that is believed to be one of the best on the market, will be ready at the telescope early next year. Asked by the Director General about the willingness of some European institutes to contribute to a series of standardized CCD cameras for ESO, B. Fort gave a positive answer.

The coming into operation of the NTT has been unanimously reported as a small-scale example of the impact the VLT might have on La Silla operations. In particular, D. Hofstadt lamented the underestimation of the amount of work required at La Silla to make this new telescope ready for common users: three years of heavy work have been necessary. In general it has to be carefully considered that whenever an instrument has been finished in Garching and is delivered at the telescope, a nonnegligible amount of work is still required at the Chilean site to take care of all those more or less important details which have been overlooked.

Some of those present noted that the NTT has also absorbed part of the resources of the Astronomy Support Department, and this has resulted in less assistance at telescopes like the 1.5-m Danish or the 2.2-m.

Due to the pressure of the VLT project, the Director General reported 24 positions at La Silla will be phased out of the existing 140 over the next two and a half years. This reduction will affect proportionally the various departments and, to maintain and improve the La Silla standards, a process of "streamlining" will be necessary. An important part of

OPEAN SOUT	HERN OBSERVATORY -A N N E X I	ES
A	vailable Telescopes and Auxili	ary Equipment
		1700
1	Infrared Photometer	• T,B.D.
	Prime Focus Direct Imaging	
3.6m	MEFOS or OPTOPUS	CCD
	EFOSC 1	/
	CASPEC	
	Fibre Link to CES	
		D.D. Arrest
ſ	IRSPEC	2-D Array
	A Direct Imaging Facility – SUSI	1205
2 Em	/	+ CCD
3.5m	(A/B Option available simultaneously.)	
I	Standard Configuration	
	B EMMI High Resolution Echelle	CCD
L	Tight nesolution condite	
	Direct Imaging	CCD
2.2m	EFOSC 2	000
	IRAC	+ 2-D Array
1.52m	Cass. B&C Spectrograph	
	7	
1.4m	C Short Camera Blue Red	000
CAT	Short Camera Blue Red	+ CCD
		• T.B.D.
100 1	Infrared Photometer	
	Single Channel Photometer	P.M.T.
1.54m	DFOSC	+ CCD
Danish	01000	1.2.2.2.
90cm	Direct Imaging	+ CCD
Dutch	Direct integring	
50cm	uvby HB Photometer	• P.M.T.
Danish	uvby Hp Photometer	T.M.C.
GPO	Wide Field Camera	+ CCD Mosaic
GPU	wide Field Camera	COD Mosaic
	With Prism	Rhotesraphic Plater
Schmidt	Without Prism	Photographic Plates
ſ	SiS Mixer 1.3mm	Manufact 100
	SiS Mixer 0.87mm	Narrowband AOS
		Broadband AOS
SESIL	Schottky 3.0mm	Commission and a second s

Note: T.B.D. = Detector To Be Determined.

Tentative Time-table of Council Sessions and Committee Meetings until end of 1991

November 11-12:	Scientific Technical
	Committee
November 14-15:	Finance Committee
November 28-29:	Observing Programmes
	Committee
December 2- 6:	Council, in Chile

the staff will be moved to Santiago, in the Vitacura premises, with the aim of reducing the number of people on the mountain and to economically support both La Silla and VLT Observatories in the future.

Fewer people on the mountain imply less board and lodging, less transport, fewer administrative requirements, allowing some economies. This of course involves a certain amount of simplification of La Silla: telescopes, like the Bochum and perhaps the ESO 50-cm, will be closed, the number of instrument change-overs will be reduced, the scheduled runs will become longer. Less direct assistance to the astronomers will necessarily imply the preparation of better and more detailed telescope and instrument manuals.

D. Hofstadt illustrated the upgrades already taking place or planned for the next years: the 1.5-m Danish adapter will be renewed; the 90-cm Dutch has a new adapter and a CCD camera; IRAC will be upgraded; the prime focus at the 3.6-m is available for direct imaging (which could then be removed from the 2.2-m); the fibre spectrograph MEFOS will also be installed at the 3.6-m. A possible evolution of the telescopes and auxiliary equipment from now to 1993 and 1996 is shown in three ESO menus (see Figures), according to a document presented by the Director General to the Council. These are illustrations, not, as vet, decisions.1

However, the simplification of the La Silla instrumentation, as remarked by E. Cappellaro, is a very delicate process, especially when the final decisions about the various instruments have to be taken. Many people, for example, would be upset if the B&C spectrograph, the only one allowing certain investigations of galaxy dynamics, is removed from the 2.2-m, others will cry if CASPEC is confined to the ESO 1.5-m, and even J. Melnick disagrees with D.

¹ Readers/ESO users are reminded that suggestions and comments are welcome and may influence ESO decisions. Please direct your communications to the Director General.