

## Communication by J. KREINER, Cracow

As you know, since 1923 the Cracow Astronomical Observatory publishes the ephemerides of eclipsing binaries prepared by Dr. KORDYLEWSKI. From the year 1972 in our edition there will be some changes. Now the ephemerides are only for the stars up to  $-23^{\circ}$  in declination. Starting with the next year, the ephemerides will be expanded to cover the whole sky. Altogether about 750 stars will be included. Of course the selection will be not equally satisfying all astronomers. If you have any requests as to which stars should be added to the list in the next edition, write me, now, or to the Cracow Observatory. In 1972 there will be also given in the supplements a list of eclipsing binaries in other galaxies.

The part with the ephemerides of RR Lyr variables will contain the same stars with 3 exceptions. This part is prepared by Professor TSESEVICH from Odessa and myself.

## Final Remarks by M. F. Walker, Santa Cruz

In thinking back over the papers and discussions at the meeting, I have been impressed by the following points:

1. It would appear that greater efforts should be made to conduct thorough searches of the literature before new research programs are undertaken. In several instances during these meetings, workers have not been sufficiently acquainted with work in their fields close 15 or 20 years ago. Clearly, such searches are becoming more and more difficult as the number of astronomical research papers published mounts. However, most references to early work can be located by a careful study of the *Astronomischer Jahresbericht*, and the Abstract series which have replaced it.

2. A related problem is that workers do not always publish negative results. As we have seen in this meeting it would be highly desirable for such results to be published at best in Abstract form so that some future research workers will not lose time repeating the same investigation.

3. It was remarked during the course of the meeting that many photoelectric observers continue to use the 1P 21 photomultiplier even though better receptors are now available. To a certain extent, this criticism is undoubtedly justifiable. However at the same time it should be noted that the characteristics of the 1P 21 have been well studied by many observers over the years so that we have a good idea of its performance and reliability. The same can not be said for many of the other types of photomultipliers now coming into use in astronomical observation. Prof. LALLEMAND has in recent years made rather extensive studies at the Paris Observatory of the performance of photomultipliers under different conditions of use. He has found when refrigerated some photomultipliers can show rather complicated behavior. It is clear that when accuracies and transformations to standard magnitude systems of the order of  $\pm 0.01$  mag. are required, it is not sufficient merely to select a photomultiplier with the proper spectral response, high quantum efficiency, and low dark current. The observer must verify for himself that the performance of the *particular photomultiplier tube that he is going to use* is in fact reliable under the condition in which he will use it. And of course those conditions ought to be fully described in the published account of the research done with the tube.