

## 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.

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## 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

satellites and sounding rockets and employs about 140 staff members, including 50 scientists.

The Institute of Astrophysics at the Max Planck Institute of Physics and Astrophysics with about 75 staff members, is at present located in Munich, but will soon move to Garching. Its main activities are in the field of theoretical astrophysics.

The area reserved for the research centres is about 2 km north of down-town Garching, a rising little town near river Isar with presently 10,000 inhabitants. During the last few years, a residential area has been developed near the research institutes. There are several schools, kindergartens, day-care centres, shopping centres, a swimming-pool, a youth centre and sports facilities.

The famous "Munich flair" and the large number of recreational grounds in and around Munich (some 2,600 hectares of parks and green plots, Lake Starnberg and Lake Chiemsee, the Alpine and Lower Alpine region) have attracted many Germans and foreigners to the Bavarian capital (in 1974, about 20 per cent of the 1.3 million inhabitants were foreigners), and the international character of Munich is also testified to by a large number of foreign kindergartens and schools. The large number of art treasures, the variety and reputation of Munich's museums, theatres, orchestras and libraries have made Munich one of the most important cultural centres of Germany.

Munich is of course also famous for the February Carnival and the large jugs that are continuously filled and refilled in the many "Bierstuben". It is good to know

that the forest, the lakes and the nearby Alps provide excellent possibilities for vigorous summer and winter sports. No doubt, many ESO people will visit Munich before 1978 to get acquainted with their future town. (Below a map of Munich, showing the ESO site and some of the nearby research facilities.)

## NEWCOMERS TO ESO

Since the last issue of the "Messenger", the following have joined ESO:

### Hamburg

Brenda Bülow, English, secretary  
Beate Bucher, German, clerk-typist

### Chile

Marlnus de Jonge, Dutch, head of domes  
Sölve Andersson, Swedish, electronics technician  
Inge Meinen, German, administrator  
Fred Suter, Swiss, electronics technician

### Geneva

Dominique Liège, French, clerk-typist  
Jean-Claude Fauvet, French, electronics engineer  
Franco Pacini, Italian, astronomer  
Jürgen Materna, German, astronomer  
Michel Dennefeld, French, astronomer  
Philippe Crane, American, astronomer  
Gilles Gouffler, French, accountant  
Hernan Quintana, Chilean, astronomer  
Pierre Touron-Lacarrière, French, astronomer  
Robert Sanders, American, astronomer

