

Visiting Astronomers

April-September 1976

Observing time has now been allocated for period 17 (April 1 to October 1, 1976). As usual, the demand for telescope time was much greater than the time actually available.

Here are the "lucky" astronomers, by telescope and in chronological order. The complete list, with dates, equipment and programme titles, is available from ESO/Hamburg.

1.52 m SPECTROGRAPHIC TELESCOPE

- April: Breysacher, de Groot, Ahlin, Grosbøl-Andersen-Nordström, Dubois, A. Elvius.
May: Appenzeller, de Loore-Gieren, de Groot, Terzan, Havlen, Andriessse.
June: Chu Kit, Bergvall-Westerlund, Havlen, Andriillat-Fehrenbach-Swings-Dossin, Ahlin.
July: Andriillat-Fehrenbach-Swings-Dossin, Breysacher-Chu Kit, Dennefeld, Havlen, Breysacher-Müller-Schuster-West, Dennefeld.
August: de Groot, Wolf, Lauterborn, Breysacher-Müller-Schuster-West, van Bueren-Doazan.
Sept.: Geyer, Ahlin, Materne.

1 m PHOTOMETRIC TELESCOPE

- April: Vogt, Wramdemark, Wamsteker, v. d. Heuvel, A. Elvius.
May: Pakull, Wamsteker, Lindblad, Havlen, Kohoutek, Crane, Vogt.
June: Crane, Wamsteker, Andriessse, Havlen, Loibl, Westerlund.
July: Wamsteker, Sherwood-Schultz, Querci.
August: Wamsteker, Thé, Houziaux-Manfroid.
Sept.: Materne-Schröder, Materne, Adam.

50 cm ESO TELESCOPE

- April: Mauder, Breysacher-Vogt, Pakull, de Groot, v. d. Heuvel.
May: de Groot, v. d. Heuvel, Pakull, Lindblad, Vogt, Kohoutek.
June: de Groot, Renson, Vogt.
July: Johansson, Schober, de Groot, Vogt.
August: Walter-Lauterborn, Waller, Walter-Lauterborn, Debehogne.
Sept.: Vogt, Seggewiss
(and a test programme for Stenholm, April-June).

OBJECTIVE PRISM ASTROGRAPH (G.P.O.)

- April: Blaauw-West, Danks, Blaauw-West.
May: Blaauw-West.
June: Blaauw-West.
July: Gieseking.
August: Debehogne, Blaauw-West.

60 cm BOCHUM TELESCOPE

- July: Hardorp, Querci, Schober.
August: de Groot, Querci, de Groot, Oblak, Feinstein, Oblak, de Groot.

50 cm DANISH TELESCOPE

- April: Mauder, de Groot, Mauder, de Groot, Mauder.
May: Lindblad, de Groot.
July: Loibl, de Groot, Loibl, de Groot, Loibl, Deubner.

ESO/Hamburg Moves to New Offices

On November 1, 1975 the Office of the Director-General in Hamburg-Bergedorf moved from Bergedorfer Straße to nearby Alte Holstenstraße. The new address is:

EUROPEAN SOUTHERN OBSERVATORY
Office of the Director-General
Alte Holstenstraße 1
D-205 HAMBURG 80



30 Doradus Nebula in LMC

The 30 Doradus (NGC 2070 or 30 Dor) nebula is the brightest H II (ionized hydrogen) region in the sky. It is located in the Large Magellanic Cloud, east of the central bar. The photo shows the spidery structure of 30 Doradus (sometimes called the "Great Nebula") and many of the stellar clusters in the Large Magellanic Cloud.

This photo is one of a series taken with the ESO 1 m Schmidt telescope and made available in the form of slides (see page 8).

Some Words About Garching/Munich

Now that it has been decided that ESO will establish its European headquarters in Garching, near Munich, in 1978, many ESO employees have become interested in their future surroundings. "How does the ESO site look like?", "Where should one live in Munich?", etc. are common questions among ESO people in Hamburg and Geneva.

The ESO site of about 1.2 hectares is situated near the community of Garching, about 12 km from the north-eastern outskirts of Munich. It is part of an area comprising a total of about 450 hectares which have been reserved for the construction of research centres. At Garching there are at present a number of research facilities of the Max Planck Society, of the Technical University, of Munich's Ludwig Maximilians University and of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences. The construction of further research institutes, in particular those of the Technical University (Institutes of Chemistry and Physical Chemistry) and of the Max Planck Society (Institute of Astrophysics), is envisaged for the next few years.

ESO's largest neighbour is the Max Planck Institute of Plasma Physics, which carries out basic research aimed at mastering the process of nuclear fusion, the same process that makes the sun shine. With a total number of 1,100 employees (among them about 230 scientists), it is the largest institute of the Max Planck Society. ESO will have the possibility to use various facilities of the institute, for instance the canteen, the large IBM computer system, medical service and the library.

The Institute of Extraterrestrial Physics at the Max Planck Institute of Physics and Astrophysics is concerned with the exploration of the ionosphere and the magnetosphere of the earth and of interplanetary space, as well as the study of distant cosmic objects. It participates in launchings of German, U.S. and European