

DISCUSSION

Bok: Will King tell us what he considers the composition of the massive halo.

King: I simply do not know. What I think I do know is that the massive halos that have been suggested for galaxies have a different structure from the galactic halo of which we normally speak. According to the best tracers, RR Lyrae stars and globular clusters, the density gradient in the halo is inverse-cube or even steeper. The so-called "massive" halos, on the other hand, seem to require an inverse-square law. This is why I feel that any "massive" halo is a different population from the conventional halo we are discussing.

Biermann: A question for Kron: could you elaborate on subdwarfs in Brook's work at Berkeley?

Kron: Among the faint stars in the survey, the stars with $0.4 < (B-V) < 0.8$ are expected to be mainly subdwarfs.

Buscome: It is reassuring that Kharadze and Bartaya find many supergiants F, G and K stars at high galactic latitudes as also Stock had done.

Bartaya: I wish to comment on the peculiar distribution of the Am stars which was mentioned today. I would like to recollect now that in Orion Ic stellar association whose age is estimated as being only a couple of million years, Smith has discovered Am stars among A-type stars on the evolutionary track in front of the main sequence. If we consider this and if we remember the presence of Am stars in older stellar clusters, it seems quite probable that among Am stars we have representatives of different subsystems.

Kharadze: The papers we have listened to during this day show that the problem of the Galactic Polar Structure seems to have become quite ready for a complex attack by widely coordinated facilities of many observatories and individual scientists. This should be kept in mind by the members of all three commissions participating in this Joint Discussion.