

Fig. 4: As Fig. 2, for IC 3370. Note the similarity to Fig. 2 despite the smaller size of the absorbing region.

seems to be a powerful method of revealing "hidden" dust in the nuclei of elliptical galaxies because at least three other galaxies in the small sample so far observed show resolved red nuclei similar to that in IC 3370. All these galaxies show

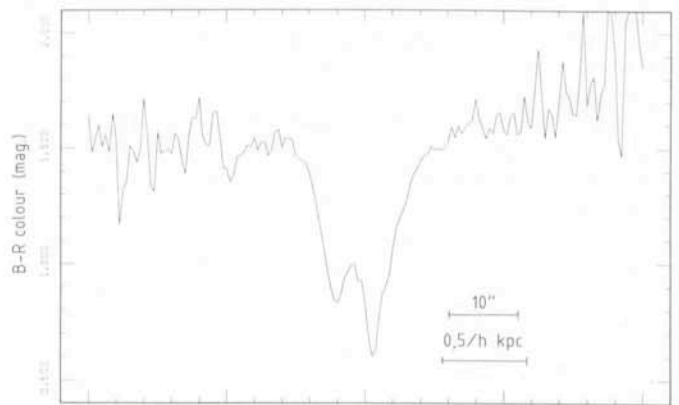


Fig. 5: *B-R* profile of the star-forming elliptical galaxy NGC 2328. The blue nucleus is clearly seen.

weak emission lines in their nuclei and also contain small radio sources, suggesting that all these factors may be linked.

NGC 2328 is an example of an early-type galaxy currently undergoing a strong burst of star formation. It is very blue in colour, and has an emission-line spectrum characteristic of HII regions. The two-dimensional *B-R* map shows a ring of blue regions which encircle the centre of the galaxy, and several of them can be resolved. Fig. 5 shows a profile through the nucleus.

These preliminary results from a project which is still in progress show the power of CCD photometry in the study of galactic nuclei and reveal once again that elliptical galaxies are by no means the "simple" systems they were once believed to be.

I should like to thank Holger Pedersen and H. Jørgensen for their advice and help during the CCD observing run, and Preben Grosbøl for guiding me during several stages of the photometric reduction.

## PERSONNEL MOVEMENTS

### STAFF

#### Arrivals

##### Europe

DEIRIES, Sebastian (D), Technician, 1.9.1984  
 MAASWINKEL, Alphonsus (NL), Project Engineer in Astronomical Instrumentation, 1.10.1984

##### Chile

JUTZI, Christian (CH), Administrator, 1.9.1984  
 LE BERTRE, Thibaut (F), Astronomer, 6.9.1984  
 MERTL, Wenzel (CH), Electronics Engineer, 1.10.1984

#### Departures

##### Chile

MEINEN, Inge (D), Administrator, 31.8.1984

## ASSOCIATES

### Departures

#### Europe

KRAUTTER, Joachim (D), 30.11.1984

## ALGUNOS RESUMENES

### Un telescopio submilimétrico de 15 m en La Silla

En su última reunión del 7 de junio de 1984 el Consejo de la ESO aprobó el acuerdo entre el Consejo Sueco de Investigaciones de Ciencias Naturales y la ESO por la instalación y operación en La Silla de un telescopio submilimétrico de 15 m y el acuerdo entre IRAM y ESO por el cual IRAM proporcionará el telescopio.

El tiempo de observación será compartido en períodos iguales entre Suecia y ESO. Gran parte de la responsabilidad técnica para el proyecto quedaría a cargo del Observatorio Espacial de Onsala que ya opera un telescopio submilimétrico de 20 m en Onsala. Está programado que el telescopio submilimétrico Sueco-ESO (SEST) opere a partir de 1987.

El Señor Profesor L. Woltjer fue nombrado nuevamente como Director General por el Consejo de la ESO para el período del 1° de enero de 1985 al 31 de diciembre de 1989.



ESO, the European Southern Observatory, was created in 1962 to . . . establish and operate an astronomical observatory in the southern hemisphere, equipped with powerful instruments, with the aim of furthering and organizing collaboration in astronomy . . . It is supported by eight countries: Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland. It operates the La Silla observatory in the Atacama desert, 600 km north of Santiago de Chile, at 2,400 m altitude, where thirteen telescopes with apertures up to 3.6 m are presently in operation. The astronomical observations on La Silla are carried out by visiting astronomers – mainly from the member countries – and, to some extent, by ESO staff astronomers, often in collaboration with the former. The ESO Headquarters in Europe are located in Garching, near Munich. ESO has about 120 international staff members in Europe and Chile and about 120 local staff members in Santiago and on La Silla. In addition, there are a number of fellows and scientific associates.

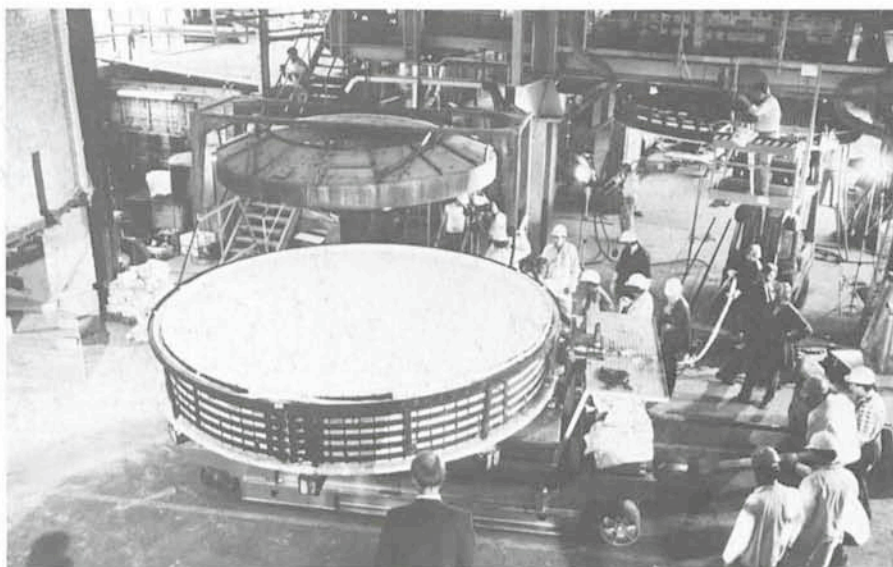
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*Casting of the blank for the 3.5 m NTT primary mirror took place at the Schott Glaswerke in Mainz, on July 25, 1984. Coming out of the furnace, the glass had a temperature of approximately 1,400° C and was cooled in the mold to 600° C within two hours.*

*In this photograph the blank is seen immediately before entering into the brick oven in which it will stay for several months. During renewed heating the glass will be transformed into ZERODUR glass ceramics with very low thermal expansion characteristics.* Photo: C. Madsen

**El moldeado del vidrio del espejo primario de 3.5 m para el NTT se efectuó en la fábrica Schott en Mainz el 25 de julio de 1984. Al salir del horno el vidrio tenía una temperatura de aproximadamente 1400° C y fue enfriada en el molde a 600° C dentro de dos horas.**

La fotografía muestra el vidrio inmediatamente antes de entrar al horno de ladrillos refractarios en donde permanecerá durante varios meses. A través de un renovado calentamiento el vidrio será transformado en cerámica de vidrio ZERODUR con muy bajas características de expansión térmica. Fotografía: C. Madsen

## Contents

A 15 Metre Submillimetre Telescope on La Silla . . . . .	1
G. Raffi and M. Tarenghi: The Remote Control Run from La Serena, June 10–17, 1984 . . . . .	1
Tentative Time-table of Council Sessions and Committee Meetings in 1984 . . . . .	3
R. G. Gratton and S. Ortolani: Oxygen Abundances in Metal Poor Stars . . . . .	3
Visiting Astronomers (October 1, 1984 to April 1, 1985) . . . . .	5
H. Dekker and S. D'Odorico: First QSO Spectra with EFOSC . . . . .	7
T. J.-L. Courvoisier: Study of the Overall Spectrum of the QSO 3C273 . . . . .	8
I. Furenlid and T. Meylan: The Sun and $\alpha$ Cen A . . . . .	10
A. Heske and H. J. Wendker: Roaming in the Sco OB 1 Association . . . . .	11
S. Vidal: Data Saving and Banking at La Silla . . . . .	13
B. Reipurth: Two Bok Globules with Active Star Formation . . . . .	14
List of Preprints Published at ESO Scientific Group (June–August 1984) . . . . .	16
D. Bettoni: Rotation Axes of Gas and Stars in Elliptical Galaxies . . . . .	17
J. Materne: Suspected Rotation of an X-ray Cluster of Galaxies . . . . .	19
M. Joubert and D. Kunth: Wolf-Rayet Stars in "Lazy" Galaxies . . . . .	21
S. D'Odorico and D. Ponz: On the Accuracy of the Wavelength Calibration and of the Flat-Fielding of the CCD CASPEC Spectra . . . . .	24
T. de Jong: IRAS Ground-based Follow-up at ESO . . . . .	26
T. Encrenaz, D. Engels and J. Krautter: Observations of Comet P/Crommelin at ESO in the Near Infrared Range . . . . .	29
H. W. Yorke: Line Profile Shapes in Optical HII Regions . . . . .	30
I. Lundström and B. Stenholm: IDS Spectroscopy of Faint Emission-Line Objects . . . . .	35
E. Sadler: Colour Gradients in Elliptical Galaxies – Some Results from CCD Photometry . . . . .	36
Personnel Movements . . . . .	39
Algunos Resúmenes . . . . .	39
Casting of the Blank for the 3.5 m NTT Primary Mirror . . . . .	40