from the theory (Woosley and Hoffmann (1991) are in the region of 1.5 times the solar value of the ratio for stable nuclides. This deserves some weight because the theoretical models involving nucleosynthesis have been remarkably accurate in their predictions for SN 1987A, and nucleosynthesis results are not very model dependent.

Thus we have gained more confidence that the correct value of $^{57}Co/^{56}Co$ has been determined. Consequently, the excess in the bolometric light curve remains unexplained. A pulsar, an accretion disk surrounding a collapsed object, other radioactive species such as ^{22}Na and ^{44}Ti remain candidates, and further observations may in time either confirm or eliminate each or all of them.

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An Intermediate Age Component in a Bulge Field

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Much can be learned about the galactic stellar populations and structure from studies of background fields. As yet, bulge field studies have been carried out along its minor axis. These studies show a dominant old metal-rich population (e.g., Terndrup, 1988).

It would be important to observe also fields along the major axis in the hope of learning more about the transition halo-disk.

Recently we have studied NGC 6603,