

both ^{12}CO and ^{13}CO . The outflows also yield high density regions at their ends, producing the region of the low mass star formation.

Initial Mass Functions of Massive Stars in OB Association

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We derived Initial Mass Functions (IMF) of massive stars in three different regions of spiral arms within 2.5 kpc from the sun. The derived IMF slope β of Local Arm stars is found to be $-2.09 \sim -2.06$, very close to that of Bisiacchi et al. (1983). For Sagittarius-Carina arm stars β ranges from -1.77 to -1.72 which is close to that of overall stars given by Garmany et al. (1982). Possible causes inducing the regional difference in IMF's are discussed.

Mass Determination of Giant Stars in Open Clusters and Its Implications for Evolution

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The masses of 'clump giants' in a few open clusters including Hyades, Praesepe and NGC6633 were derived by using the surface gravities observed by the DDO photometry. The derived mean masses of clump giants are $1.6M_{\odot}$ for Hyades, $2.1M_{\odot}$ for Praesepe and $0.6M_{\odot}$ for NGC6633 within observational errors of $\Delta \log (M/M_{\odot}) = \pm 0.3$. Some values are significantly less than the Main Sequence turn-off masses. If we identify these stars as Horizontal Branch stars being in the He-core burning stage (Faulkner and Cannon 1973), they must have been experienced considerable mass loss during the giant branch phase and He flash if existed.

Structure of Bars in 8 Barred Galaxies

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Luminosity distribution of bars in 8 barred galaxies was investigated from the Kiso V-band plates by composition approach. In decomposition of the surface brightness profile of the galaxies, we assumed, at first, de Vaucouleurs $r^{1/4}$ bulge and exponential disk, and examined several functional forms for bars which fit the observation best.

It is known that most of the bars in 8 barred galaxies are gaussian along the bar minor axis and step-wise exponential along the bar major axis.