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A paper that has considerable relevance of the subject matter of this symposium is the following: "Evidence for Extreme Divergence of Open Field Lines from Solar Active Regions," by G. A. Dulk (Division of Radiophysics, CSIRO, Sydney, Australia and Department of Astro-Geophysics, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado), D. B. Melrose (Department of Theoretical Physics, University of Sydney, Australia) and S. Suzuki (Division of Radiophysics, CSIRO, Sydney, Australia).

The paper will appear in the Proceedings of the Astronomical Society of Australia for 23 May 1979.

This paper includes a review of the evidence on the structure of the open magnetic field lines that emerge from solar *active regions* into interplanetary space. The evidence comes mainly from the measured sizes, positions and polarization of type III and type V bursts, and from electron streams observed from space. They find that the observations are best interpreted in terms of a strongly-diverging field topology, with the open field lines filling a cone of angle  $\sim 60^\circ$ .

These observational results are in agreement with the extrapolation of the field above the Sun's surface based on potential theory as discussed by R. Levine (see "Evolution of Coronal and Interplanetary Magnetic Fields," R. Levine, this issue).