1018-11-141 **Sharon Anne Garthwaite*** (`garthwai@math.wisc.edu`), UW Math Dept., Madison, WI 53706.
Convolution Congruences for the Partition Function.

In 1919, Ramanujan famously conjectured that conguences of the form $p(\ell n - \beta) \equiv 0 \pmod{\ell}$, where $p(n)$ denotes the partition function, exist for ℓ prime only when $\ell \in \{5, 7, 11\}$. In 2003, Ahlgren and Boylan proved this conjecture using the modularity of a certain partition function. Here we take another look at why $5, 7, 11$ are such special primes by creating another type of universal congruence for the partition function modulo all primes at least 5. In the case of $\ell \in \{5, 7, 11\}$ these universal congruences reduce to ones proved by Ramanujan. (Received March 03, 2006)