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The distribution of Faraday rotation measure (RM) of extragalactic radio sources shows that a large-scale magnetic field in the Galaxy is oriented along the spiral arms. The field lines change direction from one arm to the next in the inter-arm region.

Figure 1 shows the distribution of RM for extragalactic radio sources using data by Tabara and Inoue (1981). Fig. 2a shows a smoothed RM distribution obtained by convolving the RM in Fig. 1 by a Gaussian beam of HPBW =  $20^{\circ}$ . Fig. 3 shows the RM variation along the galactic plane. The wavy RM variation suggests a reversal of the magnetic-field direction from one arm to the next as shown in Fig. 4. A model calculation of the RM distribution on the sky (Fig. 2b) based on a bisymmetric field configuration as shown in Fig. 5 reproduces well the characteristic features in Fig. 2a and the wavy variation along the galactic plane (Fig. 3) insofar as the RM at  $|b| < 30^{\circ}$  is concerned. A full description is given in Sofue and Fujimoto (1983).

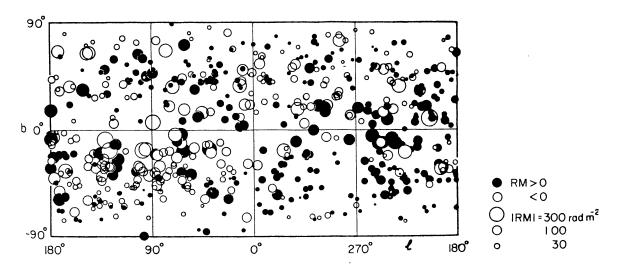
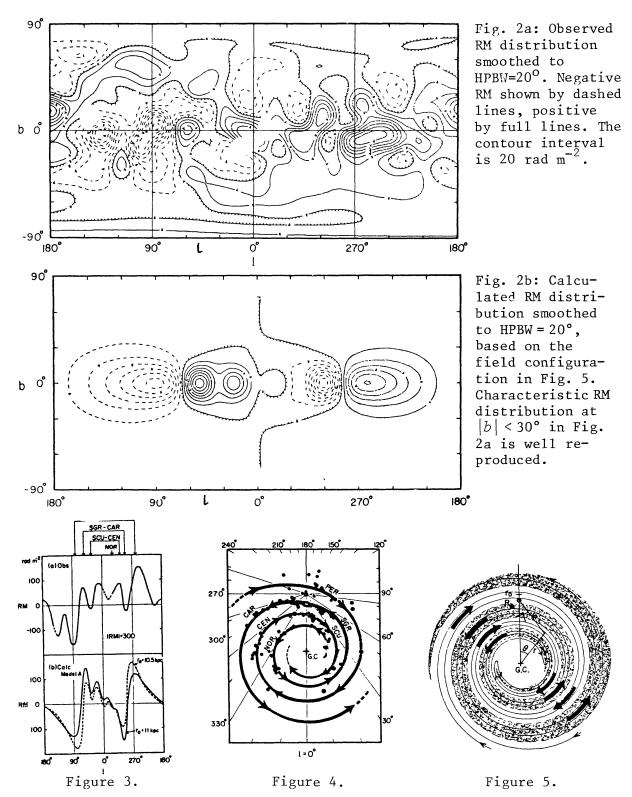


Figure 1. RM distribution on the sky. Positive RM (filled circle) shows field line toward the observer.

H. van Woerden et al. (eds.), The Milky Way Galaxy, 251-252. © 1985 by the IAU.



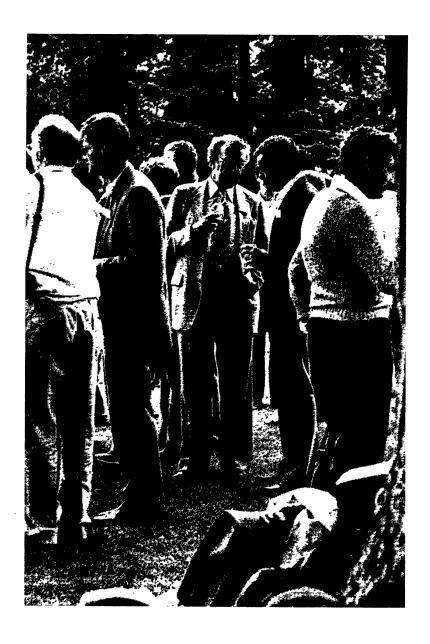
Sofue, Y., and Fujimoto, M.: 1983, Astrophys. J. <u>265</u>, 722 Tabara, H., and Inoue, M.: 1981, Publ. Astron. Soc. Japan 33, 603

## SECTION II.5

## SPIRAL STRUCTURE

Tuesday 31 May, 1505 - 1725

Chairmen: B.E. Westerlund and F.J. Kerr



F.J. Kerr (centre) catching up with I.F. Mirabel's research over predinner drinks at Lauswolt. Left: C.A. Norman and B.F. Burke, right: L.A. Higgs