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 417. Wynn-Williams, C. G., *et al.* 1971, *Ap. Lett.*, **9**, 113.
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D. EXTRAGALACTIC RADIO ASTRONOMY 1969-1972

H. van der Laan and G. K. Miley

Radio astronomy shows increasing astrophysical diversity and the extragalactic branch ranges from spiral structure through relativistic astrophysics of nuclei of galaxies and quasars to observational cosmology. A bibliographic listing of about 700 papers under almost forty headings and subheadings has been prepared which systematically covers the subjects within our terms of reference. We list all relevant articles published in the journals listed in Section B(i), covering the period from July 1969 to November 1972. Comprehensive accounts of the subject may be found in the

1971 proceedings of the Vatican Semaine d'Etude and the Uppsala IAU Symposium No. 44. These are listed under 'Reviews' and the individual articles have not been included separately in any other category. Each publication is designated by a minimal, abbreviated reference.

Some features of the work covered in this report are the rapid growth of data for radio sources and the promising development of radio investigations of optically selected objects. Many surveys have added to the primary reservoir of catalogued sources which merit further study. These surveys now span a large frequency range and the intercomparisons have clarified the spectral relations of source counts and the frequency dependence of the radio luminosity function. Very deep surveys now in progress will hopefully enable selection effects to be distinguished from cosmologically relevant features.

Improved positional accuracy, provided especially by phase stable interferometry, has led to a large harvest of optical identifications and subsequent spectroscopic and photometric work reported in other commissions.

The last three years have seen the increasing use of the Earth rotation synthesis technique to derive high resolution brightness maps of extragalactic sources. The detailed brightness distributions of many sources was explained with some success by invoking ram pressure confinement by an extragalactic medium. Circular polarization was detected in several sources and a few one and two dimensional linear polarization maps were obtained. It is hoped that the wealth of high resolution polarization data which will shortly become available will help to restrict the range of magneto-hydrodynamic confinement models. Also, since both angular size and linear polarization have been shown to be well correlated with redshift, a study of the polarization distributions of high redshift objects may well impose useful constraints on possible cosmological models.

The use of very long baseline interferometers has become more widespread and one of the most interesting 'VLBI' results has been the observation of apparent expansion in a number of compact radio sources. For some quasars these data might imply highly relativistic expansion ('superlight velocities') if the quasar redshifts are cosmological in origin. Although their interpretation is still uncertain, it appears probable that the expansions are not real but, merely an effect produced by intensity variations between spatially separated regions within the sources.

Increasingly radio telescopes are turned, not to sources first listed in radio catalogues, but to nearby classical stellar systems and moderately distant optically conspicuous galaxies. In the period reported here a promising start was made with high resolution studies of neutral hydrogen distribution and kinematics in nearby galaxies. Combined with interferometric continuum studies these investigations have begun a new phase of spiral galaxy research. The advent of high resolution aperture synthesis telescopes and advances in electronic sensitivity will no doubt lead to many complementary and joint programmes of astronomers working in different spectral domains. For the investigation of radio galaxies and quasars this has been an impressively fruitful cooperation. It is to be expected that such combined efforts for nearer objects, much more amenable to detailed exploration, will soon result in exciting progress.

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 - (i) Compendia of data
 - (ii) Reviews

B. *Abbreviations*

- (i)
- AA* Astronomy and Astrophysics
- AASup* Astronomy and Astrophysics Supplements
- AdvAA* Advances in Astronomy and Astrophysics
- AJ* Astronomical Journal
- AJP* Australian Journal of Physics
- AJPSup* Australian Journal of Physics Astrophysical Supplements
- AnRev* Annual Reviews of Astronomy and Astrophysics
- Aph* Astrophysica
- ApSpSc* Astrophysics and Space Science
- ApJ* Astrophysical Journal

- ApJSup* Astrophysical Journal Supplements
- ApL* Astrophysical Letters
- ComA* Comments on Astrophysics and Space Sciences
- MN* Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society
- MRAS* Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society
- Nat* Nature
- NatPS* Nature Physical Sciences
- Obs* Observatory
- PASA* Proceedings of the Astronomical Society of Australia
- PASJ* Publications of the Astronomical Society of Japan
- PASP* Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific
- PRL* Physical Review Letters (not comprehensively searched)
- QJ* Quarterly Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society
- Sc* Science
- SovAJ* Soviet Astronomical Journal

(ii) *Column headings*

- frq, freqs frequency or frequency range of observations in gigahertz
- flx min minimum flux density in survey/in units of 10^{-26} W Hz⁻¹ m⁻²
- N No. of sources dealt with in article

(iii) *Number of sources dealt with in article; N*

- a $N > 100$
- b $100 \geq N > 10$
- c $N < 10$
- v The subscript v denotes that variability is specifically studied

(iv) *Notes and comment*

- decl declination
- e.a. *et al.*
- gal galaxies
- ident identification
- ired infra-red
- NRAO National Radio Astronomy Observatory, Green Bank
- opt optical
- qso quasi-stellar objects
- r.a. right ascension
- rgal radio galaxy
- RRE Royal Radar Establishment, Malvern
- spec spectrum
- s. state steady state
- Stephan Qu. Stephan's Quintet
- VLBI very long baseline interferometry
- Wbk Westerbork

I. SURVEYS

frq	flx	N		frq	flx	N
	min				min	
.18	2.5	a	Caswell, Crowther 69 <i>MN</i> 145, 181	1.4	.2	a Ehman e.a. 70 <i>AJ</i> 75, 351
.41	.01	a	Pooley 69 <i>MN</i> 144, 101	1.4	.2	a Brundage e.a. 71 <i>AJ</i> 76, 777
.41	.07	a	Windram, Kenderdine 69 <i>MN</i> 146,265	1.4	.09	b Maslowski 71 <i>AA</i> 14, 215
.41	.2	a	Davies 70 <i>PASA</i> 1, 340	1.4	.09	b Maslowski 72 <i>AA</i> 16, 197
.41	.2	a	Colla e.a. 70 <i>AASup</i> 1, 281	1.4	.2	a Willson 72 <i>MN</i> 156, 7
.41	.02	a	Willson 70 <i>MN</i> 151, 1	2.7	.1	a Wall e.a. 71 <i>AJPSup</i> 19
.41	.6	a	Willson 72 <i>MN</i> 156, 7	2.7	.3	a Shimmins 71 <i>AJPSup</i> 21
.41	.2	a	Colla e.a. 72 <i>AASup</i> 7, 1	5.0	.07	a Davis 71 <i>AJ</i> 76, 980
.61	.8	a	Wendker e.a. 70 <i>AJ</i> 75, 148	5.0	.09	a Pauliny-Toth e.a. 72 <i>AJ</i> 77, 265
.61	.8	a	Dickel e.a. 71 <i>AJ</i> 76, 294			

II. FLUX DENSITY MEASUREMENTS

(i) *Optically selected sources: Detections and Measurements*

Object	Freqs	N	Object	Freqs	N	
Gal	.41	b	Longair e.a. 70ApL7, 23	Maffei2	3.2, 11	Bell e.a. 70ApJ161, L13
Gal	.41	a	Cameron 71MN152, 403	Maffei2	3.2, 11	Bell, Seaquist 72ApJ173, 257
Gal	1.4	b	van der Kruit 71AA15, 110	Maffei2	.61, 2.7	Webber, Willis 71Nat231, 36.
Gal	2.6	a	Rogstad, Ekers ApJ157, 481	NGC604	1.4	Wright 71 ApL7, 209
Gal	2.7	b	Kazés e.a. 70ApL6, 193	NGC5128	2.7, 8.1	Wade e.a. 71ApJ170, L11
Gal	2.7, 15	a	Heeschen 70AJ75, 523	QSO	.32	b Lang, Terzian 69ApJ158, L11
Gal	5.0	a	Whiteoak 70ApL5, 29	QSO	2.7, 8.1	b Wardle, Miley 71ApJ164, L119
Gal	8.5	c	Kuril'chik e.a. 70SovAJ 13, 881	QSO	31, 86	b Conklin 70Nat227, 1119
Maffei1	1.4		Oort 71Nat230, 103			
Maffei2	.18, 1.4		Caswell 71Nat231, 35			

(ii) *Other flux density measurements*

Freqs	N		Freqs	N	
.01	c _v	Bridle, Caswell 70Nat 225, 356	1.4	b(5C3)	van der Kruit, Katgert 72ApL11, 181
.02	3C84 _v	Roger 69ApL4, 139	1.4	a	Bridlee.e.a. 72AJ77, 405
.04, 5	a(3C)	Kellermann e.a. 69ApJ 157, 1	1.4	BLLac _v	Gower 69Nat224, 569
.32, .61	b	Jauncey e.a. 70ApJ 162, L31	2.3	c _v (VLBI)	Gubbay e.a. 69Nat224, 1094
.01, .03	b	Braude e.a. 70ApL5, 129	2.3	C _v (BLLac-type)	Nicolson 71NatPS233, 155
.41, 1.4	b	Hunstead, Jauncey 70MN149, 91	2.3	P2204-24	Tritton, Nicolson 72ApL11, 187
.41, 5.0	P1514-24 _v	Hunstead 71Nat233, 401	2.7	a(4C)	Wall 71AJPSup20
.41	b	Jauncey 72AJ77, 345	2.7	b	Ames 70AJ75, 71
.41	a(4C)	Fanti e.a. 69AA2, 477	2.7, 5.0	a	Witzel e.a. 71AA11, 171
.61, 13.5	b	Wills e.a. 71ApJ169, L87	2.7	b _v	Witzel, Veron 71ApL7, 225
.41	a(4C)	Munro 71AJJP24, 263	2.7	b _v	Wills 71ApJ169, 221
.41	a(4C)	Munro 72AJPSup22	2.7	b _v	Grahl, Grewing 69ApL4, 107
.43	a	Backer e.a. 70AJ75, 529	2.7	b	Browne, McEwan 72NatPS239, 101
.61, 11	b(Ohio)	Kraus, Andrew 70ApJ159, L41	2.7, 5.0	c	Fanaroff, Blake 72MN157, 41
.61, 11	b(Ohio)	Kraus, Andrew 70ApJ159, L45	2.7	c(Ohio)	Kraus, Andrew 71AJ76, 103
0.61, 85	c	Andrew e.a. 71PASP83, 87	2.7, 5	a(weak)	Pauliny-Toth, Kellermann 72AJ77, 560
.75	b	Rzhiga, Frunova 69SovAJ13, 28	3.2, 11	c _v	MacDonell, Bridle 71NatPS234, 88
.75, 11	c _v	Ross 70Nat226, 431	3.2, 11	c _v (BLLac-type)	MacDonell, Bridle 70Nat227, 582
1.4	a	Fomalont, Moffet 71AJ76, 5	4.5	c _v	Lipovka 69SovAJ13, 21
1.4	b(5C1)	Maslowski 71AA14, 215	5.0	a	Shimmins e.a. 69AJPSup8
1.4	b(5C1/2)	Maslowski 72AA16, 197	5.0	a	Shimmins, Bolton AJPSup23

Freqs	<i>N</i>		Freqs	<i>N</i>	
5.0	a(B2)	Grueff 71AJ76, 530	9.6	a	Berge, Seielstad
5.0	OQ208	Ryle, Pooley 69ApL4, 137	11	a	69ApJ157, 35
6.6,11	a	Bell e.a. 71AJ76, 524	11	b _v	Doherty e.a. 69AJ74, 827
6.6,11	BLLac _v	Andrew e.a. 69Nat223, 598	18,31	c _v	Harvey e.a. 72ApL11, 147
6.6,11	OJ287 _v	Andrew e.a. 71ApL9, 151	19	c _v	Hobbs, Waak 70ApJ161, 793
6.6,11	c _v	Locke e.a. 69ApJ157, L81	31,85	b	McCullough, Waak 69ApJ158, 849
7.8	3C120 _v	Dent 72ApJ175, L55	36,130	3C273 _v	Kellermann, Pauliny-Toth 71ApL8, 153
8.0	b _v	Brandie 72AJ77, 197	69	b	Efanov e.a. 71SovAJ15, 338
8.0	b(rgal)	Stull 71AJ76, 1	85	OJ287 _v	Hobbs e.a. 69AJ74, 824
8.0	b(rgal)	Stull 71AJ76, 970	90	b _v	Kinman, Conklin 71ApL9, 147
8.0	b _v	Stull 72AJ77, 13			Fogarty e.a. 71AJ76, 537
8.0	c _v	Brandie, Stull 71NatPS231, 149			
8.0	POO48-09 _v	Stull (70Nat225, 832)			
8.0,11	BLLac _v	Macleod e.a. 71ApL9, 19			

(iii) Flux density scales and absolute measurements

Dmitienko e.a. 71SovAJ15, 340	Conway, Munro 72MN159, 21P
Scott, Shakeshaft 71MN154, 19P	Medd 72ApJ171, 41
Baars, Hartsuijker 72AA17, 172	Wrixon e.a. 72ApJ174, 399

III. POSITION MEASUREMENTS

(i) Better than ~1"

<i>N</i>	Note		<i>N</i>	Note	
b	VLBI	Cohen, Shaffer 71AJ76, 91	b	Occultation	Swarup e.a. 71ApL9, 53
b	VLBI	Cohen 72ApL12, 81	APLib	Occultation	Kapahi 71NatPS234, 49
b	NRAO	Wade 70ApJ162, 381	3C273B	Occultation	Hazard e.a. 71NatPS233, 89
b	NRAO	Wade, Miley 71AJ76, 101	3C279	Relativity	Seielstad e.a. 70PRL24, 1373
a	RRE	Adgie e.a. 72MN159, 233	3C279	Relativity	Muhleman e.a. 70PRL24, 1377
b	Cambridge	Smith 71NatPS232, 150	3C279	Relativity	Sramek 71ApJ167, L55
c	Occultation	Gulkis e.a. 69ApJ157, 1047	3C279	Relativity	Hill 71MN153, 78

(ii) Better than ~5"

<i>N</i>	Note		<i>N</i>	Note	
b	Cambridge	Elsmore, Mackay 69MN146, 361	b	Wbk/M31	van der Kruit, Katgert 72ApL11, 181
a	Cal Tech	Fomalont, Moffet 71AJ76, 5	a	Decl	Moseley e.a. 70AJ75, 1015
b	Gal	van der Kruit 71AA15, 110	b	NRAO/gal	Heeschen 70AJ75, 523

<i>N</i>	<i>Note</i>		<i>N</i>	<i>Note</i>	
a	Molonglo	Hoskins, Murdoch 70AJPSup15	a	R.A.	Clarke e.a. 69AJPSup10
a		Bridlee.e.a.72AJ77,405	b	QSO	Browne, McEwan 72NatPS239, 101
a	Molonglo	Hoskins, Murdoch 70AJPSup15		OQ208	Ryle, Pooley 69ApL4, 137
b	Molonglo	Hunstead e.a. 70MN149, 91		P1514-24	Hunstead 71Nat233, 401
a	Molonglo	Munro 71AJP24, 263			
a	Molonglo	Hunstead 72MN157, 367			

(iii) *Less accurate*

<i>N</i>	<i>Note</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Note</i>
a	Hazard e.a. 69AJ74, 833	a	Bolton e.a. 71AJP24, 889
a	Wills e.a. 69AJP22, 775	a	Wall e.a. 71AJPSup19
a	Backer e.a. 70AJ75, 529	a	Wall 71AJPSup20
b	Whiteoak 70ApL5, 29	b	Wills e.a. 71ApJ169, L87
b	Kazés e.a. 70ApL6, 193	b	Jauncey, Hunstead 72AJ77, 345
a	Witzel e.a. 71AA11, 171	a	Munro 72AJPSup22
a	Davis 71AJ76, 980		

(iv) *Position comparisons*

<i>Note</i>	<i>Note</i>	<i>Note</i>	<i>Note</i>
Opt/radio	Shakeshaft 69Obs89, 209	Opt/NRAO/RRE	Argue, Kenworthy 70Nat228, 1076
NRAO/RRE	Wade e.a. 70Nat228, 146	178/408MHz	Munro, Hoskins 70PASA1, 341
Opt/NRAO	Sandage e.a. 70ApJ162, 399		

IV. BRIGHTNESS DISTRIBUTION MEASUREMENTS

(i) *Pencil beam*

c	Schilizzi 70PASA1, 337	M33	Terzian, Pankonin 72ApJ174, 293
b	Kazés e.a. 70ApL6, 193	M82	Feix 72AA18, 481
b gal	Cameron 71MN152, 439	Maffei2	Bottinelli e.a. 71AA12, 264
a	Hunstead 72MN157, 367	Maffei2	Bottinelli e.a. 71AA13, 497
Centaurus A	Lockhart, Sheridan 70PASA1, 344	Maffei2	Webber, Willis 71Nat231, 36

(ii) *Interferometric: Baselines < 3 km*

<i>N</i>	<i>Note</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Note</i>	
c	Hogg e.a. 69AJ74, 1206	b	Gal	Slee 72ApL12, 75
a	Ekers 69AJPSup6	b	E/SO gal	Heeschen 70AJ75, 523
a	5C3, M31	b	QSO	Macdonald, Miley 71ApJ164, 237
b	3C			van der Kruit 72ApL11, 173
a	Windram, Kenderdine 69MN146, 265	c	M31	Mathewson e.a. 72AA17, 468
c	3C			Spencer, Burke 72ApJ176, L101
a	5C4 Coma			Kronberg e.a. 72ApJ173, L47
c	3C			Allen, Raimond 72AA19, 317
b	Fomalont 71AJ76, 513			Pooley 69MN144, 143
a	Bridle e.a. 72AJ77, 405			Allen, Hartsuijker 72Nat239, 324
b	3C			
	Branson e.a. 72MN 156, 377			
c	Flat spec.			
	Fanaroff, Blake 72MN157, 41			
c	Clusters			
	Miley e.a. 72Nat237, 269			
b	Gal			
	Lequeux 71AA15, 30			

<i>N</i>	<i>Note</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Note</i>
Virgo A	Graham 70MN149, 319	3C33	Mitton 70ApL5, 287
Virgo A	Graham 71Nat231, 253	3C272.1	Riley 72MN157, 349
3C9	Clark, Miley 69ApL4, 183	3C390.3	Harris 72MN158, 1
3C33	Mitton 70ApL5, 207	3C459	Wardle 71ApL8, 53
		IIZw40	Jaffe 72AA20, 461

(iii) *Interferometric: Baselines > 3 km*

<i>N</i>	<i>Note</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Note</i>
b	Donaldson e.a. 69MN146, 213	b	Cohen e.a. 71ApJ170, 207
b	Donaldson e.a. 71MN152, 145	c _v	Legg e.a. 72NatPS235, 147
b	Broten e.a. 69MN146, 313	Cygnus A	Mitton, Ryle 69MN146, 221
c _v	Gubbey e.a. Nat224, 1094	Cygnus A	Miley, Wade 71ApL8, 11
b	Jauncey e.a. 70ApJ160, 337	M82	Wilkinson 71MN154, 1P
c	Broderick e.a. 71SovAJ14, 627	OP1934-63	Gubbay e.a. 71AJ76, 965
b	Kellermann e.a. 70ApJ161, 803	Virgo A	Cohen e.a. 69ApJ158, L83
b	Broderick e.a. 72ApJ172, 299	Virgo A	Miley e.a. 70ApJ159, L19/141
b	Kellermann e.a. 71ApJ169, 1	Virgo A	Wilkinson, Peckham 72MN156, 7P
b _v	Knight e.a. 71Sc171, 52	3C120	Shaffer e.a. 72ApJ173, L147
b _v	Whitney e.a. 71Sc172, 225	3C147	Donaldson, Smith 71MN151, 253

(iv) *Occultation*

c	Gulkis e.a. 69ApJ157, 1047	b	Swarup e.a. 71ApL9, 53
c	Lang e.a. 70ApJ160, 17	b	Lyne 72MN158, 431
c	Hazard, Sutton 71AJ76, 609	b	Clarke 72AJP25, 215
c	Hazard 72ApL11, 139		

(v) *Scintillation*

a	Bell-Burnell 72AA16, 379	3C48	Paniyan 69Aph5, 291
APLib	Kapahi e.a. 71NatPS234, 49	3C273	Bell, Hewish 69ApL4, 211
APLib	Anathakrishnan e.a. 72NatPS235, 167	3C273	Antonova e.a. 69Aph5, 283
		3C273	Paniyan 70Aph6, 165

V. POLARIZATION MEASUREMENTS

(i) *Integrated linear polarization*

Freqs	<i>N</i>		Freqs	<i>N</i>	
.41, .61	a	Conway e.a. 72MN157, 443	8.0	3C279 _v	Aller, Olsen 71AJ76, 761
.61	a	Kronberg, Conway 70MN147, 149	8.0	BLLac _v	Olsen 69Nat224, 1008
4.2	b _v	Tabara e.a. 72PASJ24, 301	9.6	b	Berge, Seielstad 69ApJ157, 35
5.0	a	Gardner e.a. 69AJP22, 821	19	c	McCullough, Waak 69ApJ158, 849
6.6, 11	BLLac _v	Macleod e.a. 71ApL9, 19	31	c	Hobbs, Waak 72AJ77, 342
8.0	c _v	Aller 70ApJ161, 1	31	c	Wardle 71ApL8, 183

(ii) *Linear polarization distribution*

c	Baldwin e.a. 70MN150, 253	Cygnus A	Mitton 71MN153, 133
c	Seielstad, Weiler 71AJ76, 211	3C20	Fomalont 70ApJ160, L73
b	Davies, Gardner 70AJP23, 59	3C2721.1	Riley 72MN157, 349
c	Gardner, Whiteoak 71AJP24, 899	3C273	Conway, Stannard 72NatPS239, 22
c	Wardle 71ApL8, 183	3C390.3	Harris 72MN158, 1
c	Kronberg 72ApJ176, 47	3C459	Wardle 71ApL8, 53
M51	Mathewson e.a. 72AA17, 468		

(iii) *Circular polarization*

Seielstad 69AA2, 372
 Seaquist 70ApL5, 111
 Gilbert, Conway 70Nat227, 585
 Seaquist 71NatPS231, 93

Conway e.a. 71MN152, 1P
 Biraud 72AA19, 310
 Roberts e.a. 72NatPS236, 3

VI. NEUTRAL HYDROGEN OBSERVATIONS

(i) *Emission: Pencil beam*

Comment		Comment	
36 Gal	Bottinelli 71AA10, 437	M31/33	Gottesmann, de Jager 70MRAS74, 67
Early type gal	Bottinelli e.a. 70AA6, 453	M31/33	Gottesmann 70MRAS74, 73
Sb/Sc gal	McCutcheon, Davies 70MN150, 337	M31/33	de Jager 70MRAS74, 123
Scd gal	Rogstad, Shostak 72ApJ176, 315	M31/33	Gordon 69ApL4, 47
Small gal	Gouguenheim 69AA3, 281	M51	Roberts, Warren 70AA6, 165
Small gal	Chamaroux e.a. 70AA8, 424	M82	Guelin, Welichew 70AA9, 155
Seyfert gal	Allen e.a. 71AA10, 198	M82	Welichew 71PASP83, 609
E gal	Gallagher 72AJ77, 568	M101	Rogstad, Shostak 71AA13, 99
Opt/21 cm	Heidmann e.a. 71MRAS75, 85	M101	Rogstad, Shostak 71AA13, 108
Opt/21 cm	Heidmann e.a. 71MRAS75, 105	Maffei2	Bottinelli e.a. 71AA12, 264
Opt/21 cm	Heidmann e.a. 71MRAS76, 121	Maffei2	Bottinelli e.a. 71AA13, 497
Opt/21 cm	Ford e.a. 71AJ76, 22	NGC45	Lewis 72AJP25, 315
Centaurus A	Whiteoak, Gardner 71ApL8, 57	NGC253	Huchtmeijer 72AA17, 207
Centaurus A	Roberts 70ApJ161, L9	NGC2403	Burns, Roberts 71ApJ166, 265
IC310	Bottinelli e.a. 72AA18, 121	NGC3109	Sizikoo 71SovAJ14, 931
M31	Davies, Gottesmann 70MN149, 237	NGC4631/4656	Welichew 69AA3, 402
M31	Gottesmann, Davies 70MN149, 263	NGC5253	Bottinelli e.a. 72AA17, 445
M31	Whitehurst, Roberts 72ApJ175, 347	NGC5457	Guelin, Welichew 70AA7, 141
M33	de Jager, Davies 71MN153, 9	NGC5457	Guelin, Welichew 70AA9, 477
M33	Gordon 71ApJ169, 235	Stephan Qu.	Allen 70AA7, 330
		Virgo A	Allen 69AA3, 316
		IIZw40	Gottesmann, Welichew 72ApL12, 63

(ii) *Emission: interferometric*

Comment		Comment	
Techniques	Baldwin e.a. 71MN154, 445	NGC604	Wright 71ApL7, 209
Techniques	Wright 71ApJ166, 455	M33	Wright e.a. 72MN155, 337
Sb/Sc gal	McCutcheon, Davies 70MN150, 337	Maffei2	Love 72NatPS235, 53

(iii) *Redshifted absorption*

Allen 69AA3, 382	Heiles, Miley 70ApJ160, L83
Bahcall, Ekers 69ApJ157, 1055	Dent 71ApJ165, 451
Shuter, Gower 69Nat223, 1046	Seielstad e.a. 71ApJ170, 219

VII. MICROWAVE BACKGROUND MEASUREMENTS

Penzias e.a. 69ApJ157, 49	Henry 71Nat231, 516
Alexander e.a. 69ApJ157, L163	Boughn e.a. 71ApJ165, 439
Clark e.a. 70Nat228,847	Mather e.a. 71ApJ170, L59
Pipher e.a. 71Nat231, 375	Thaddeus 72AnRev10, 305

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS

OH in NGC253/M82	Welichew 71ApJ167, L47	Source grouping	Arp 72ApJ174, L111
H ₂ O	Dickinson, Chaisson 71ApJ169, 207	X-ray ident.	Costain e.a. 72ApJ175, L15

IX. OPTICAL IDENTIFICATIONS

N

- a Wills, Bolton 69*AJP*22, 775
- a Staff CSIRO 69*AJPSup*7
- c Ryle, Pooley 69*ApL*4, 137
- a Pooley 69 *MN*144, 101
- b Mackay 69*MN*145, 31
- a Windram, Kenderdine 69*MN*146, 265
- b Elsmore, Mackay 69*MN*146, 361
- a Braccesi e.a. 70*AA*6, 268
- b Bajaja 70*AJ*75, 667
- a Olsen 70*AJ*75, 764
- a Moseley e.a. 70*AJ*75, 1015
- b Hazard e.a. 70*AJ*75, 1039
- b Lü 70*AJ* 75, 1161
- b Ekers 70*AJP*23, 217
- a Bolton, Wall 70*AJP*23, 789
- c Grueff 70*ApJ*160, L41
- b Börngen e.a. 70*ApJ*162, 337
- c Kristian, Sandage 70*ApJ*162, 391
- c Blake e.a. 70*ApL*6, 167
- b Jauncey, Hazard 70*ApL*7, 1
- b Hunstead, Jauncey 70*MN*149, 91
- a Willson 70*MN*151, 1
- c Lynds, Wills 70*Nat*226, 532
- c van den Bergh 70*PASP*82, 1374
- c Hunstead e.a. 71*AJP*24, 601
- b Bolton e.a. 71*AJP*24, 889
- a Wall 71*AJPSup*20
- a Munro 71*AJP*24, 263
- b Shimmins e.a. 71*ApL*8, 139
- b Swarup e.a. 71*ApL*9, 53
- c Lü 71*Nat*229, 477
- c Whiteoak, Gardner 71*Nat*231, 108

N

- c Browne 71 *Nat*231, 515
- c Hunstead 71*Nat*233, 401
- b Hunstead 71*MN*152, 277
- c Hill, Longair 71*MN*154, 125
- b Véron 71*AA*11, 1
- c Wlerick e.a. 71*AA*11, 142
- b Radivich, Kraus 71*AJ*76, 683
- c Wardle, Miley 71*ApJ*164, L119
- b Boeshaar, Kraus 71*ApJ*165, 445
- c Bond 71*ApJ*167, L79
- c Kunkel, Bradt 71*ApJ*170, L7
- c Wade e.a. 71*ApJ*170, L11
- c Burbidge e.a. 71*ApJ*170, 233
- b Penston 71*ApJ*170, 395
- a Grueff, Vigotti 72*AASup*6, 1
- c Wlerick, Lelièvre 72*AA*16, 53
- a Pauliny-Toth e.a. 72*AJ*77, 265
- b Barbieri e.a. 72*AJ*77, 444
- b Gearhart e.a. 72*AJ*77, 557
- c Arp e.a. 72*ApJ*171, L41
- b Burbidge e.a. 72*ApJ*172, 37
- b Lynds e.a. 72*ApJ*172, 531
- c Oemler jr. e.a. 72*ApJ*176, L47
- b Peterson, Bolton 72*ApL*10, 105
- b Warnes 72*ApL*11, 83
- c Tritton, Nicholson 72*ApL*11, 187
- c Wills, Lynds 72 *ApL*11, 189
- a Willson 72*MN*156, 7
- a Hunstead 72*MN*157, 367
- c Bridle, Feldman 72*NatPS*235, 168
- b Browne, Ewan 72 *NatPS*239, 101

X. INTERPRETATION OF SPECTRAL DATA

3C Compendium	Kellermann e.a. 69 <i>ApJ</i> 157, 1	Statistics vs. structure	Kuril'chik 71 <i>ApL</i> 7, 229
R. gal evolution	Van der Laan, Perola 69 <i>AA</i> 3, 468	3C	Kuril'chik 71 <i>SovAJ</i> 14, 630
3C/multiple components	Van der Laan 69 <i>AA</i> 3, 4.77	3C	Kuril'chik 17 <i>SovAJ</i> 14, 924
Flux vs. spectral index	Daghsmamonski 69 <i>Aph</i> 5, 297	Non-linear spectra	Braude e.a. 71 <i>ApSpSc</i> 12, 349
Negative curvature	Vaisberg 69 <i>SovAJ</i> 13, 205	Opt. variability	Folsom e.a. 71 <i>NatPS</i> 230, 199
Multiple sources	Bridle 69 <i>Nat</i> 224, 889	Power vs. spectral	Véron, Witzel 72 <i>AA</i> 18, 82
Normal gal	Pronik 70 <i>SovA</i> 13, 747	index	
S/SO gal	Heeschen 70 <i>ApL</i> 6, 46	Luminosity correlation	Macleod, Doherty 72 <i>Nat</i> 238, 88
QSO/flux density	Dagkesamanskii 70 <i>Nat</i> 226, 432	Luminosity relation	Bridle e.a. 72 <i>ApL</i> 11, 27
Rel. Maxw. distributions	Hirth 70 <i>ApL</i> 7, 153		
Interaction with background	Rowan-Robinson 70 <i>MN</i> 150, 389		

XI. INTERPRETATION OF VARIABILITY DATA/COMPACT SOURCES

3C 273 Particle accel.	Simon 69 <i>ApJ</i> 158, 865	Model	Cavaliere e.a. 70 <i>ApJ</i> 162, L133
M87	Burbidge 70 <i>ApJ</i> 159, L105	Radio outbursts	Takarada 70 <i>PASJ</i> 22, 551

Models	Rees, Simon <i>70Nat</i> 227 , 1303	Changing images 3C120/opt. variability	Cavaliere <i>71Sc</i> 173 , 525 Usher <i>72ApJ</i> 172 , L25
Intergalactic scintillations	Yoshioka <i>70PASJ</i> 22 , 423	Model constraints	Jones, Kellogg <i>72ApJ</i> 172 , 283
Structure/compact sources	De Young <i>71ApL</i> 9 , 43	Multiple bursts locations	Dent <i>72ApJ</i> 175 , L55
Expanding source model	Kogure <i>71PASJ</i> 23 , 449	3C279 3C279 expansion	Dent <i>72Sc</i> 175 , 1105 Gregory <i>72Nat</i> 239 , 56

XII. INTERPRETATION OF STRUCTURE DATA

Gen. discussion	Fomalont <i>69ApJ</i> 157 , 1027	Quasars Radio tails/clusters	Miley <i>71MN</i> 152 , 477 Hill, Longair <i>71MN</i> 154 , 125
3C/correlations	Longair, MacDonald <i>69MN</i> 145 , 309	3C/source properties Spectra, optical	Mackay <i>71MN</i> 154 , 209 Kuril'chik <i>71SovAJ</i> 14 , 924
Min. observable diam.	Harris e.a. <i>70AA</i> 8 , 98	Cygnus A/ram pressure	Mills <i>72ApL</i> 10 , 109
3C33/Ram pressure	Mitton <i>70ApL</i> 5 , 207/287	Radio trails/clusters	Miley e.a. <i>72Nat</i> 237 , 269
S/SO Gal	Heeschen <i>70ApL</i> 6 , 49	Double sources/ram pressure	Kuril'chik <i>72SovAJ</i> 15 , 542
Spiral gal	Lequeux <i>71AA</i> 15 , 42		
Double sources/ram pressure	Wardle <i>71ApL</i> 8 , 221		
Orientations/E gal	Mackay <i>71MN</i> 151 , 421		

XIII. INTERPRETATION OF POLARIZATION DATA

Quasars/spectral index	Gilbert e.a. <i>69Nat</i> 223 , 1252	Magn. field scales Linear vs. circular	Perola <i>71AA</i> 14 , 337 Melrose <i>71ApL</i> 8 , 227
8GHz	Aller <i>70ApJ</i> 161 , 19	Rotation measures	Reinhardt <i>72AA</i> 19 , 104
Expanding source model	Aller <i>70Nat</i> 225 , 440	Rotation measures	Mitton, Reinhardt <i>72AA</i> 20 , 337
Vs. redshift	Conway, Gilbert <i>70Nat</i> 226 , 332	3C Compendium	Mitton <i>72MN</i> 155 , 373
Vs. redshift	Gardner, Whiteoak <i>70Nat</i> 227 , 585	Faraday depolarization	Strom <i>72NatPS</i> 239 , 19

XIV. REDSHIFT DEPENDENT PROPERTIES OF SOURCES

Ang. size/weak sources	Longair, Pooley <i>69MN</i> 145 , 121	Polarization	Gardner, Whiteoak <i>70Nat</i> 227 , 585
Ang. size/double sources	Legg <i>70Nat</i> 226 , 65	Ang. size Opt. vs. HI/anomalous redshifts	Miley <i>71MN</i> 152 , 477 Lewis <i>71NatPS</i> 230 , 13
Polarization	Conway, Gilbert <i>70Nat</i> 226 , 332	Criticism of Lewis	Arp <i>71NatPS</i> 231 , 103
Flux/radio galaxies	Hoyle, Burbidge <i>70Nat</i> 227 , 359	Faraday rotation Depolarization	Arp <i>71Nat</i> 232 , 463 Kronberg e.a. <i>72MN</i> 156 , 275

XV. MISCELLANEOUS CORRELATIONS

Source pairs	Hinder, Branson <i>69Obs</i> 89 , 178	Source grouping Seyferts/radio vs. infrared	Arp <i>72ApJ</i> 174 , L111 Rieke, Low <i>72ApJ</i> 176 , L95
Small source/opt. peculiar gal. nuclei	Tift <i>70ApL</i> 7 , 7	Source orientation/ grouping	Willson <i>72MN</i> 155 , 275
Source randomness/ isotropy	Wills <i>71NatPS</i> 234 , 168		

XVI. INTERPRETATION OF MICROWAVE BACKGROUND DATA

Hazard, Salpeter <i>69ApJ</i> 157 , L87	Sunyaev, Zeldovich <i>70Com</i> 2 , 66
Dautcourt <i>69MN</i> 144 , 255	Rowan-Robinson <i>70MN</i> 150 , 389
Longair, Sunyaev <i>69Nat</i> 223 , 719	Rasband <i>71ApJ</i> 170 , 1
Sunyaev, Zeldovich <i>69Nat</i> 223 , 721	Caroff, Petrosian <i>71Nat</i> 231 , 378
Brecher, Blumenthal <i>70ApL</i> 6 , 169	Fanaroff, Longair <i>72MN</i> 159 , 119

XVII. THEORY OF RADIO SOURCES

- (i) *Radiation Theory*
- Collective Papadopoulos, Lerche
 Bremsstrahlung 69ApJ158, 981
 Relativistic Streaming Noerdlinger 69ApL4, 233
 Synchotron Ginzburg, Syrovatskii
 Developments 69AnRev7, 375
 Limitations/small pitch angles O'Dell, Sartori 70ApJ161, L63
 Turbulent plasma Colgate e.a. 70ApJ162, 649
- (ii) *Effects of Compton Scattering*
- Secondary electrons Perola 69AA3, 481
 Electron acceleration Burke, Layzer 69ApJ157, 1169
 Low freq. cut-off O'Dell, Sartori 70ApJ162, L37
 Low freq. spectrum Sunyaev 70ApL7, 19
 Radiative heating Levitch, Sunyaev 70ApL7, 69
- (iii) *Source models*
- QSO's/pulsars Morrison 69ApJ157, L73
 Rotating collapsed objects Cavaliere e.a. 69ApL4, 103
 Galactic nuclei-old quasars Lynden-Bell 69Nat 223, 690
 Formation of jets Bisnovaty-Kogan e. a. 69SovAJ 13, 369
 Patching model Melik-Alaverdion 70Aph6, 341
 Electrodynamical model Piddington 70MN148, 131
 Pulsar in QSO's Sturrock 71ApJ170, 85
 Multiple explosions/heating Christiansen 71ApL7, 233
 Magn. field generation Bisnovaty-Kogan, 70ApL7, 69
- (iv) *Magnetohydrodynamics/Source Confinement*
- Ram pressure model Christiansen 69MN145, 327
 Particle diffusion De Young 70AA9, 125
 Ram pressure model Mills, Sturrock 70ApL5, 105
 3C33 Mitton 70ApL5, 207/287
 Hydromagnetic bubbles/double sources Levy 71ApJ164, 23
- Anisotropic emission Kuril'chik 70SovAJ14, 21
 Small pitch angles Melrose 71ApL8, 35
 Plasma approximations Wild, Hill 71AJP24, 43
 Circ. polarization Pacholczyk, Swihart 71MN153, 3P
 Compton/spectrum depression Getmansev, Tokarev 72ApL12, 57
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- Compact sources Walmsley 71ApL8, 27
 Spectrum bending Jaffe, Treves 71ApL9, 39
 Low freq. spectrum Sunyaev 71SovAJ 15, 190
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- Synchro-compton Vainstein 71ApL8, 151
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 Energy source/structure Daltabuit, Cox 72ApJ173, L13
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- Dynamics/extended sources De Young 71ApJ167, 541
 Ram pressure vs. observations Wardle 71ApL8, 221
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 Ram pressure instabilities Blake 72MN156, 67
 Gas in clusters Miley e.a. 72Nat237, 269

XVIII. SOURCE COUNTS AND RELATED TOPICS

- (i) *Data*
- | Frq | | Frq | |
|-----|--|-----|---------------------------------------|
| .41 | 4C Identifications Munro 71AJP24, 617 | | Ohio extension Kraus 72NatPS236, 5 |
| 1.4 | Ohio Harris, Kraus 70Nat227, 785 | 1.4 | Spectral indices Willson 72MN155, 385 |
| | Ohio flux error Jauncey, Niell 71NatPS229, 223 | 1.4 | Bridle e.a. 72NatPS235, 123 |
| | Ohio flux error Harris, Kraus 71NatPS230, 140 | 5.0 | Kellermann e.a. 71ApJ170, L1 |
| | | 8.0 | Flat spectra Brandie 70Nat225, 352 |

(ii) *Interpretation and luminosity functions*

Counts/review	Brecher e.a. <i>71ComAIII</i> , 99	Evolution function	<i>70MN147</i> , 139 Ringenberg, McVittie <i>70MN149</i> , 341
Counts/review	Longair, Rees <i>72ComAIV</i> , 79	Counts/interpretation	Rowan-Robinson <i>70MN149</i> , 365
Luminosity-volume test	Schmidt <i>70ApJ162</i> , 371	Quasar evolution	Cavalier e.a. <i>71ApJ170</i> , 223
Luminosity-volume test	Longair, Scheuer <i>70MN151</i> , 45	Rgal evolution	Rowan-Robinson <i>71Nat229</i> , 388
Luminosity-volume test	Rees, Schmidt <i>71MN154</i> , 1	Criticism of R. Robinson	Mackay <i>71Nat233</i> , 402
Luminosity-volume test	Caswell, Weyman <i>72MN156</i> , 19P	Criticism of Mackay	Rowan-Robinson <i>71Nat233</i> , 403
Luminosity-volume test	Lynds, Petrosian <i>72ApJ175</i> , 591	Luminosity vs. density evolution	Davidson <i>70Nat227</i> , 357
Evolutionary effects/ qso's	Arakelian <i>69Aph5</i> , 461	Luminosity vs. density evolution	Davidson e.a. <i>71AJP24</i> , 403
Evolutionary effects/ qso's	Arakelian <i>69Aph5</i> , 603	Secular evolution	Davidson <i>71MN154</i> , 339
Sources-background/ s.state	Hazard, Salpeter <i>69ApJ157</i> , L87	Observational selection/ 3C qso's	Lynden-Bell <i>71MN155</i> , 95
Source evolution/ background	Longair <i>70MN150</i> , 155	Bright galaxies	Cameron <i>71MN152</i> , 429
Sources/interaction with background	Rowan-Robinson <i>70MN150</i> , 389	Rgal luminosity function	Merkelijn <i>71AA15</i> , 11
Fitting count data	Crawford e.a. <i>70ApJ162</i> , 405	QSO/opt and radio QSO luminosity evolution	Arakelian <i>71Aph7</i> , 457 Golden <i>71NatPS234</i> , 103
Luminosity function	Windram, Kenderdine <i>69MN146</i> , 265	Density/luminosity function	Edwards <i>71NatPS232</i> , 59
Luminosity evolution/ qso's	Arakelian <i>70Nat225</i> , 358	Reply to Edwards	Longair <i>71NatPS232</i> , 59
Luminosity function/ qso's	Arakelian <i>70Aph6</i> , 531	Rgal, QSO evolution	Bahcall <i>72ApJ172</i> , 265
Luminosity function/ rgal	Alaverdian <i>70Aph6</i> , 54	QSO evolution	Schmidt <i>72ApJ176</i> , 273
Evolution/large z	Doroshkevich, Longair	Rgal evolution	Schmidt <i>72ApJ176</i> , 289
		Source count interpret. Evolution/large sources	Schmidt <i>72ApJ176</i> , 303 Fanaroff, Longair <i>72MN159</i> , 119

XIX. MISCELLANEOUS RADIO-COSMOLOGY

Antipodal images/ cosmology	Andretch, Dehnen <i>69AA3</i> , 252	Grav. deflection/ relativity	<i>72AA17</i> , 432 Seielstad e.a. <i>70PRL24</i> , 1373
Ghost images/ statistics	Petrosian, Ekers <i>69NatPS224</i> , 484	Grav. deflection/ relativity	Muhleman e.a. <i>70PRL24</i> , 1377
Metagalactic field/ Faraday rotation	Kawabata e.a. <i>69PRASJ21</i> , 293	Grav. deflection/ relativity	Sramek <i>71ApJ167</i> , L55
Intergal. magn. field	Brecher, Blumenthal <i>70ApL6</i> , 169	Grav. deflection/ relativity	Hill <i>71MN153</i> , 78
Faraday rotation/ cosmology	Burman <i>72PASJ24</i> , 291	Local/cosmological QSO's	Rowan-Robinson <i>72Nat236</i> , 112
Cluster magn. field	Perola, Reinhardt		

XX. REVIEW PAPERS ETC.

(i) *Compendia of data*

Parkes catalogue	CSIRO staff <i>69AJPSup7</i>	QSO's	De Veny e.a. <i>71PASPS83</i> , 611
3C spectra	Kellermann e.a. <i>69ApJ157</i> , 1	3C polarizations	Mitton, <i>72MN155</i> , 373
Sources/master list	Dixon <i>70ApJSup20</i> , 1		

(ii) *Reviews*

Nuclei of gal.	Semaine d'Etude 71, Vatican	Radio Astrophysics	Pacholczyk 70Freeman
Gal/QSO-IAUSymp. 44	Evans 70Reidel	Compact Gal/QSO's	Zwicky 70AdvAA7, 228
Short μ wave obs.	Foster 69QJ10, 206	Energy problems	Ryle 70QJ11, 429
History/M33	Gordon 69QJ10, 293	Unsolved problems	Bahcall 71AJ76, 283
Synchrotron develop- ments	Ginzburg, Syrovatskii 69AnRev7, 375	Cosmical constant	McCrea 71QJ12, 140
QSO's	Schmidt 69AnRev7, 527	Magn. fields	Cowling 71QJ12, 348
High resolution observations	Cohen 69AnRev7, 619	Magnetohydrodynamic stability	Taylor 71QJ12, 352
QSO's	Burbidges 69Nat224, 21	Source counts/ theories	Brecher e.a. 71ComA3, 99
Infra-red/ μ wave	Feldman e.a. 69Nat224, 752	Nature of redshifts	Arp 71Sci174, 1189
Gal nuclei	Burbidge 70AnRev8, 369	Cosmic ray electrons	van de Hulst 72QJ13, 10
		Source counts/ interpretation	Longair, Rees 72ComA4, 79

RADIO ASTRONOMY INSTRUMENTS

R. Wielebinski

1. *Radio telescopes*

The last three years saw the completion of a number of large radio telescopes. New filled aperture telescopes and a number of array and synthesis array telescopes will be described. A very useful discussion of all aspects of radio telescopes can be found in a book by Christiansen and Högbom (1).

Filled apertures

A survey of filled aperture radio telescopes was made by Findlay (2). Of the fully steerable paraboloidal reflectors completed, the largest is the 100-m radio telescope (3, 4) of the Max-Planck-Institut für Radioastronomie. One of the features of the telescope is the use of 'homologous' design. The elastic structure supporting the paraboloidal surface deforms into a series of paraboloids as the telescope is tipped from zenith to the horizon. The changing focus position can easily be followed with small movements of the feed. The MPIfR 100-m telescope operates successfully at 2.8 cm wavelength indicating the usefulness of the design principle. A number of smaller reflectors usable down to mm-wavelengths have also been completed. Data on high resolution mm-reflector antennas has been summarized by Cogdell *et al.* (5). Details of the 22-m dish in Crimea capable of operation down to 1 mm wavelength can be found separately (6). Studies of larger mm-wave telescopes have also been completed in view of the rapid development of mm wavelength spectroscopy, and construction of such antennas can be expected in the future.

Array telescopes

Numerous unfilled aperture telescopes have come into operation during the last three years. The largest of these is the 5-km synthesis array at Cambridge (7) which will have a resolution of 2" at 6-cm wavelength. The Westerbork synthesis array (8) is now fully operational at 6 cm, 21 cm and 49 cm. The Fleurs telescope, the first synthesis telescope in the southern sky was commissioned in 1972 (9). One of its features is the simultaneous correlation for all interferometer pairs allowing a synthesis to be complete after 12 hr of observing. Another synthesis instrument is Stanford's high resolution radio interferometer (10). One of the more novel instruments to become operational in this period is the Ooty array (11). This telescope uses the natural geographical position (latitude 11°) to give a telescope which requires to be steered only in one axis. Numerous lunar occultations have been observed.

The advent of space radio astronomy was announced in the last report. Improvements allow observations to be carried out in the frequency range from some 100 kHz to 10 MHz (12).

Numerous other instruments, smaller than those reported here have become operational in the past three years. They are too numerous to be included here.

2. *Antenna feeds*

The efficient use of any reflector radio telescope depends on the use of good feeds. This is particularly true for large paraboloidal or spherical reflectors. The field distributions in the focal region have been investigated (13, 14) and can readily be computed. Then a feed must be designed which on immersion in these fields matches the energy distribution without altering the amplitude and phase relations. One of the most successful methods is to use a hybrid mode feed (15). For deep paraboloidal dishes feeds based on a scalar horn design have been developed (16). Another approach has been the use of coaxial waveguides (17) with exact control of phase and amplitude. Efficiencies of 80% are being approached in practice depending on the complexity of the feed.

3. *Receivers*

There has been a steady development of receiver front-ends and an explosive development in the field of digital hardware.

Front-ends

There has been an extension in the frequency range, reduction in the receiver noise and increase in the bandwidth of parametric amplifiers. Uncooled parametric amplifiers have been made to operate at 46 GHz (18) using waveguide mounted varactor diodes. Cooled parametric amplifier performance has been steadily improved by the use of higher pump frequencies, better diodes and improvements in design of cooled circulators. Low-loss cooled circulators (19) are a critical component and can now be commercially produced by a number of manufacturers, resulting in low receiver noise temperatures. The MASER as a front-end receiver is being reinvestigated particularly for high frequencies. The maser has a somewhat lower noise temperature but only a narrow bandwidth, but this is no disadvantage for most spectral line observations. For mm-wavelengths receivers from Bell Telephone Laboratories (20) and NRAO using specially developed Schottky-barrier diodes mounted in a waveguide appear to be the only practically successful devices. However, this field of receiver technology is in rapid development and hopefully, a significant breakthrough may be at hand.

Back-ends

In the last three years rapid development took place in the field of receiver systems, particularly in digital hardware. Each large observatory now has a large autocorrelation spectrograph. Descriptions can best be found in internal reports, and the NRAO Electronics Series can be particularly recommended for reference. With the decreasing cost of digital chips spectrographs with 1000 or more channels and with multi-bit operation have become feasible. Analog to digital converters can now be made cheaply and as a consequence are widely used in receiving equipment. A small computer can then transfer partly reduced data onto a magnetic tape. The discovery of pulsars has brought about the development of many special purpose receiving systems, particularly for de-dispersion applications. One other significant development has been the NRAO Mark II VLB terminal (21) which now has been delivered to some 12 users all over the world.

Unfortunately many technical developments are never completely documented or published and duplication of designs often occurs.

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