

ON THE HAHN-MAZURKIEWICZ THEOREM IN NONMETRIC SPACES

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About 1914 H. Hahn [2] and S. Mazurkiewicz [4]¹ topologically characterized continuous images of the real line segment as metric compact connected and locally connected spaces. This included the result that, for locally connected metric compacta, connectedness and pathwise connectedness coincide.² These theorems were never extended to nonmetric spaces, although there existed a conjecture seemingly known to many topologists.³ The real line segment is replaced by ordered continua, while the pathwise connectedness is replaced by connectedness by ordered continua (for definitions see §1). The conjecture can be stated as follows:

For Hausdorff compact and locally connected spaces, connectedness and connectedness by ordered continua coincide. The class of Hausdorff spaces, which are continuous images of ordered continua, and the class of Hausdorff compact connected and locally connected spaces coincide.

This paper refutes both parts of the conjecture by producing a counter-example, which is effectively constructed.

1. Statement of results. An ordered space is a topological space provided with a total ordering $<$ such that the topology of the space is the order topology⁴ induced by $<$. An *ordered continuum* C is an ordered space which is compact and connected. Each closed subset $C' \subset C$ has a maximal and a minimal element, which are denoted by $\max C'$ and $\min C'$ respectively. In particular, we have the two end-points $c_0 = \min C$ and $c_1 = \max C$; $c_0 < c_1$ unless C is degenerate. The set $\{t \mid t \in C, t_0 \leq t \leq t_1\}$ will be denoted by $[t_0, t_1]_C$.

DEFINITION. A space X is said to be connected by ordered continua provided, for each pair of points $x_0 \in X$, $x_1 \in X$, there is an ordered continuum C and a map $\chi: C \rightarrow X$, mapping the end-points of C into x_0 and x_1 respectively.

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¹ On p. 166 of [4] references are given to three earlier Polish notes by S. Mazurkiewicz on the same subject.

² For an exposition see e.g. [5, Chapter III].

³ The author is indebted to Professor R. D. Anderson for bringing the conjecture to author's attention. The conjecture seems to be nowhere in print. As a very natural question it has occurred independently at least to E. Dyer, A. J. Ward and R. F. Williams.

⁴ See e.g. [3, p. 57].

THEOREM 1. *There exists a Hausdorff compact and locally connected space S , which is connected but is not connected by ordered continua.*

THEOREM 2. *There exists a Hausdorff compact connected and locally connected space S , which is not obtainable as the image of a mapping $\chi: C \rightarrow S$, C being an ordered continuum.⁵*

A space X , which admits a mapping χ of an ordered continuum C onto X , clearly, is connected by ordered continua. Therefore, a space S which verifies Theorem 1, verifies at the same time Theorem 2, too. The rest of the paper is devoted to constructing a space S that verifies Theorem 1.

2. Scheme for the construction of S . 1. Let $\{S_r\}$, $r \in R$, be a collection of topological spaces and let for each $r \in R$ be given a map $\rho_r: S_r \rightarrow I$ onto the real line segment $I = \{u \mid 0 \leq u \leq 1\}$. With each such family $\{S_r, \rho_r\}$, $r \in R$, we associate a space $S = S(S_r, \rho_r)$, defined as the subset of the Cartesian product $\prod_r S_r$, $r \in R$, consisting precisely of those points $s = \{s_r\} \in \prod_r S_r$, for which

$$(1) \quad \rho_r(s_r) = \rho_{r'}(s_{r'}),$$

for all $r, r' \in R$. In other words, if $\pi_r: (\prod_r S_r) \rightarrow S_r$ denotes the projection onto S_r , then $S(S_r, \rho_r)$ is the maximal subset of $\prod_r S_r$ for which $\rho_r \pi_r: (\prod_r S_r) \rightarrow I$ is independent of $r \in R$. Henceforth we denote $\rho_r \pi_r|_S$ by ζ . S is, clearly, a closed subset of $\prod_r S_r$; hence, if all S_r are Hausdorff compact spaces, then so is S .

2. In the sequel we shall define a certain family $\{S_r, \rho_r\}$, $r \in R$, with the following property:

PROPERTY (i). Given any ordered continuum C and a map $\phi: C \rightarrow I$, carrying the two end-points of C into 0 and 1 respectively, then one can find an $r' \in R$ (depending on ϕ) such that there is no continuous map $\psi_{r'}: C \rightarrow S_{r'}$ with $\rho_{r'} \psi_{r'} = \phi$.

LEMMA 1. *The space $S = S(S_r, \rho_r)$ associated with a family $\{S_r, \rho_r\}$, $r \in R$, which possesses Property (i) cannot be connected by ordered continua.*

PROOF. $\zeta: S \rightarrow I$ being a mapping onto, there exist points $s_0 \in \zeta^{-1}(0) \subset S$ and $s_1 \in \zeta^{-1}(1) \subset S$. Suppose that C is an ordered continuum and $\chi: C \rightarrow S$ a map with $\chi(c_0) = s_0$, $\chi(c_1) = s_1$. Then $\zeta \chi: C \rightarrow I$ is a map with

⁵ *Added in proof:* Since the submitting of this paper very simple examples establishing Theorem 2 have been given in the author's paper, *Mapping ordered continua onto product spaces*, to appear in Glasnik Mat.-Fiz. Astr. Društvo Mat. Fiz. Hrvatske. Ser. II. vol. 15 (1960). Thus it appears that the hard question is the one settled by Theorem 1.

$\zeta\chi(c_0) = 0, \zeta\chi(c_1) = 1$. By Property (i), there is an $r' \in R$ such that there is no continuous mapping $\psi_{r'}: C \rightarrow S_{r'}$ with $\rho_{r'}\psi_{r'} = \zeta\chi$. However, this relation is verified by $\psi_{r'} = \pi_{r'}\chi$ because $\zeta = \rho_{r'}\pi_{r'}$. This contradiction proves the assertion.

In order to obtain Theorem 1 we have to impose further conditions on $\{S_r, \rho_r\}, r \in R$, which shall insure compactness, connectedness and local connectedness of S .

3. First, assume that all S_r are Hausdorff compact spaces, while R is infinite. Observe that $\prod_r S_r, r \in R$, is the inverse limit of all the finite Cartesian products $S_{r(1)} \times \cdots \times S_{r(n)}, \{r(1), \cdots, r(n)\} \subset R$, the bonding maps of the inverse system being the obvious projections induced by inclusions $\{r(1), \cdots, r(n)\} \subset \{r'(1), \cdots, r'(n')\}, 1 \leq n < n'$; these maps will be denoted by $\pi_{r(1)\cdots r(n), r'(1)\cdots r'(n')}$. It is readily seen that this inverse system presentation for $\prod_r S_r, r \in R$, induces a presentation for $S \subset \prod_r S_r$, where the spaces $S_{r(1)} \times \cdots \times S_{r(n)}$ have to be replaced by the subsets $S_{r(1)\cdots r(n)} = S(S_{r(i)}, \rho_{r(i)}, i = 1, \cdots, n)$, of $S_{r(1)} \times \cdots \times S_{r(n)}$; the bonding maps are restrictions of $\pi_{r(1)\cdots r(n), r'(1)\cdots r'(n')}$.

LEMMA 2. *If the maps $\rho_r: S_r \rightarrow I, r \in R$, are monotone, then the maps $\pi_{r(1)\cdots r(n), r'(1)\cdots r'(n')}: S_{r'(1)\cdots r'(n')} \rightarrow S_{r(1)\cdots r(n)}$ are monotone too.*

PROOF. Let $\{r(1), \cdots, r(n)\} \subset \{r'(1), \cdots, r'(n')\}, 1 \leq n < n'$; one can assume that $r'(i) = r(i),$ for $i = 1, \cdots, n < n'$. If $s_{r(1)} \times \cdots \times s_{r(n)} \in S_{r(1)\cdots r(n)}$, then clearly

$$(2) \quad (\pi_{r(1)\cdots r(n), r'(1)\cdots r'(n')})^{-1}(s_{r(1)} \times \cdots \times s_{r(n)}) \\ = s_{r(1)} \times \cdots \times s_{r(n)} \times (\rho_{r'(n+1)})^{-1}(u) \times \cdots \times (\rho_{r'(n')})^{-1}(u),$$

where $u = \rho_{r(i)}(s_{r(i)}), i = 1, \cdots, n$. Since all $\rho_{r'}$ are monotone maps (by assumption), it follows that the set (2) is connected as required.

Now, we state the second property required for $\{S_r, \rho_r\}, r \in R$:

PROPERTY (ii). All the maps $\rho_r, r \in R$, are monotone and all the spaces $S_{r(1)\cdots r(n)}, 1 \leq n$, are Hausdorff compact connected and locally connected.

In view of the preceding inverse system presentation for S and Lemma 2, we see that whenever $\{S_r, \rho_r\}, r \in R$, has Property (ii), then $S = S(S_r, \rho_r)$ is the inverse limit of an inverse system of connected and locally connected Hausdorff compact spaces with bonding maps all of which are monotone mappings onto. A known theorem asserts that under these conditions the limit space is itself Hausdorff compact connected and locally connected (see [1, Theorem 4.3, p. 241]).

We summarize the results of this section in

LEMMA 3. Let $\{S_r, \rho_r\}, r \in R$, be an infinite family of spaces S_r and maps $\rho_r: S_r \rightarrow I$ onto I , which possesses Properties (i) and (ii). Then the associated space $S = S(S_r, \rho_r)$ has all the properties required in Theorem 1.

It remains to show the existence of families $\{S_r, \rho_r\}, r \in R$, having Properties (i) and (ii).

3. **The family $\{S_r, \rho_r\}, r \in R$.** 1. **THE SETS K_q AND M_q .** Consider the coordinate 3-space with points (u, v, w) and denote by p_u, p_v and p_w the projections on the u, v and w axes respectively. With each real number $q, 0 < 2q < 1$, we associate the broken line K_q , which consists of three straight line segments joining subsequently the points $a = (0, 0, 0), b = (1 - q, 0, 0), c = (q, 1, 0), d = (1, 1, 0)$. We denote the corresponding segments by ab, bc and cd . K_q belongs to the unit square $I^2 \times 0 = \{(u, v, 0) \mid 0 \leq u, v \leq 1\}$.

Let a', b', c', d' denote the points $a \times 1, b \times 1$ etc. ($p_u(a') = p_u(a), p_v(a') = p_v(a)$ and $p_w(a') = 1$). Consider the segments $ab, b'c', bc$ and $c'd'$. Given a $u \in [q, 1 - q]_I$, each of these four segments contains precisely one point, whose first coordinate equals u ; denote these four points by $\alpha_u, \beta_u, \gamma_u$ and δ_u respectively. Finally, consider the straight line segments $\alpha_u\beta_u$ and $\gamma_u\delta_u$ joining α_u with β_u and γ_u with δ_u respectively. Now, define a subset M_q of the unit cube I^3 by setting

$$(3) \quad M_q = (K_q \times I) \cup (\cup_u(\alpha_u\beta_u \cup \gamma_u\delta_u)), \quad u \in [q, 1 - q]_I.$$

It is readily seen that M_q is a connected compact (curvilinear) polyhedron, hence, a continuous curve. Furthermore, p_u restricted to M_q is a monotone mapping onto $I(p_u^{-1}(u))$ is a broken line consisting of 1, 3 or 5 edges.

2. **THE SET $N_{(q(n))}$.** Consider again the unit square $I^2 \times 0$ and the sequence of points $a_n = (1 - 1/2^n, 1 - 1/2^n, 0), n = 0, 1, \dots$, converging towards $a_\infty = (1, 1, 0)$. Let $Q_n \subset I^2 \times 0$ be the square with sides parallel to those of $I^2 \times 0$ and having the points a_n, a_{n+1} for a pair of opposite vertices. Let $\lambda_n: I^3 \rightarrow Q_n \times I$ be the linear mapping carrying the points $(0, 0, 0), (1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0)$ and $(0, 0, 1)$ into $a_n, (p_u(a_{n+1}), p_v(a_n), 0), (p_u(a_n), p_v(a_{n+1}), 0)$ and $a_n \times 1$ respectively.

Given any sequence $(q(n)), n = 0, 1, \dots$, of reals $0 < 2q(n) < 1$, we consider the sets $\lambda_n(M_{q(n)}) \subset Q_n \times I$ and put

$$(4) \quad N_{(q(n))} = N_{q(0) \dots q(n)} \dots = \bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda_n(M_{q(n)}) \cup (a_\infty \times I).$$

It is readily seen that $N_{(q(n))}$ is a continuous curve and that $p_u|N_{(q(n))}$ is monotone (recall that $p_u|M_q$ is monotone).

3. DEFINITION OF THE FAMILY $\{S_r, \rho_r\}$, $r \in R$. Now, we define a family $\{S_r, \rho_r\}$, $r \in R$, which, we claim, possesses both Properties (i) and (ii). R is the set of all sequences $(q(n))$, $n = 0, 1, \dots$, of reals, $0 < 2q(n) < 1$. If $r = (q(n)) \in R$, then $S_r = N_{(q(n))}$ and $\rho_r = p_u | N_{(q(n))}$.

LEMMA 4. *The family $\{S_r, \rho_r\}$, $r \in R$, defined above possesses Property (i).*

The proof will be carried through in several steps.

LEMMA 5. *Let C be an ordered continuum with end-points $c_0 < c_1$ and let $\phi: C \rightarrow I = \{u | 0 \leq u \leq 1\}$ be a map with $\phi^{-1}(0) = \{c_0\}$, $\phi^{-1}(1) = \{c_1\}$. Then there exists a real number $\eta(\phi)$, $0 \leq \eta(\phi) < 1$, such that $t_1, t_2 \in C$, $t_1 \leq t_2$, implies $\phi(t_1) - \phi(t_2) \leq \eta(\phi)$.*

PROOF. Consider the set $\Delta = \{(t_1, t_2) | t_1, t_2 \in C, t_1 \leq t_2\}$; as a closed subset of $C \times C$, Δ is compact. Therefore, the mapping $\Phi: \Delta \rightarrow I$, defined by

$$(5) \quad \Phi(t_1, t_2) = \phi(t_1) - \phi(t_2),$$

has a maximum. Let

$$(6) \quad \eta(\phi) = \max \Phi(t_1, t_2) = \Phi(t'_1, t'_2)$$

for some $(t'_1, t'_2) \in \Delta$. Clearly, $0 \leq \eta(\phi) \leq 1$. However, $\eta(\phi) = \phi(t'_1) - \phi(t'_2) = 1$ would imply $\phi(t'_1) = 1$, $\phi(t'_2) = 0$, $t'_1 \leq t'_2$, contradicting the assumptions $\phi^{-1}(0) = \{c_0\}$, $\phi^{-1}(1) = \{c_1\}$.

LEMMA 6. *Let $\phi: C \rightarrow I$ be as in Lemma 5 and let $0 < 2q < 1 - \eta(\phi)$. Then there is no continuous map $\psi: C \rightarrow K_q$ with $p_u \psi = \phi$.*

PROOF. Assume that ψ is such a map. Then $p_u \psi(c_0) = \phi(c_0) = 0$ and thus $\psi(c_0) = a$; similarly, $\psi(c_1) = d$. Since C is connected and K_q is an arc with end-points a and d , ψ is a map onto K_q and thus $\psi^{-1}(b)$ is not empty. Let $t'_1 = \max \psi^{-1}(b)$. Then, clearly, ψ maps $[t'_1, c_1]_C$ into $bc \cup cd \subset K_q$, which implies the existence of $t'_2 \geq t'_1$ with $\psi(t'_2) = c$. In other words, we have $(t'_1, t'_2) \in \Delta$ and $\Phi(t'_1, t'_2) = p_u \psi(t'_1) - p_u \psi(t'_2) = p_u(b) - p_u(c) = 1 - 2q > \eta(\phi)$. This contradicts Lemma 5.

LEMMA 7. *Let $\phi: C \rightarrow I$ be as in Lemma 5, let $0 < 2q < 1 - \eta(\phi)$ and let $\theta: C \rightarrow M_q$ be a mapping with $p_u \theta = \phi$. Then there exist two points $t_1, t_2 \in C$ such that $p_w \theta(t_1) = 0$, $p_w \theta(t_2) = 1$.*

PROOF. Assume that $p_w \theta(t) \neq 0$, for all $t \in C$. Define a mapping $\theta: (M_q - K_q) \rightarrow K_q \times 1$ as follows. For $(u, v, w) \in K_q \times (0, 1]_I$, let $\theta(u, v, w) = (u, v, 1)$; for $(u, v, w) \in \alpha_u \beta_u$, let $\theta(u, v, w) = \beta_u$ and for $(u, v, w) \in \gamma_u \delta_u$, let $\theta(u, v, w) = \delta_u$. θ is obviously continuous on $M_q - K_q$.

Furthermore, denote by p_{uv} the projection sending (u, v, w) into $(u, v, 0)$ and observe that $p_u = p_u p_{uv} \theta$ on $M_q - K_q$. Therefore, $\phi = p_u \psi = p_u(p_{uv} \theta \psi)$ on C . Since $p_{uv} \theta \psi: C \rightarrow K_q$ is continuous, we have arrived at a contradiction with Lemma 6. In a similar fashion we prove that $p_w \psi(t) \neq 1$, for all $t \in C$, is not possible.

4. PROOF OF LEMMA 4. Let C be an ordered continuum and let $\phi: C \rightarrow I$ be a map with $\phi(c_0) = 0, \phi(c_1) = 1$. Let

$$(7) \quad t'_n = \max \phi^{-1}(p_u(a_n)).$$

Then $\phi([t'_n, c_1]_C) = [p_u(a_n), 1]_I$. Set

$$(8) \quad t''_n = \min (\phi^{-1}(p_u(a_{n+1})) \cap [t'_n, c_1]_C).$$

Since $p_u(a_{n+1}) \in [p_u(a_n), 1]_I$, t''_n exists and we have

$$(9) \quad t'_n < t'_{n+1},$$

$$(10) \quad t'_n < t''_n \leq t'_{n+1}.$$

Let $C_n = [t'_n, t''_n]_C$ and let $\phi_n = \phi|_{C_n}$. $C_n, n = 0, 1, \dots$, are ordered continua and $\phi_n: C_n \rightarrow I_n = [p_u(a_n), p_u(a_{n+1})]_I$ satisfies $\phi_n^{-1}(p_u(a_n)) = t'_n$ and $\phi_n^{-1}(p_u(a_{n+1})) = t''_n$. Denote by μ_n the mapping sending $u \in I_n$ into $(u, p_v(a_n), 0) \in I^3$ and consider $\lambda_n^{-1} \mu_n \phi_n: C_n \rightarrow I = I \times 0 \times 0$. For each $n \in \{0, 1, \dots\}$ choose such a $q(n)$ that

$$(11) \quad 0 < 2q(n) < 1 - \eta(\lambda_n^{-1} \mu_n \phi_n) \leq 1.$$

The claim is that there is no continuous mapping $\psi: C \rightarrow N_{(q(n))}$ with $p_u \psi = \phi$, i.e., that $r' = (q(n)) \in R$ satisfies the requirements of Property (i).

Assume on the contrary that such a ψ exists and denote $\psi|_{C_n}$ with ψ_n . Then $\psi_n(C_n) \subset N_{(q(n))} \cap p_u^{-1}(I_n) = \lambda_n(M_{q(n)})$ and $p_u \psi_n = \phi_n$. This implies

$$p_u(\lambda_n^{-1} \psi_n) = \lambda_n^{-1} \mu_n p_u \psi_n = \lambda_n^{-1} \mu_n \phi_n$$

and

$$(\lambda_n^{-1} \psi_n)(C_n) \subset M_{q(n)}.$$

Applying Lemma 7 to $\lambda_n^{-1} \mu_n \phi_n$, we conclude that there exist two points τ'_n and τ''_n such that

$$(12) \quad \{\tau'_n, \tau''_n\} \subset C_n = [t'_n, t''_n]_C,$$

$$(13) \quad (p_w \lambda_n^{-1} \psi_n)(\tau'_n) = (p_w \psi_n)(\tau'_n) = 0,$$

and

$$(14) \quad (p_w \psi_n)(\tau''_n) = 1.$$

By (9), (10) and (12), there is a common limit τ for the two sequences τ'_n and τ''_n . However, (13) and (14) prevent $p_w\psi$ from being continuous, which contradicts the assumption that ψ is continuous. This establishes Lemma 4. All that remains to do in order to complete the proof of Theorem 1 is to prove

LEMMA 8. *The family $\{S_r, \rho_r\}, r \in R$, defined above possesses Property (ii).*

We know already that all $\rho_r = p_u|N_{(q(n))}$ are monotone and that all S_r are continuous curves. We also know that $S_{r(1)\dots r(n)}$ are metric compacta and admit monotone mappings onto I (see §2, 3), which implies the connectedness of $S_{r(1)\dots r(n)}$. Thus, it remains to show the local connectedness of $S_{r(1)\dots r(n)}$.

4. Local connectedness of $S_{r(1)\dots r(k)}$.

1. Let $\{r(1), \dots, r(k)\}$ be a finite subset of R , where $r(i)$ is a sequence $(q(i, n)), n = 0, 1, \dots$. In order to simplify notations, from now on we denote $r(i)$ simply by i and $S_{r(1)\dots r(k)}$ by $S_{1\dots k}$. Let $s = s_1 \times \dots \times s_k \in S_{1\dots k} \subset S_1 \times \dots \times S_k$ be arbitrarily chosen. We wish to find arbitrarily small connected neighborhoods of s having the form $(G_1 \times \dots \times G_k) \cap S_{1\dots k}$, where $G_i \subset I^3$ are open sets and $s_i \in G_i$.

Consider a rectangle $P_i = U_i \times V_i \times p_w(s_i) \subset I^3$, where U_i and V_i are open connected sets of I and $s_i \in P_i$. Let G_i be an (open) parallelepiped from I^3 , obtained as follows. First, translate P_i in the direction of the w axis (in positive and negative sense) to obtain an infinite prism P' . In order to obtain a second prism P'' , translate P_i in the direction of a straight line lying in the plane $u = 0$ and having a slope equal to 2 (slope with respect to the axes v and w). Then set $G_i = P' \cap P''$; P_i is a diagonal section of G_i .

Observe that $G_i \cap S_i = G_i \cap N_{(q(i, n))}$ is the union of a family of straight-line segments (open or possibly half open) lying in the planes $u = \text{constant}$ and intersecting P_i . Consequently, each point $s'_i \in G_i \cap S_i$ can be joined, by a straight line segment lying in the plane $u = p_u(s'_i)$, to a point $s''_i \in P_i$. This proves that each $s' \in (G_1 \times \dots \times G_k) \cap S_{1\dots k}$ can be joined, within the set $(G_1 \times \dots \times G_k) \cap S_{1\dots k}$, to a point $s'' \in (P_1 \times \dots \times P_k) \cap S_{1\dots k}$. Notice that $(P_1 \times \dots \times P_k) \cap S_{1\dots k}$ is precisely the space $S(P_i \cap S_i, p_u)$, where p_u stands for all the maps $p_u: P_i \cap S_i \rightarrow I$.

All this means that, in order to establish local connectedness of $S_{1\dots k}$, it suffices to show that, for any given $s = s_1 \times \dots \times s_k \in S_{1\dots k}$, one can choose arbitrarily small rectangles P_1, \dots, P_k so that $S(P_i \cap S_i, p_u)$ be connected, $i = 1, \dots, k$.

2. The above stated task is an easy one if $p_u(s_1) = \dots = p_u(s_k) < 1$ since an inspection of the sets $P_i \cap S_i$ shows that, for sufficiently small P_i , $P_i \cap S_i$ is either a line segment or a very simple graph consisting of 2 or 3 edges meeting in one vertex. In order to settle the case $p_u(s_1) = \dots = p_u(s_k) = 1$, consider the rectangles P_i for which the points $a_n \times p_w(s_i)$ and $(1, 1, p_w(s_i))$ form a pair of opposite vertices. Choose the same n for all $i = 1, \dots, k$.

Clearly, the set $S(P_i \cap S_i, p_u)$ is the union of the sets $S_m = S((Q_m \times p_w(s_i)) \cap S_i, p_u)$, $m \geq n$, and of a single limit point $(a_\infty \times p_w(s_1)) \times \dots \times (a_\infty \times p_w(s_k))$. Since S_m and S_{m+1} have one point in common, it suffices to show that all S_m are connected.

Notice that the sets $(Q_n \times p_w(s_i)) \cap S_i$ look just like the broken line $K_q \subset I^2 \times 0$ (see §3), the only difference being that there are two additional straight line segments joining b with a point $e = (q, q', 0)$ and c with a point $f = (1 - q, 1 - q', 0)$, $0 < q' < 1$. We denote the union of these segments and K_q by $H_{qq'}$ or merely by H_q . Thus, we have reduced our task to showing that the space $\Sigma = S(H_{q(i)}, p_u)$, $i = 1, \dots, k$, is connected.

3. The proof that Σ is connected is by induction on k . Assume the assertion true for less than k sets $H_{q(i)}$. Also assume that $q(1) \leq \dots \leq q(k)$. Let $\Sigma' = S(H_{q(i)}, p_u)$, $i = 1, \dots, k - 1$. Let $\zeta: \Sigma \rightarrow I$ and $\zeta': \Sigma' \rightarrow I$ be the maps induced by p_u (see §2.1). Then $\Sigma = S(\Sigma', H_{q(k)}, \zeta', p_u)$.

Denote by σ'_0 the point $(q(k), 0, 0) \times \dots \times (q(k), 0, 0) \in \Sigma' \subset H_{q(1)} \times \dots \times H_{q(k-1)}$ and by σ'_1 the point $(1 - q(k), 0, 0) \times \dots \times (1 - q(k), 0, 0) \in \Sigma'$. By assumption, each point $\sigma' \in \Sigma' \cap \zeta'^{-1}([q(k), 1 - q(k)]_I)$ can be joined, within that set, to the point σ'_0 as well as to σ'_1 .

Let $s_k \in H_{q(k)}$ be such that $\sigma' \times s_k \in \Sigma \subset \Sigma' \times H_{q(k)}$. Then s_k lies on one of these five segments: bg, be, bc, cf, ch , where $g = (p_u(c), 0, 0)$, $h = (p_u(b), 1, 0)$. It is clear that, given any path connecting σ' and σ'_0 in $\Sigma' \cap \zeta'^{-1}([q(k), 1 - q(k)]_I)$, one can vary the point s_k along one of these five segments in such a fashion that we have all the time $\zeta'(\sigma') = p_u(s_k)$. In other words, $\sigma' \times s_k$ can be connected, within Σ , to one of these three points: $\sigma'_0 \times g, \sigma'_0 \times e, \sigma'_0 \times c$.

Similarly, varying σ' in Σ' and s_k along cb , one can join $\sigma'_0 \times c$ and $\sigma'_1 \times b$ within Σ . Furthermore, $\sigma'_1 \times b$ can be joined with $\sigma'_0 \times g$. A similar argument applies to $\sigma'_0 \times e$ and $\sigma'_0 \times g$. The conclusion is that all points of $\Sigma \cap (\zeta^{-1}([q(k), 1 - q(k)]_I))$ belong to the same component of Σ as $\sigma'_0 \times g$ and $\sigma'_1 \times h$. On the other hand, it is immediate that the remaining points of Σ are easily connected (within Σ) with $\sigma'_0 \times g$ or $\sigma'_1 \times h$. This concludes the proof that Σ is connected.

REMARK. If X_1, X_2 are two continuous curves and $\rho_i: X_i \rightarrow I, i = 1, 2$, are monotone mappings onto, then $S(X_1, X_2, \rho_1, \rho_2)$ need not be locally connected.

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A CLAN WITH ZERO WITHOUT THE FIXED POINT PROPERTY

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There is a conjecture due to A. D. Wallace that a clan (i.e., a compact, connected, topological semigroup with identity element) with a zero element has the fixed point property. This is related to another conjecture of Wallace that a compact connected topological lattice has the fixed point property [4]. A proof of the latter conjecture for the finite dimensional case has recently been given by Dyer and Shields [1]. There is an example due to Kinoshita [2] of a contractible continuum without the fixed point property. The purpose of this note is to exhibit a multiplication which will make Kinoshita's example into a clan with zero, and, thus, provide a counter example to the first conjecture above.

We exhibit first a result which seems to be rather generally known, but which, to the author's knowledge, does not appear in print.

LEMMA. *Suppose S is a topological semigroup, and f is an open or closed map taking S onto T , a Hausdorff space. Suppose further that $f(a) = f(b)$ and $f(c) = f(d)$ implies $f(ac) = f(bd)$. Then T can be given a multiplication which makes it a topological semigroup and which makes f a homomorphism.*

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