962-13-1053 **Meral Arnavut** (marnavut@math.unl.edu), **Roger A. Wiegand** (rwiegand@math.unl.edu) and **Sylvia M. Wiegand*** (swiegand@math.unl.edu), Department of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Nebraska, LINCOLN, NE 68588-0323. *One-dimensional rings of bounded representation type.* Preliminary report.

Let R be a one-dimensional reduced Noetherian ring with finite integral closure, and let $p_1, \ldots, p_s$ be the minimal prime ideals of R. Given a finitely generated torsion-free R-module M, we define $\text{rank}(M)$ to be the s-tuple $(r_1, \ldots, r_s)$, where $r_i = r_i(M)$ is the dimension of M_{p_i} as a vector space over R_{p_i}. We say R has *bounded representation type* provided there is an integer c such that $r_i(M) \leq c$ for every indecomposable torsion-free R-module M and every $i \leq s$. It is known that no universal bound exists, valid for all R of bounded representation type. On the other hand, if one restricts to modules whose rank functions do not vary too widely, one can obtain universal bounds. For example, for modules of *constant* rank, the (sharp) universal bound is 12. Another bound is given by the following: If $n \geq 18$ and all the r_i are between n and $2n - 14$, then M must decompose. These bounds are obtained by examining the combinatorial structure of $\text{Spec}(R)$ and a certain monoid that depends on the local bound (never more than 4) for the ranks of indecomposables. (Received October 02, 2000)