LMC are obtained from the collected CCD photometry data(Mateo and Hodge 1986, 1987, Mateo *et al.* 1986). The ages of these clusters are given by $2.5\pm0.4\times10^9$, $10\pm2\times10^9$, and $1.8\pm0.3\times10^9$ years, respectively. These are slightly smaller than the mean age of globular clusters in the Galaxy.

Our analysis of these data allow us to reach the following conclusions: (1) For two of them (H4, ES0121-SC03), it is found that the mean color of the central region is redder than that of the outer region. (2) Although all of them have the similar dynamical condition, only two of them(H4, LW79) show the mass segregation of red giant stars. But this dose not correlate with the radial color variation. (3) Two clusters which show the radial color variations are older than the other, and have relatively lower metal abundances.

So, the evolution of LMC globular clusters may depend more on conditions at the time of their formation than the dynamical process.

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Luminosity Distribution NGC 3379

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We investigated the detailed luminosity structure of an elliptical galaxy NGC3379, by making use of Kiso V-band plates and PDS. A weak deviation from the $r^{1/4}$ law in the luminosity profile along the major axis of NGC3379 is confirmed. The luminosity profiles along the North-South direction and South east-North west direction also show similar deviation.