "Astronomical Journal", one of the leading astronomical journals of the world.

The Director-General's publications include articles on magnetic fields in stars and galaxies, on radio and X-ray sources and other topics in theoretical astrophysics. Throughout his career, Prof. Woltjer has maintained close relations with astronomers in Europe and has been a consultant to large projects on this continent. He has been familiar with the work of ESO for many years and was appointed to the Scientific Policy Committee in 1973. One of his main tasks in the present year will be to offer the ESO Council more detailed plans for the Organization's future, including restructuring and closer integration between the Chile and Europe establishments.



Prof. L. Woltjer

The present year is critical for the future of ESO. Important changes are about to take place in the structure of ESO both in Europe and in Chile with the aim of strengthening the scientific identity of the organization and of improving the integration of its geographical subdivisions. As a result ESO should be ready next year to meet its most important commitment — namely, to put its large telescope into full and effective use. I am confident that I can count on the cooperation of everybody in ESO in achieving this goal.



Prof. A. Blaauw

Now that Professor Woltjer has taken over from me the duties of Director-General of ESO, I wish him very successful and enjoyable years in this post. Prof. Woltjer assumes office at a time when there are a number of very important tasks to be carried out; ESO is entering a phase in which a new and more efficient structure is to be developed, with renewed emphasis on the scientific aspects. We know that Prof. Woltjer has prepared himself specially for these tasks and we wish him the best of luck in their fulfillment.

## Other Decisions by Council

Prof. B. Strömgren was elected President of ESO Council for 1975; the Vice-president will be Prof. J. F. Denisse, who was appointed French delegate at the 23rd meeting.

On the various advisory committees the following changes in chairmanship took place:

Scientific Policy Committee: Prof. L. Biermann succeeded Prof. B. Strömgren;

Finance Committee: Mr. M. Deloz succeeded Dr. M. Fehrm;

Observing Programmes Committee: Prof. G. Wlórlick succeeded Prof. P. Ledoux;

Instrumentation Committee: Prof. G. Courtès succeeded Prof. J. Borgman. The latter was asked to stay on as a member for at least another year and agreed to do so.

## New President of the ESO Council



Prof. B. Strömgren

The new Council President, Professor Bengt Strömgren, has for many years been participating in the leadership of the Organization. In 1967, the Council decided to create a Scientific Programmes Committee and he was appointed as its first chairman. In 1971 when this committee was replaced by the Scientific Policy Committee and the Observing Programmes Committee, Prof.

Strömgren became the chairman of the SPC, a post he held until his nomination as Council President.

In the course of his very distinguished career, the new Council President has held many important offices. He was director of the Copenhagen Observatory from 1940 till 1951, when he assumed the directorship of the Yerkes and McDonald observatories connected with the University of Chicago. In 1957 he joined the staff of the Institute for Advanced Studies in Princeton where he remained until his return to Denmark in 1967 to take over the chair of astronomy at Copenhagen University. The Royal Danish Academy of Sciences and Letters elected him as occupant of their "House of Honour" (of which Niels Bohr had been one of the previous occupants) — a wonderful setting for the hospitality offered by Professor and Mrs. Strömgren to their many friends from Copenhagen and elsewhere during the past years.

From 1970 to 1973 Prof. Strömgren was president of the International Astronomical Union, from 1971 to 1974 director of NORDITA, the Scandinavian Institute for Theoretical Atomic Physics, and he has been the president of the Royal Danish Academy of Sciences and Letters since 1969.

The Council President's wide knowledge and interests cover virtually all fields of astronomy and he has especially contributed to research on the structure and

atmospheres of the stars and the properties of the interstellar medium. In recent years he has introduced in the field of observational astronomy the so-called "Strömgren system of intermediate-band photometry" which has opened important possibilities for the study of the physical properties of the stars. His visits to ESO/Chile, during some of which he participated in observing programmes on La Silla, have made him thoroughly familiar with our observatory.

A. B.

## SPC Gets New Chairman



Prof. L. Biermann

The new chairman of the Scientific Policy Committee, Professor Ludwig Biermann, has for many years directed the well-known Max-Planck Institute for Physics and Astrophysics in Munich. Earlier in his career he was head of the astrophysics section of the Max-Planck Institute for Physics at Göttingen. In the course of the years he has developed close relations with astronomical institutes in various countries throughout the world.

Prof. Biermann's scientific interests cover many fields of astrophysics, ranging from stellar structure and evolution to the problems of cosmic radiation and interstellar magnetic fields and those of the physics of comets and interplanetary matter. He is deeply interested in aspects of space research and was recently awarded the gold medal of the (British) Royal Academy of Sciences for his achievements.

Since the creation of the ESO Scientific Policy Committee, Prof. Biermann has been one of its members. This committee has as its principal task to advise the Council on matters of general scientific policy, a task which obviously is of particular significance in the present phase of ESO now that problems of restructuring and the future development of the Organization have to be thoroughly studied. In assuming the leadership of this important committee Prof. Biermann succeeds Prof. Strömgren, the Incoming Council President.

### Schedule for first half of 1975

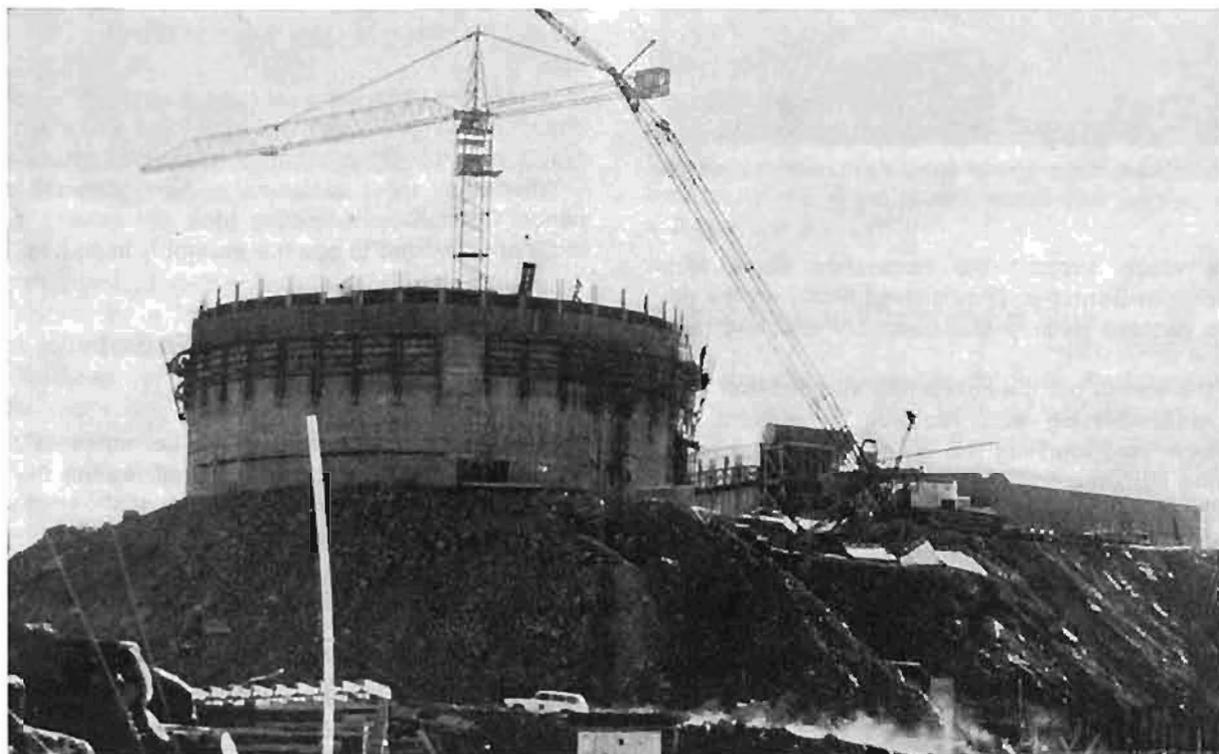
The following dates and locations were reserved for meetings of the ESO Council, the Scientific Policy Committee, the Finance Committee, the Instrumentation Committee and the Observing Programmes Committee:

April 8/9	Instrumentation Committee, Geneva
April 10	Finance Committee, Lyons
April 11	Committee of Council, Lyons
April 29/30	Council, Munich-Garching
May 28/29	Obs. Progr. Committee, Uppsala
June 16	Scientific Policy Committee, Liège

## Second Users Meeting

The ESO Second Users Meeting was held on August 30, 1974, at CERN, Geneva, where visiting astronomers from all ESO member states were invited to provide the Directorate of ESO and the Observing Programmes Committee with suggestions for astronomical and administrative improvements. Thirteen astronomers together with eight ESO officials from Hamburg and

Santiago, five from the ESO TP Division and five members of the Observing Programmes Committee attended the meeting. After the introduction by the Director-General, Prof. A. Blaauw, who acted as Chairman, Prof. Westerlund gave a brief review of the status of the ESO telescope park and auxiliary instrumentation. The Chairman of the Observing Programmes Committee, Prof. Ledoux, reported on the activities of the Committee and the Leader of the TP Division, Dr. S. Laustsen, on the status of the 3.6 m telescope project.



## Avanti for the Telescope Building

Started in June 1973, the construction programme of the ESO TP Division is running smoothly and almost on time.

The concrete work on the 3.6 m telescope building was finished at the end of January this year. The Dutch firm, Interbeton, has poured in 3000 m<sup>3</sup> of concrete and placed in position 350 tons reinforcing material in 18 months. The biggest job was pouring the big concrete slab which will support the telescope itself and the two large coudé laboratories: the 250 m<sup>3</sup> of concrete poured in two days (September 5 and 6) exceeded the normal European production. From January, 1975, further contractors will be arriving on La Silla: Krupp, in charge of the dome construction and erection (350 tons of steel), and Sulzer Bros. in charge of the air conditioning system. At the end of 1975, the building should be ready for the installation of the telescope.

At the same time, the Danish 1.5 m telescope building is rising close to the GPO (Grand Prisme Objectif). Its concrete structure was finished at the end of 1974 and the plastic dome erection started early this year. The control system is currently being constructed and assembled in Geneva.

At present, six people from ESO/TP (La Silla) are supervising 160 workers on the mountain. The difficulties of the first months have been forgotten and everybody is working ahead towards the inauguration of ESO's giant telescope.

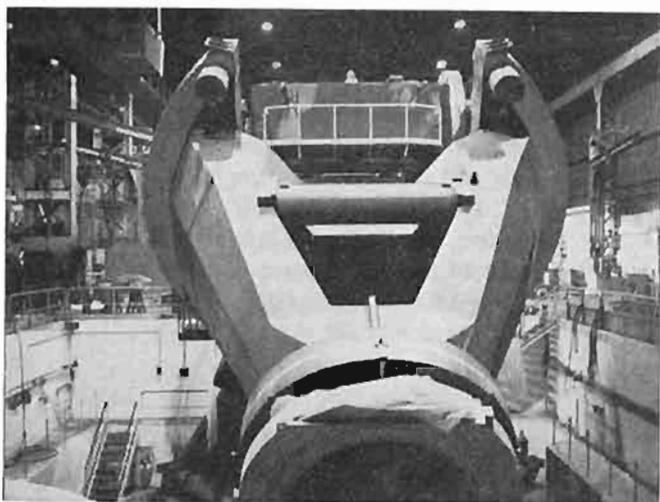
E. L.

## Assembly of 3.6 m Telescope Nears Completion

The assembly for the large telescope was started in the autumn of 1974 at the factory of Creusot-Loire in Saint-Chamond, near Lyons, France. Before that time the firm had increased the depth of the big assembly hole in order to house the full size of the telescope under the roof. The crane there is powerful enough to handle the big pieces, but does not reach high enough for the final erection of the tube.

After the test of the individual pieces of the structure, the assembly phase was started by putting the pedestal into the assembly hole. This hole is so deep that the whole pedestal disappeared beneath floor level.

From Allerups in Denmark come the handling devices for the erection of the telescope. These pieces have been used to place the polar axis in position. The



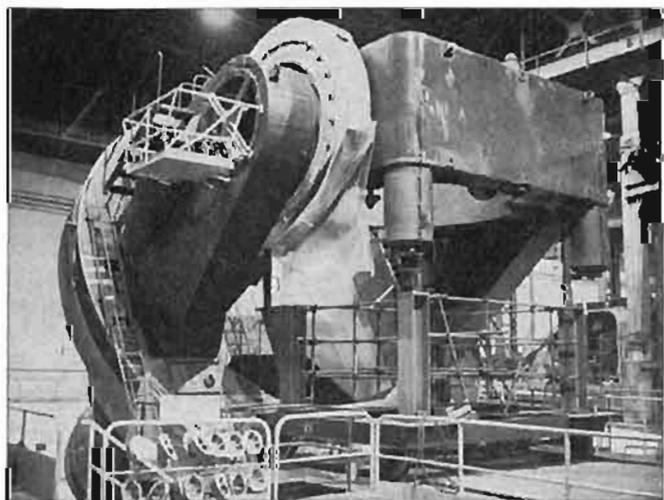
The polar axls (northern end in foreground) mounted on the pedestal.

oil pads which support the horseshoe come from Kugelfischer in Germany. They arrived finally on the day when we decided to stop the assembly until the pads arrived.

A big job was to put the horseshoe into position. Very careful manoeuvring was required to prevent this heavy piece from touching the oil pads and damaging the bearing surfaces.

Rexroth in Germany delivered and connected the oil-pumping station for the supply of the pads. This system went into operation in the middle of December, 1974. It was the first time that the horseshoe with its 9 m diameter was turned on an oil film of about 0.1 mm thickness. The precision of the horseshoe surface is so good that there was no metal contact.

MAAG in Switzerland produced the two main gears for this telescope. The big gear wheels of 3.5 m diameter have 720 teeth which differ not more than 0.005 mm from each other. Both gears came up to the required performance of the MAAG factory and were then shipped to the assembly place at Creusot. The gear wheels were mounted in the beginning of January 1975 onto the telescope, and the polar drive will be completely assembled at the end of the month.



The horseshoe with the fork prongs and the lower part of the telescope.

The two forks and the centre-piece went into position in the beginning of January. Next step is to get the hydrostatic declination bearings into operation. There is a good chance that the main assembly will be finished by the end of February, 1975.

In this phase, there are still a number of subassemblies at the Creusot-Loire and the Bouvier plants in France. These will be mounted as complete units onto the telescope. For one month the Cassegrain cage was in Geneva for testing and it has now been shipped to Creusot-Loire. The cabling of the telescope is still a big job that remains. A start has been made by installing the cables into the cable twist at the end of the polar axis.

Good progress was made during this assembly phase and we have been lucky so far to encounter only a very few small design and machining errors.

When they meet at Lyons in April, Council and Finance Committee members plan to make a side-trip to Saint-Chamond to see the assembly in its final stages.

## Flash: La Silla Celebrates End of Concreting!

With all this work, there have to be moments of celebration too. Our local correspondent reports the festivities held on February 14 to mark the completion of concrete work on the telescope building:

The first stage in the construction of the imposing and majestic building to be erected at a cost of Sw. fr. 13 million for the giant telescope on La Silla was inaugurated by the executive of ESO. Arriving for the ceremony were the Director-General of ESO, Prof. L. Woltjer, also two ministers of state (Foreign Minister Patricio Carvajal and Finance Minister Jorge Cauas), diplomatic representatives of most of the ESO member states and various local notabilities. Many had made the Santiago-La Serena trip by chartered plane.

On the evening of their arrival, February 13, a dinner was held at the Hotel de Turismo, La Serena, followed by a folklore performance.

Next morning, the group went by bus to La Silla and, after lunch, was given a tour of the installations. The contract documents were formally signed by Dr. S. Laustsen, Leader of the ESO Telescope Project Division, and Mr. J. Schoenmaeckers, on behalf of Interbeton/Chile, the contractors.

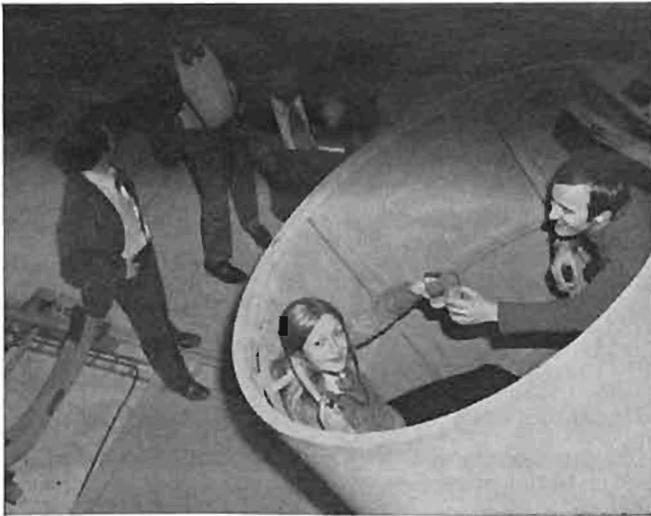
The return flight La Serena-Santiago was made the same evening.

## Cassegrain Cage Goes Off on Two Trucks

In the second week of January, the Cassegrain cage for the 3.6 m telescope was taken on two trucks from the TP Division to the Creusot-Loire plant at Saint-Chamond to be included in the forthcoming assembly of the big telescope there.

An astronomer will sit in this cage with a battery of instruments which are used mainly for photography, photometry and spectroscopy. The Cassegrain cage is a lightweight steel structure. Its outside dimensions are prescribed by the horseshoe, which has to be passed freely when the tube rotates about the declination axis.

A chair can be placed in a great number of locations on the floor. Positioning of the chair from one place to the other can also be effected easily in the dark.



The Cassegrain cage arrived just in time ... for the Christmas party. Spotlighted: S. Kay, B. Pillet.

The instruments, together with their support structure, can be raised by a forklift to the height of the cage floor and rolled inside the cage by a carriage that runs over a fixed rail.

Control racks are located at the rear of the cage. Instruments can be screwed to an adapter plate at the rear of the mirror cell which has a big diameter roller bearing, permitting rotation of the instruments about the tube axis. The cage is firmly connected to the telescope centrepiece at four places.

W. Richter, Head of the Mechanical Group, did the preliminary design work on the Cassegrain cage, then J. F. R. van der Ven came in, and Messrs. Simon, Blumenthal and Grobli were also involved.

The cage was made in Denmark by Allerups, Odense, and it came to the new assembly hall of the TP Division in December, 1974, for testing. This phase lasted about three weeks.

Asked how it might feel to work in the cage, Dr. A. B. Muller, senior astronomer, said: "With so many instruments in front of you and on both sides — as many as can be fitted in without making the cage too heavy — your position is not too comfortable. In future it may not be necessary for astronomers to sit in there so much, as we must consider the possibility of remote control for certain kinds of observations."

## Electronics on La Silla Move to New Laboratory

For many years the electronics laboratory on La Silla has been on the first floor of the photometric (1 m) telescope building. This is in the centre of the site where most of the telescopes are located, and just under the observing floor of the telescope that uses most of the electronic equipment. However, the laboratory has neither windows nor a ventilation system, so that working conditions are far from ideal.

If the new astronomy building planned for La Silla is realized sometime, this problem will be solved. However, in the meantime an intermediate solution has been found by moving the electronics laboratory to the casino

in the so-called "old camp"; this was done in December, 1974. The casino has nearly double the floor space of the former room at the 1 m telescope and daylight enters freely from all sides. Apart from the big laboratory, there is an office, a computer room and a storage room.

The former electronics laboratory will be used to house the computer systems which are being used with the 1 m telescope. These systems cause deterioration of the astronomical seeing by the heat they generate and they have to be removed from the dome.

In order to provide a relaxation centre for the workers on La Silla, a new casino has been constructed next to the former one.

The service provided by the electronics staff on La Silla has always been excellent, even under the former less-than-ideal conditions. Now that they have a "new" laboratory will it be even better? The coming months will give the answer!

## Astronomical Flight to La Silla

On Wednesday November 20, 1974, Professors Blaauw and Woltjer flew in a twin-engined Beechcraft Duke from La Serena via our Pelicano airstrip to Santiago.

Astronomer John Wood arranged that the flight went smoothly. Wood, Danish astronomer Bengt Grønbech and pilot/owner Sr. Santiago Ojeda left Santiago's Tobalaba airport at 8.45 a.m. and touched down in La Serena at 10.10. Professors Blaauw and Woltjer had been driven to La Serena airport by Albert Bosker, and the three of them joined the remaining flight to Pelicano.

Thus the aircraft was fully loaded with six passengers and a certain amount of baggage. In addition, two boxes of astronomical equipment for the Munich University Observatory group on La Silla were packed into the Duke.

The flight from La Serena to Pelicano took 15 minutes and the plane circled the observatory at the most photogenic altitude (low), while Blaauw and Grønbech took photos.

The landing in Pelicano was normal and very comfortable from a pilot's point of view because the runway is so wide and long (1,300 m). The flight from Pelicano to Santiago took an hour and a half.



A toast to inaugurate the Pelicano airstrip. From left to right: A. Bosker, L. Woltjer, A. Blaauw, H. Ponce, E. Bedhmann, S. Ojeda, H. Franz, B. Grønbech.

## Colour Photos of the Southern Sky

Many people have been impressed by the beauty of the southern sky, as seen with the naked eye, or on the photographic plates taken with the ESO Schmidt telescope.

The question has often been asked whether ESO, like the Hale Observatories in California, could provide colour photos of some of the more spectacular objects that can be photographed from La Silla.

We are happy to report that the first steps in this direction have now been taken. During some nights, colour photo tests were made with the Schmidt telescope and the results are quite satisfactory.

It is much more difficult to make astronomical colour photos than black-and-white photos. This is because the colour balance changes during long exposures in such a way that the pictures become almost completely blue. This can be corrected, and as a result of our tests, it is now possible to take colour pictures on KODAK Ektacolor L film with exposure times up to two hours.

The first successful photo shows the Small Magellanic Cloud and it is a pity that it cannot be reproduced in "The Messenger". Further photos were taken in February, 1975; we hope that a small collection can be established.

Copies of the photos will, of course, be made available to the general public and should give good publicity to ESO.

R. M. W. / H. E. S.

## La Silla Workshop Introduces "Turno System"

The so-called "Turno system", under which teams of technicians take turns at staffing the astronomy workshops on La Silla, was introduced on April 1, 1974.

The purpose of the system is to provide the all-important continuity of skilled service for astronomers working on the mountain. Previously, the weekend staff consisted of maintenance and repair men only.

At the moment, four technicians are participating, doing turnos of 18 days, with two days overlapping and seven days for recuperation.

The technicians found their new job hard and long, their other jobs in the Santiago main mechanical workshop fell behind, but now they are catching up, and they are, of course, compensated by corresponding periods of leave.

As for the astronomers, all contacted were taking full advantage of the improved service at weekends and were greatly pleased with the "Turno system".

## A Place to Eat

La Silla can hardly be compared with Hamburg, Geneva or even La Serena for the variety of free-time activities which it offers. However, it may be a good place to eat.

The restaurant comes to life at 6.30 a. m. and at seven you can begin with ham and eggs and all the usual trimmings of an international breakfast.

Chile comes on the menu at lunch, which may start with avocado pear, natural, or stuffed with rock lobster tails; or



"You name it, we have it!" says chief cook Erich Schumann (left), about to prepare fresh poodle.

a small hors-d'oeuvre consisting of seafood, cold cuts and salad — or a raw vegetable cocktail.

The dairy products, fresh fruit, vegetables, and fish and meat of many kinds are from La Serena. Santiago provides fancier foods and also vegetables not grown on the coast.

At lunch and dinner soup is served and generally there is a choice. The lentil soup is said to have something special. Try conger eel chowder too: the conger is about the best seafood in Chile. The main course, consisting of meat, fish or fowl, can rise to the heights of canard à l'orange.

An alternative is corn pie (pastel de choclos).

Or you may try porotos (white kidney beans, Chilean style), a spicy dish of pork, noodles, squash — served sometimes with a small steak or a fried egg.

Then there are desserts to make the mouth water: chirimoyas — and cantaloupes stuffed with ice cream, topped with whipped cream and marinated with cherry brandy or Curacao (ahem!).

And the wines — oh dear! On La Silla you may only dream of them.

The La Silla restaurant caters during the week to about 110 people from 10 countries: technicians, administrative staff, hard-working labourers — and even harder-working astronomers, building their strength with bowls of lentil soup.

## Staff Association News

On January 20–21, a meeting was held at the TP Division, Geneva, between representatives of the ESO Administration and of the Geneva and Hamburg branches of the Staff Association. Messrs. Woltjer, Bachmann, Carreau and Wilson and Miss E. Kunstein took part. In closed session, the meeting discussed the final proposal concerning the Staff Association Statutes; this will be circulated to the staff before the SA presents it for approval to the Director-General. Later there was a general meeting of the TP Division staff, called by the local branch of the SA.

Prof. Woltjer spoke on general and technical developments, including the auxiliary equipment for the 3.6 m telescope.

The Hamburg branch of the SA met on January 30. Prof. Woltjer replied to the Chairman's words of welcome and briefly reviewed the outlook for the establishment of the astronomical group and the restructuring and integration of the ESO establishments. The meeting then discussed various matters, including char-

ter flights to Chile, flexible working hours, recreational facilities, unemployment insurance and contract conditions.

Chile branch of the SA: The committee members tendered their resignations on January 29.

## Hail and Farewell

To mark the retirement of Prof. A. Blaauw as Director-General of ESO and to introduce his successor, Prof. L. Woltjer, a number of parties and receptions were given at the various locations: in Hamburg, Geneva, Santiago and La Serena.

**Hamburg.** Prof. Blaauw's party for the staff of the Director-General's office took place at the Block-House, Bergedorf, on December 17. The TP Division, Geneva, was represented by Dr. S. Laustsen.

Following a fine buffet dinner and a few words from G. Bachmann, E. Kunstein and the Director-General, a staff band got together and played folk tunes of the member states, cunningly adapted to the occasion. The D. G. then led the way to the dance floor, where waltzes, foxtrots and even livelier rhythms kept us going till the small hours of morning.



We could have danced all night to this combo, consisting of (from left to right): H. Neumann, H. Wiring, R. H. Marciniowski, A. Da Costa Campos, E. Kaske, and P. H. Huijmans.

**La Serena.** Here, on November 15, local and international staff enjoyed a beach party in sunny weather. At the barbecue, G. Gonzalez, from the Local Staff Association, made a speech and Prof. Blaauw, in reply, recalled the early days of ESO/Chile when water had to be pumped by hand from an open hole, horseback riding was the only means of travel to La Silla and light-signals were used to locate people in cases of emergency.

Prof. Blaauw and Woltjer ended their stay in La Serena with a cocktail party at the Turismo Hotel, which provided the opportunity for a meeting with the local authorities and other personalities of the area.

## To All Members of the ESO Staff

Now that my term as Director-General of this Organization has come to an end, I wish to express my deep



At the Bergedorf party, Prof. and Mrs. Blaauw.

gratitude for the expressions of goodwill which my wife and I have received from so many of you at the farewell parties and receptions and on some other recent occasions. Ranging from the first ones, the "asado" and reception at La Serena, via those at Santiago, at the TP Division and the Council dinner, to the evening with the staff at Bergedorf, this has been an unforgettable experience. On these occasions many moments in the long history of my association with ESO have again come to my mind and it was heart-warming to enjoy these in the presence of so many who have been my highly-valued collaborators throughout these years. A memory of these gestures and the pleasure we derive from the beautiful presents we received will undoubtedly remain a source of joy for us in the years to come.

Adriaan Blaauw

## New in ESO

### DG's office

Johan van Tol succeeded Jürgen Meuser as Head of the Purchasing/Transport Service at Hamburg on January 1. Mr. van Tol, who comes from near Eindhoven in the southern Netherlands, studied economics at Rotterdam and Tilburg and was later employed by DAF as purchasing manager.

He is married and has three children. Sport is one of his freetime interests — football, of course, since he is Dutch, and a spot of tennis now and then.

### TP Division

Maurice Le Luyer, is from Brittany, as the name suggests. He is the new designer in the Optics Group and he joined the TP Division on October 1. Born in 1941, he studied — though not immediately — at the Ecole Supérieure d'Optique, Paris University, and became licencié ès sciences in 1964. His last post was that of designer at CERCO (Centre de Recherches et de Calculs Optiques) located at Courbevoie, near Paris. Now he is working on the ACCOS 5 Programme, connected with the CERN computer.

Mr. Le Luyer is married and has a child. Favourite pastimes: photography and yachting.

Daniel Enard was born at Panjas, France, in 1939. He joined the Optics Group as engineer on February 1. A graduate of Paris University, he took a doctorate in optical engineering in 1965. His latest job was with the MATRA plant at Rueil, near Paris, which makes military equipment. Mr. Enard is married and has two daughters.

Guy Ratier is yet another new Frenchman in the Optics Group, which he joined on February 1 as astronomer/optician. He is working on the auxiliary instrumentation, in particular, the telescope adaptors which hang around the foci and without which the telescope cannot do anything — and also on the coudé spectrograph. Mr. Ratier is a paid associate on one-year leave from the CNRS or, more exactly, the Pic du Midi Observatory. He is married and became a proud father the other day.

The Mechanical Group has two new people. Bernhard Forel is from Paris and he started with ESO on November 1 as a technical draughtsman in the Mechanical Group. His last post was that of project designer with Société SETRIP, Paris. He is aged 30, married and also newly a father.

Paul de Vos began on February 1 as mechanic. He is Dutch and studied at Leeuwarden Technical School. Last position was with Kapteyn Observatory, Roden. He is 27 years old, married and has a daughter.

## Chile

Marinus de Jonge, the new Head of Domes on La Silla, took up duty on March 1.

Of Dutch nationality, Mr. de Jonge studied at the Technical University of Delft and obtained a degree corresponding to the M. Sc. in Physics in 1963.

He joined CERN in the same year, and occupied various positions, mainly in the Intersecting Storage Rings Division. In January, 1974, he was appointed Acting Group Leader of the RF Group there. Mr. de Jonge is 39, married and has three children.

Another new staffer scheduled for April 1 on La Silla is Inge Meinen, the Administrator there. Born in Berlin and educated in Hamburg, where she obtained the Ph. D. in economics, Miss Meinen now faces the wilderness and eerie landscape on La Silla; she is eagerly awaiting the experience.

In Santiago there are two new people. Willem Wamsteker, who got his Ph. D. in astronomy at Leiden University, took up duty on February 16. He is married, has one child.

Sölve Andersson started as technician on March 1. He is a graduate of Chalmers Technical University, Gothenburg, is married and has a child. "Nevertheless", he says, "I love adventure."

## RESUMEN DE ALGUNOS ARTICULOS

### Decisiones de la 24.ª reunión del Consejo de ESO, que tuvo lugar en Hamburgo los días 5—6 de diciembre de 1974.

En esta reunión se confirmó la nominación del Profesor Lodewijk Woltjer como nuevo Director General de la Organización. El Profesor Woltjer sucedió al Profesor A. Blaauw en este empleo el 1.º de enero de 1975.

El Profesor Woltjer es de nacionalidad holandesa. Obtuvo el grado de doctor en la Universidad de Leiden en 1957. Más tarde enseñó allí en el campo de la astrofísica. Durante los últimos diez años ha trabajado en la Universidad de Columbia, Nueva York, recientemente como Rutherford Profesor de Astronomía.

El Profesor Woltjer ya no es desconocido en ESO. Ha seguido el trabajo de la Organización durante muchos años y fue nombrado al Comité de Política Científica en 1973. En su primer año como Director General, una de sus funciones principales será de someter al Consejo de ESO planes detallados para el futuro de la Organización, incluyendo la restructuración e integración más estrecha de los varios establecimientos en Chile y en Europa.

## Nuevos presidentes

**Consejo:** Prof. B. Strömgren (Prof. J. F. Denisse, Vicepresidente).

**Comité de Política Científica:** Prof. L. Biermann.

**Comité de Finanzas:** Sr. M. Deloz.

**Comité de los Programas de Observación:** Prof. G. Wiérick.

**Comité de Instrumentación:** Prof. G. Courtès.

## Segunda Reunión de Usadores

La Segunda Reunión de Usadores de ESO tuvo lugar el 30 de agosto de 1974, en CERN, Ginebra, donde astrónomos visitantes de todos los estados miembros de ESO fueron invitados a proponer mejoramientos administrativos y científicos. Trece astrónomos, así como ocho oficiales de Hamburgo y Santiago, cinco de la División TP y cinco del Comité de Programas de Observación asistieron a la reunión.

## Montaje del gran telescopio casi terminado

El montaje del telescopio de 3,6 m comenzó en el otoño de 1974 en la fábrica de Creusot-Loire, cerca de Lyon, Francia.

Antes de eso, la firma había hecho una gran cavidad en el suelo para poder alojar el telescopio en toda su altura bajo techo. Las varias secciones de la estructura fueron probadas. La fase del montaje comenzó cuando el pedestal fue colocado en la cavidad. Esta es tan profunda que todo el pedestal desapareció bajo el nivel del suelo.

La firma de Allerups en Dinamarca ha hecho los aparatos para manejar las secciones del telescopio en la fase del montaje. Los dos engranajes principales para el telescopio vienen de la fábrica de MAAG en Suiza. Las ruedas de 3,5 m de diámetro con 720 dientes que no se diferencian más de 0,005 mm el uno del otro, fueron montados en el telescopio a principios de enero de 1975. Aún quedan varios sub-montajes a hacer en las fábricas de Creusot-Loire y de Bouvier en Francia.

Cuando los miembros del Consejo y del Comité de Finanzas se reúnan en Lyon en abril, harán también un viaje a Saint-Chamond para ver la fase final del montaje.

## Ave atque vale!

Para señalar el retiro del Prof. A. Blaauw como Director General de ESO e introducir su sucesor, el Prof. L. Woltjer, se dieron varias recepciones en los establecimientos de la Organización: en Hamburgo, Ginebra, Santiago, La Serena.

**Hamburgo:** La recepción dada por el Prof. Blaauw para el personal de la oficina del Director General tuvo lugar en el restaurant Block-House, Bergedorf. Después de una rica comida buffet, una pequeña orquesta compuesta por miembros del personal se reunió para tocar canciones folklóricas de los Estados Miembros, adaptadas en forma simpática para esta ocasión. Acto seguido, el Director General mostró el camino de la pista de baile, donde valeses, foxtrots, y aún ritmos más alegres nos ocuparon hasta casi la madrugada.

## Cambios del personal

### LLEGADAS

#### Hamburgo

Johan van Tol, holandés, Jefe Compras y Transporte.

#### División TP, Ginebra

Maurice Le Luyer, francés, diseñador, 1. 10. 74.

Daniel Enard, francés, ingeniero, 1. 2. 75.

Paul de Vos, holandés, mecánico, 1. 2. 75.

#### La Silla

Marinus de Jonge, holandés, jefe de cúpulas, 1. 3. 75.

Inge Meinen, alemana, administradora, 1. 4. 75.

#### Santiago

Willem Wamsteker, holandés, astrónomo, 16. 2. 75.

Sölve Andersson, sueco, técnico, 1. 3. 75.

### SALIDAS

#### División TP, Ginebra

Eliza Brouwer, holandesa, secretaria, 30. 11. 74.

#### Santiago

Marcel Peuch, francés, vicedirector/Chile, 31. 12. 74.

#### La Silla

Georges Anciaux, belga, administrador, 15. 12. 74.