of an $n$-cell, $c$, and an arc, $a$, such that $c \cdot a$ is a point which is an end point of $a$ and an interior point of $c$. A $T_1$-set is a simple triod. In this note it is proved that Euclidean $n$-space does not contain uncountably many mutually exclusive $T_{n-1}$-sets. For $n=2$, this is a theorem due to Moore (Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. vol. 14 (1928) pp. 85–88). (Received March 27, 1944.)

170. G. S. Young: *Concerning spaces in which every arc has two sides.*

Let $S$ denote a connected, locally connected, complete metric space satisfying the following axiom: If $AB$ is an arc and $D$ is a domain containing $AB-(A+B)$, then $D$ contains a connected domain which is separated by $AB-(A+B)$ into two connected domains, each having $AB$ in its boundary. In this paper it is shown that if $S$ is locally compact, it is a 2-manifold without boundary, which is closed if $S$ is compact, and that if $S$ is not locally compact, but satisfies certain “flatness” conditions, then it can be imbedded in a 2-manifold. A similar characterization and imbedding theorem is given for 2-manifolds with boundary. Several characterizations of the sphere are also given. (Received March 27, 1944.)

171. G. S. Young: *On continua whose links are non-intersecting.*

In this note, it is shown that if a compact metric continuum is not a simple link of itself and no two of its links intersect, then uncountably many are degenerate; also that the statement obtained by replacing the words “compact metric continuum” by “connected, locally connected, separable Moore space” is true. (Received March 27, 1944.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS


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