characteristics of a given interstellar cloud. Various rotational laws are adopted for the distribution of rotation velocity from cloud center to boundary, and CO line profiles of different transitions are synthesized for each rotational law. Line synthesis is done according to the model by Leung and Liszt(1976, *Ap. J.*, **208**, 732), who treated the line transfer problem in a full non-LTE manner. Validity of the practice of inferring the rotation velocity from the mean velocity of line is critically assessed for the various rotational laws. Particular emphases will be given to the effects of optical depth on renderings of the rotational characteristics.

A Progressive Report on the CO Observations of B361

Hyun-Goo Kim, Yong-Sun Park,
(Institute of Space Science and Astronomy)
Seung-Hong Park, and Seung-Soo Hong
(Seoul National University)

In order to study detailed structures of dark globules, we observed Barnard 361, a prototype of Bok globules, in the $^{12}CO(J=1-0)$ line. Employing the full angular resolution of the DRAO 14m radio telescope, we made maps of the integrated line intensity and the peak velocity Vmax over the $20' \times 20'$ area centered on the globule. The intensity map clearly delineates sharp boundaries at the south and west edges of the globule; however, towards the north and east, the globule seems to extend much wider area than previously thought. Along with the usual space-velocity diagram, we will utilize the Vmax–map in testing the possibility of rotation often claimed for the globule.

Preliminary Results on the Observation of IRAS 1629A

Jae-Hoon Jung, Jung-Ho Hong, Hyun-Goo Kim
(Daeduk Radio Astronomy Observatory, Institute of Space Science and Astronomy)

^{12}CO $(J=1\rightarrow0)$ observations of the region around IRAS 1629A in ρ-Oph Cloud complex were carried out to examine the morphology of molecular outflow associated with the protostellar object.

A tentative $20' \times 20'$, ^{12}CO map clearly shows the bipolar structure extended over $8' \times 4'$ region, but no clear evidence of double bipolar as asserted by Walker, et al (1988). This fact may be attributable to the large optical depth of ^{12}CO $(J=1\rightarrow0)$, and low resolution of DRAO 14m telescope.

Gravitational Waves from the Black Hole Coalescence Events in Nearby Galactic Nuclei

Seok-Jae Park
(Dept. of Astronomy Univ. of Texas at Austin)

We will concentrate on supermassive black hole binaries formed later by merging galaxies whose central holes already have been existed. Since an enormous outburst of gravitational radiation

follows the coalescence of two holes, it is worth estimating timescales of dynamical evolution of such systems in various situations. The rapid decrease of accretion rate was recently suggested by Park and Vishniac and, if it is true, the lifetime of the system can be extended significantly. This suggests a possibility that, at least, few of the coalescences can occur in nearby galactic nuclei.

Setting Limits on q_0 from Gravitational Lensing

박 명 구 · 이 형 목
(경북 대학교, 부산 대학교)

We consider gravitational lensing by galaxies in a wide variety of cosmological models. We model galaxies (with their heavy halos) as singular isothermal spheres. As the QSO approaches the antipode, which can occur in models with large values of cosmological constant Λ, the cross sections for lensing blow up. For a QSO beyond the antipode we can obtain an overfocused case. In this case, when a lensing event occurs, only one arbitrary dim image coincident with the position of the lensing galaxy nucleus is seen. If galaxy rotation curves are always flat or slowly rising, as appears to be the case for most galaxies, the overfocused case *always produces one image*. The existence of the apparently normally lensed case QSO 2016 with $z_Q = 3.27$ and $z_L = 1.01$ indicates that the antipodal redshift z_P is greater than 3.27. The seven observed lensing cases taken together, as well as the fact that no large separation galactic lenses have been found $z_P > 3.27$, implying that $q_0 > -2.3$.

Black Holes or Dark Clusters in M31 and M32?

이 형 복
(부산대학교)

Recent spectroscopic data and dynamical modeling indicate the presence of dark matter within the nuclei of of M31 and M32. If these nuclei do not contain massive black holes, the most likely alternative form for the dark matter is a cluster of low-mass stars or degenerate remnants. Here we show that simple physical considerations place lower limits $\sim 0.1''$ on the half-mass radii of such clusters if they have survived in their present form over much of the age of the universe. Therefore, Space Telescope observations should rule out such clusters, or resolve them.

Dynamical Model Calculation of the Spherical Galaxy Having Massive Halo

Hun-Sung Ko & Mun-Suk Chun
(*Dept. of Astronomy & Atmospheric Science Yonsei University*)

Using the schwarschild's linear programming technique, we obtained the general solution of the collisionless Boltzmann equation describing the spherical galaxy in the dynamical equilibrium state. From this calcution we have confirmed the existence of isotropic stellar systems which include dark halo. The flattening of the velocity dispersions in elliptial galaxies can be explained