1. Introduction. According to the usual definition [1, p. 66], a Hausdorff space $X$ is paracompact if

(Po) Every open covering of $X$ has an open locally finite refinement.

Several alternate definitions have been obtained during the past decade. Thus A. H. Stone showed [6, Theorem 1] that paracompactness is equivalent to full normality; that is, $X$ is a $T_1$-space, and

(Pi) Every open covering of $X$ has an open star-refinement.\(^2\)

In a different direction, the author showed [4, Theorem 1] that, in a regular space, (P0) is equivalent to the following apparently weaker.

(P2) Every open covering of $X$ has a closure-preserving\(^3\) refinement.

Our principal purpose in this paper is to obtain yet another characterization of paracompactness which, in any regular space, is an easy consequence of both (Pi) and (P2).

If $\mathcal{U}$ and $\mathcal{V}$ are collections of subsets of $X$, then we say that $\mathcal{V}$ is cushioned in $\mathcal{U}$ if one can assign to each $V \in \mathcal{V}$ a $U \in \mathcal{U}$ such that, for every $V' \subset V$,

\[
(\bigcup \{ V \mid V \in V' \})^c \subset \bigcup \{ U \mid V \in V' \}.
\]

A refinement of $\mathcal{U}$ which is cushioned in $\mathcal{U}$ is called a cushioned refinement of $\mathcal{U}$. As examples of cushioned refinements of an open covering $\mathcal{U}$, let us mention an open star-refinement of $\mathcal{U}$, as well as a closure-preserving refinement of any open covering $\mathcal{W}$ which has the property that $\{ W \mid W \in \mathcal{W} \}$ refines $\mathcal{U}$ (such a $\mathcal{W}$ must exist if $X$ is regular). We now have

**Theorem 1.1.** A $T_1$-space $X$ is paracompact if and only if

(P3) Every open covering of $X$ has a cushioned refinement.

In §2 we obtain some properties of open coverings which are easily

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\(^2\) $\mathcal{V}$ is a star-refinement of $\mathcal{U}$ if, for every $V_0 \in \mathcal{V}$, $\bigcup \{ V \in \mathcal{V} \mid V \cap V_0 \neq \emptyset \}$ is a subset of some $U \in \mathcal{U}$. While (Pi) does not follow obviously from (P0) in a Hausdorff space, it is nevertheless a fairly easy consequence of it; the difficult implication runs in the opposite direction.

\(^3\) $\mathcal{U}$ is closure-preserving if, for every $V' \subset \mathcal{V}$, $\bigcup \{ V \mid V \in \mathcal{V}' \})^c = \bigcup \{ \overline{V} \mid V \in \mathcal{V} \}$. Any locally finite $\mathcal{U}$ is clearly closure-preserving.
equivalent to the property of having a cushioned refinement; one of
these equivalences sheds some further light on the extent to which
\((P_3')\) is apparently weaker than full normality. The proof of Theorem
1.1, which closely parallels that of \([4, \text{Theorem 1}]\), is found in \(\S 3\). In
\(\S 4\) we use Theorem 1.1 to prove the following result, which generalizes
\([4, \text{Theorem 2}]\); we call \(\mathcal{U}\) a \(\sigma\)-cushioned refinement of \(\mathcal{U}\) if \(\mathcal{U} = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{U}_i\),
with each \(\mathcal{U}_i\) cushioned in \(\mathcal{U}\).

**Theorem 1.2.** A \(T_1\)-space \(X\) is paracompact if and only if
\((P_3')\) Every open covering of \(X\) has an open \(\sigma\)-cushioned refinement.

In \(\S 5\), finally, we show how Theorem 1.2 provides a simplified proof
of a beautiful metrization theorem recently obtained by J. Nagata
\([5, \text{Theorem 1}]\).

2. Some equivalent properties. In the following proposition, a set
\(V \subseteq X \times X\) is called a semi-neighborhood of the diagonal if both \(V(x)\)
and \(V^{-1}(x)\) are neighborhoods of \(x\) for every \(x \in X\).

**Proposition 2.1.** The following properties of an open covering \(\mathcal{U}\) of a
topological space \(X\) are equivalent.

(a) \(\mathcal{U}\) has a cushioned refinement \(\mathcal{V}\).

(b) There exists an indexed covering \(\{ W_U : U \subseteq \mathcal{U}\} \) of \(X\) such that
\((\bigcup \{ W_U : U \subseteq \mathcal{U}' \}) \subseteq \bigcup \{ U : U \subseteq \mathcal{U}' \} \) for every \(\mathcal{U}' \subseteq \mathcal{U}\).

(c) One can assign to each \(x \in X\) a \(U_x \in \mathcal{U}\) such that, for every
\(X' \subseteq X\), we have \(\overline{X'} \subseteq \bigcup \{ U_x : x \in X' \}\).

(d) There exists a semi-neighborhood \(V\) of the diagonal such that
\(\{ V(x) : x \in X \}\) refines \(\mathcal{U}\).

**Proof.** It suffices to prove the following implications:

(a)\(\Rightarrow\) (b). Let \(W_U = \bigcup \{ V \subseteq \mathcal{U} \mid U \subseteq \mathcal{U} \}\).

(b)\(\Rightarrow\) (c). Pick \(U_x\) such that \(x \in W_{U_x}\).

(c)\(\Rightarrow\) (a). Let \(\mathcal{V} = \{ \{ x \} : x \in X \}\), and let \(U_{\{ x \}} = U_x\).

(c)\(\Rightarrow\) (d). Let \(V = \{ (x, y) \subseteq X \times X \mid y \subseteq U_x \}\). Then \(V(x) = U_x\), which
is a neighborhood of \(x\). Moreover, if we let \(R_x\) = \(\{ y \subseteq X \mid x \subseteq U_y \}\),
then by assumption \(x \subseteq (X - R_x) \subseteq (X - R_x) = \{ y \subseteq X \mid x \subseteq U_y \} = V^{-1}(x)\),
and hence \(V^{-1}(x)\) is also a neighborhood of \(x\).

(d)\(\Rightarrow\) (c). Pick \(U_x \subseteq \mathcal{U}\) such that \(V(x) \subseteq U_x\). If \(X' \subseteq X\) and \(y \subseteq \overline{X'}\),
then \(V^{-1}(y)\) intersects \(X'\), and hence, for some \(x \subseteq X'\), \(x \subseteq V^{-1}(y)\) and
thus \(y \subseteq V(x)\). This completes the proof.

In conclusion, let us recall that J. L. Kelley \([2, \text{p. 155}]\) calls an
open covering even if it satisfies 2.1(d) with "semi-neighborhood"
replaced by "neighborhood." Since Kelley showed \([2, \text{p. 170, U}]\) that
\footnote{As usual, \(V(x) = \{ y \subseteq X \mid (x, y) \subseteq V \}\) and \(V^{-1}(x) = \{ y \subseteq X \mid (y, x) \subseteq V \}\).}
the requirement that every open covering be even is easily equivalent to full normality, it follows from Proposition 2.1 that, roughly speaking, \((P_3)\) is related to full normality as semi-neighborhoods of the diagonal are related to neighborhoods.

3. **Proof of Theorem 1.1.** To prove the nontrivial part of the theorem, we assume that the \(T_1\)-space \(X\) satisfies condition \((P_3)\) in the statement of Theorem 1.1, and will prove that \(X\) is paracompact. Since we shall be dealing with indexed coverings, let us make the convention that an indexed covering \(\{C_a\}_{a \in A}\) is a cushioned refinement of an indexed covering \(\{U_a\}_{a \in A}\) if, for every \(A' \subset A\),

\[
\left( \bigcup_{a \in A'} C_a \right)^- \subset \bigcup_{a \in A'} U_a.
\]

As an immediate consequence of Proposition 2.1, \((a) \rightarrow (b)\), we now have

**Lemma 3.1.** Every indexed open covering \(\{U_a\}_{a \in A}\) of \(X\) has an indexed cushioned refinement \(\{C_a\}_{a \in A}\).

Using Lemma 3.1, we next prove

**Lemma 3.2.** \(X\) is normal.

**Proof.** Let \(E_1, E_2\) be disjoint, closed subsets of \(X\). Then \(\{X - E_1, X - E_2\}\) is an open covering of \(X\), so by Lemma 3.1 there exists a covering \(\{C_1, C_2\}\) of \(X\) such that \(\bar{C}_i \subset X - E_i\) for \(i = 1, 2\). But then the open sets \(X - \bar{C}_1\) and \(X - \bar{C}_2\) separate \(E_1\) and \(E_2\), and the proof is complete.

Since Lemma 3.2 implies that \(X\) is regular, we can now prove that \(X\) is paracompact by showing that every open covering of \(X\) has an open \(\sigma\)-discrete refinement \(\{4, \text{Proposition 1}\}\).

After these preliminaries, let \(\{U_a\}_{a \in A}\) be an open covering of \(X\), which has been indexed by a well-ordered index set \(A\). We must show that this covering has a \(\sigma\)-discrete open refinement.\(^5\)

**Lemma 3.3.** For each positive integer \(i\), there exists a cushioned refinement \(\{C_{a,i}\}_{a \in A}\) of \(\{U_a\}_{a \in A}\) such that, for all \(\alpha\) and \(i\),

(a) \((\bigcup_{\beta < \alpha} C_{\beta,i})^- \cap C_{\alpha,i+1} = \emptyset\),

(b) \(C_{\alpha,i} \cap (\bigcup_{\beta > \alpha} C_{\beta,i+1})^- = \emptyset\).

**Proof.** Let \(\{C_{a,i}\}_{a \in A}\) be any cushioned refinement of \(\{U_a\}_{a \in A}\)

\(^5\) \(\mathcal{W}\) is discrete if every \(x \in X\) has a neighborhood intersecting at most one \(W \in \mathcal{W}\); \(\mathcal{W}\) is \(\sigma\)-discrete if \(\mathcal{W} = \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{W}_i\), with each \(\mathcal{W}_i\) discrete.
(Lemma 3.1). Suppose that suitable refinements \( \{ C_{\alpha,i} \}_{\alpha \in A} \) have been found for \( i = 1, \ldots, n \), and let us construct \( \{ C_{\alpha,n+1} \}_{\alpha \in A} \). For all \( \alpha \), let

\[
U_{\alpha,n+1} = U_{\alpha} - \left( \bigcup_{\beta < \alpha} C_{\beta,n} \right)^-.
\]

Then \( \{ U_{\alpha,n+1} \}_{\alpha \in A} \) is an (open) covering of \( X \), because \( x \in X \) implies \( x \in U_{\alpha,n+1} \) for the first \( \alpha \) for which \( x \in U_{\alpha} \) (since, by assumption, \( (\bigcup_{\beta < \alpha} C_{\beta,n})^- \subseteq \bigcup_{\beta < \alpha} U_{\beta} \)). We now use Lemma 3.1 to pick a cushioned refinement \( \{ C_{\alpha,n+1} \}_{\alpha \in A} \) of \( \{ U_{\alpha,n+1} \}_{\alpha \in A} \). Then (a) follows at once from (1) and the fact that \( C_{\alpha,n+1} \subseteq U_{\alpha,n+1} \). To see (b), note that, by (1), \( C_{\alpha,n} \) is disjoint from \( U_{\beta,n+1} \) for all \( \beta > \alpha \), and hence from \( (\bigcup_{\beta > \alpha} C_{\beta,n+1})^- \subseteq \bigcup_{\beta > \alpha} U_{\beta,n+1} \).

**Lemma 3.4.** There exists an indexed open covering

\[
\{ V_{\alpha,i} \mid \alpha \in A, \ i = 1, 2, \ldots \}
\]

of \( X \) such that, for all \( i \),

(a) \( V_{\alpha,i} \subseteq U_{\alpha} \) for all \( \alpha \),

(b) \( V_{\alpha,i} \cap V_{\beta,i} = \emptyset \) whenever \( \alpha \neq \beta \).

**Proof.** For each \( \alpha \) and \( i \), let

\[
V_{\alpha,i} = X - \left( \bigcup_{\beta \neq \alpha} C_{\beta,i} \right)^-.
\]

Since \( \{ C_{\alpha,i} \}_{\alpha \in A} \) is a covering of \( X \) for each \( i \), we have

\[
V_{\alpha,i} \subseteq C_{\alpha,i} \subseteq U_{\alpha}
\]

for all \( \alpha \) and \( i \), which proves (a) and (b). Since each \( V_{\alpha,i} \) is clearly open, it remains to show that the sets \( V_{\alpha,i} \) cover \( X \).

Pick an \( x \in X \), and let us find a \( V_{\alpha,i} \) containing it. Using the well-ordering of the index set \( A \), let

\[
\alpha_i = \min \{ \alpha \in A \mid x \in C_{\alpha,i} \} \quad i = 1, 2, \ldots,
\]

and then pick a positive integer \( k \) such that

\[
\alpha_k = \min \{ \alpha_i \mid i = 1, 2, \ldots \}.
\]

Let us show that

\[
x \in V_{\alpha_k,k+1}.
\]

Note first that \( x \in C_{\alpha_k,k} \) by definition of \( \alpha_k \), and hence, by 3.3(b) (with \( i = k \)),

\[
x \in \left( \bigcup_{\alpha > \alpha_k} C_{\alpha,k+1} \right)^-.
\]
Again from the definition of $\alpha_k$, we have $x \in C_{\alpha, k+2}$ for some $\alpha \geq \alpha_k$, and hence

$$x \in \left( \bigcup_{\beta < \alpha_k} C_{\beta, k+1} \right)^{\circ}$$

by 3.3(a) with $i = k+1$. It follows from (2) and (3) that $x \in V_{\alpha_k, k+1}$, which completes the proof of the lemma.

To complete the proof of Theorem 1.1, we apply Lemma 3.1 once more to obtain a cushioned refinement \( \{ D_{\alpha, i} \mid \alpha \in \mathcal{A}, i = 1, 2, \ldots \} \) of \( \{ V_{\alpha, i} \mid \alpha \in \mathcal{A}, i = 1, 2, \ldots \} \). Now for each $i$, \( (U_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}} D_{\alpha, i}) \cap \bigcup_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}} V_{\alpha, i} \) and hence, remembering that $X$ is normal (Lemma 3.1), there exists an open $G_i \subset X$ such that \( (U_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}} D_{\alpha, i}) \cap \bigcap_{i} G_i \cap \bigcup_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}} V_{\alpha, i} \). Letting

$$\mathcal{W}_i = \{ V_{\alpha, i} \cap G_i \mid \alpha \in \mathcal{A} \}$$

we see that each $\mathcal{W}_i$ is a discrete family of open sets, and that $\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{W}_i$ is the required $\sigma$-discrete open refinement of $\{ U_{\alpha} \}_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}}$.

4. Proof of Theorem 1.2. Let us begin by noting that 2.1(c) can be rephrased as follows:

2.1(c'). One can assign to each $x \in X$ a $U_x \in \mathcal{U}$ containing $x$, and to each $y \in X$ a neighborhood $W_y$ of $y$, such that $y \in U_x$ implies $x \in W_y$.

Suppose now that the open covering $\mathcal{U}$ of $X$ has a $\sigma$-cushioned refinement $\mathcal{V} = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{V}_n$ (with the $U \in \mathcal{U}$ assigned to a $V \in \mathcal{V}_n$ denoted by $U_{V, n}$), and let us show that $\mathcal{U}$ satisfies 2.1(c'). For each $x \in X$, let $n(x) = \inf \{ n \mid x \in U_{n} \}$, pick a $V(x) \in \mathcal{V}_{n(x)}$ which contains $x$, and let $U_x = U_{V(x), n(x)}$ for $y \in Y$, pick any index $m(y)$ such that $y \in \bigcup \mathcal{V}_{m(y)}$, and let

$$W_y = \bigcup_{k=1}^{m(y)} (U \setminus \mathcal{U}_{m(y)} - \bigcup_{k=1}^{m(y)} (U \setminus \mathcal{U}_{k} \mid y \in U_{V, k}));$$

then $W_y$ is a neighborhood of $y$, because each $\mathcal{U}_{k}$ is cushioned in $\mathcal{U}$. To see that 2.1(c') is satisfied, suppose that $y \in U_x$. If $n(x) \leq m(y)$, then $V(x)$ has been subtracted out from $W_y$, and hence $x \in W_y$. If $n(x) > m(y)$, then $x \in \bigcup \mathcal{V}_{m(y)}$ by definition of $n(x)$, and again $x \in W_y$. This completes the proof.

The above proof shows that, in Theorem 1.2, the condition that the $\sigma$-cushioned refinement $\mathcal{V} = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{V}_n$ be open can be weakened to requiring only that the interiors of the sets $\bigcup \mathcal{V}_n$ ($n = 1, 2, \ldots$) cover $X$; one thus obtains a result which simultaneously generalizes Theorems 1.1 and 1.2. Going a step further, it is even sufficient to require only that, for each $y \in Y$, the set

$$W_y = \bigcup_{m=1}^{\infty} \left( \bigcup_{m=1}^{m} \left( \bigcup_{k=1}^{m} (U \setminus \mathcal{U}_{m} \mid y \in U_{V, k}) \right) \right)$$
is a neighborhood of \( y \). This last and (so far) weakest characterization of paracompactness will be applied elsewhere.

5. **An application of Theorem 1.2.** The following metrization theorem was recently proved by J. Nagata [5].

**Theorem 5.1 (J. Nagata).** For a \( T_1 \)-space \( X \) to be metrizable, it is necessary and sufficient that every \( x \in X \) have (not necessarily open) neighborhoods \( S_n(x) \) and \( U_n(x) \) \( (n = 1, 2, \ldots) \), with \( \{ U_n(x) \}_{n=1}^\infty \) a local base at \( x \), such that

(a) \( y \in U_n(x) \) implies \( S_n(y) \cap S_n(x) = \emptyset \).

(b) \( y \in S_n(x) \) implies \( S_n(y) \subseteq U_n(x) \).

Necessity is obvious; the main step in Nagata’s proof of sufficiency is to show (without using (b)) that \( X \) must be paracompact, after which metrizability follows easily from previously known metrization theorems. Nagata’s proof of paracompactness employs an ingenious and intricate transfinite construction; our purpose in this section is to use Theorem 1.2 to give a very simple proof (also without assuming (b)).

Let \( \mathcal{W} \) be an open covering of \( X \). For each \( n \), let

\[
\mathcal{V}_n = \left\{ S_n^0(x) \mid U_n(x) \subseteq W \text{ for some } W \in \mathcal{W} \right\},
\]

and let \( \mathcal{V} = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{V}_n \). Then \( \mathcal{V} \) is an open covering of \( X \), and it only remains to check that each \( \mathcal{V}_n \) is cushioned in \( \mathcal{W} \). For each \( V \in \mathcal{V}_n \), pick a \( W_V \in \mathcal{W} \) such that, for some \( x \in X \), \( V = S_n^0(x) \) and \( U_n(x) \subseteq W_V \). To see that this works, let \( \mathcal{V}' \subseteq \mathcal{V}_n \), and let \( \mathcal{Y} \subseteq \bigcup \{ W_V \mid V \in \mathcal{V}' \} \); it then follows from (a) that \( S_n(y) \cap V = \emptyset \) for all \( V \in \mathcal{V}' \), and hence \( \mathcal{Y} \subseteq (\bigcup \{ V \mid V \in \mathcal{V}' \})^c \). This completes the proof.

**References**


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\( \mathcal{S}_n^0(x) \) will denote the interior of \( S_n(x) \).