ACCESSIBLE POINTS OF HEREDITARILY DECOMPOSABLE CHAINABLE CONTINUA

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ABSTRACT. In this paper it is proven that a chainable continuum X can be embedded in the plane in such a way that every point is accessible from its complement if and only if it is Suslinean. An example is shown of an hereditarily decomposable chainable continuum which cannot be embedded in the plane in such a way that each endpoint is accessible.

1. INTRODUCTION

H. Cook, in the University of Houston problem book, asks (Problem 5) “Can every hereditarily decomposable chainable continuum be embedded in the plane in such a way that each endpoint is accessible from the complement?”, and (Problem 6) “Is it true that a chainable continuum can be embedded in the plane in such a way that every point is accessible from the complement if and only if it is Suslinean?”. These questions are answered, the first negatively and the second affirmatively. We prove in addition that if the set of nondegenerate generalized end layers (see below for definitions) of an hereditarily decomposable chainable continuum is countable then it may be embedded so that each endpoint is accessible.

A *continuum* is a compact connected metric space. A continuum is *chainable* if, for each $\varepsilon > 0$ there is an ε -map (i.e. a continuous function whose point inverses have diameter less than ε) onto an interval. This notion may be equivalently defined using chain coverings or inverse limits of arcs. A point x of a chainable continuum is an *endpoint* if, for each $\varepsilon > 0$ there is an ε -map onto an interval sending x to an endpoint of the interval. A continuum is *decomposable* if it can be written as the union of two of its proper subcontinua, otherwise it is *indecomposable*. A continuum is *hereditarily decomposable* if each nondegenerate subcontinuum is decomposable. A continuum is *Suslinean* if any disjoint collection of its nondegenerate subcontinua is countable. Note that each Suslinean continuum is hereditarily decomposable.

Received by the editors May 12, 1990.

1980 *Mathematics Subject Classification* (1985 Revision). Primary 54F15.

Key words and phrases. Accessible points, hereditarily decomposable, chainable continuum, Suslinean continuum.

A point p in a subset X of the plane is *accessible from the complement* provided there is an arc A in the plane so that $X \cap A = \{p\}$. $\text{Acc}(X)$ is the set of all such points.

Chainable continua can always be embedded in the plane. Indecomposable continua, when embedded in the plane, necessarily leave many points inaccessible from the complement [6]. Hereditarily decomposable chainable continua may often be embedded so that some points are inaccessible (as in a ray spiraling around an arc) or all points are accessible (as in the standard $\sin \frac{1}{x}$ curve). This paper describes a construction which may be viewed as the process of obtaining the latter type of embedding.

2. PRELIMINARIES

If S is a set, $\text{cl}(S)$, $\text{int}(S)$ and $\text{int}_C(S)$ denote the closure, interior and the interior relative to C , respectively. The distance from x to y will be denoted by $|x - y|$. If $\varepsilon > 0$, $\mathcal{B}(S, \varepsilon) = \{x \mid |x - s| < \varepsilon \text{ for some } s \text{ in } S\}$. The *interior of an arc* is the arc minus its endpoints. If $S_1, S_2, \dots$ is a sequence of compact sets $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} S_i$ denotes the limit in the Hausdorff distance [4].

We shall assume some familiarity with Chapter V, §48 of [4]. In particular given a chainable hereditarily decomposable continuum X (or more generally an hereditarily decomposable continuum irreducible between two points), there is a continuous function g from X onto $[0, 1]$ so that $g^{-1}(t)$ is a maximal nowhere dense subcontinuum for each t in $[0, 1]$. We shall call g a *Kuratowski function*. Subcontinua $g^{-1}(t)$ are called *layers* of X ; $g^{-1}(0)$ and $g^{-1}(1)$ are called *end layers* of X ; the other layers are called *interior layers*. If x and y are points of X we denote by $[x, y]$ the continuum irreducible between x and y . Denote $[x, y]$ minus its end layers by (x, y) . Denote also $[x, y]$ minus its layer containing y (or x) by $[x, y)$ (or $(x, y]$, respectively).

We will define layers in a more general sense considering layers of layers and their layers and so on, as in [10 and 8].

Define $\mathcal{L}_0$ to be $\{X\}$. If $\alpha = \beta + 1$ then $\mathcal{L}_\alpha$ will consist of the degenerate elements (points) of $\mathcal{L}_\beta$ and the layers of nondegenerate elements of $\mathcal{L}_\beta$. For a limit ordinal α define $\mathcal{L}_\alpha$ to be the coarsest decomposition of X refining all $\mathcal{L}_\beta$'s for $\beta < \alpha$. Observe that in the last case $\mathcal{L}_\alpha$ consists of the intersections $\bigcap_{\beta < \alpha} L_\beta$, where $L_\beta \in \mathcal{L}_\beta$. It was shown in [8] that there is a countable τ so that $\mathcal{L}_\tau$ contains only degenerate elements. The elements of $\bigcup_{\beta \leq \tau} \mathcal{L}_\beta$ will be called *generalized layers* of X . By *generalized end layers* we will understand those generalized layers of X which are not contained in interior layers of any other generalized layer of X . (It follows that X itself is a generalized end layer.) Note that any endpoint of X is a degenerate generalized end layer. It should be observed that generalized layers are terminal subcontinua (in the sense of [2]) of X . So it follows from [2, Lemma 2, p. 464] that each degenerate generalized end layer is an endpoint of X .

By considering Kuratowski functions on generalized layers we can introduce an order (nonunique) " $<$ " on X so that if $a < c < b$ then $c \in [a, b]$, see [7, §3, p. 178] for details. It is easy to see that if C is a subcontinuum it has leftmost (least) and rightmost (greatest) points which we denote by $l(C)$ and $r(C)$, respectively.

3. AN HEREDITARILY DECOMPOSABLE CHAINABLE CONTINUUM HAVING UNCOUNTABLY MANY NONDEGENERATE GENERALIZED END LAYERS

This continuum will be shown (see Corollary 6.6) to be a counterexample to Cook's problem 5. It is helpful to bear this in mind going through §§4 and 5 of this paper.

Example 3.1. We will give an example of an hereditarily decomposable continuum X so that for each embedding of X into the plane there will be an endpoint of X which is not accessible from the complement of X . Our continuum X is the inverse limit of $[0, 1]$ with the bonding maps $f_0, f_1, f_2, \dots$ defined by the following formulas

$$f_0(t) = \begin{cases} 3t & \text{if } 0 \leq t \leq 1/3, \\ 2 - 3t & \text{if } 1/3 \leq t \leq 2/3, \\ 3t - 2 & \text{if } 2/3 \leq t \leq 1, \end{cases}$$

and

$$f_{n+1}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}f_n(3t) & \text{if } 0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{3}, \\ \frac{4}{3} - 3t & \text{if } \frac{1}{3} \leq t \leq \frac{4}{9}, \\ 9t - 4 & \text{if } \frac{4}{9} \leq t \leq \frac{5}{9}, \\ \frac{8}{3} - 3t & \text{if } \frac{5}{9} \leq t \leq \frac{2}{3}, \\ \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}f_n(3t - 2) & \text{if } \frac{2}{3} \leq t \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

Let p_n denote the projection of X to $[0, 1]$ so that $p_n = f_n \circ p_{n+1}$ for $n = 0, 1, \dots$.

Let $g_0: [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1/3]$ be defined by $g_0(t) = t/3$ and let $g_1: [0, 1] \rightarrow [2/3, 1]$ be defined by $g_1(t) = 2/3 + t/3$. Observe that g_i is a homeomorphism and $g_i \circ f_n = f_{n+1} \circ g_i$ for $i = 0, 1$. So g_i induces an embedding h_i of X into itself. Observe that $p_n \circ h_i = g_i \circ p_n$ for $i = 0, 1$ and $n = 0, 1, \dots$. Let A_i denote the continuum $h_i(X)$. Observe that A_0 and A_1 are the end layers of X and $X \setminus (A_0 \cup A_1)$ is homeomorphic to the real line.

For each finite sequence $\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ of 0's and 1's we will define an interval $I(\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n)$ by recursion, setting $I(0) = [0, 1/3]$, $I(1) = [2/3, 1]$ and $I(i, \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) = g_i(I(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n))$. Observe that $I(\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n) \subset I(\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_{n-1})$ and that f_n restricted to $I(\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n)$ is a homeomorphism onto $I(\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_{n-1})$ for $n = 1, 2, \dots$.

For each finite sequence $\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ of 0's and 1's we will define a continuum $A(\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n)$ by recursion, setting $A(i) = A_i$ and

$$A(i, \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) = h_i(A(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)).$$

Observe that $p_k(A(\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n)) = I(\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n)$ for $k, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$.

Let $\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots$ be an arbitrary infinite sequence of 0's and 1's. Since $p_n(A(\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n)) = I(\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n)$ and f_n restricted to $I(\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n)$ is a homeomorphism onto $I(\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_{n+1})$, we have $\bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} A(\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n)$ is an arc. Since $A(\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n)$ is a generalized end layer, we have that $\bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} A(\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n)$ is a generalized end layer. So X has uncountably many nondegenerate generalized end layers.

4. ε -MAPS FROM HEREDITARILY DECOMPOSABLE CHAINABLE CONTINUA

The following lemma is a restatement of Lemma 7, p. 388 in [3] and the proof will be omitted.

Lemma 4.1. *Suppose C is an hereditarily decomposable chainable continuum and $\eta > 0$. There is an η -map $h: C \rightarrow [0, 1]$ so that $h(l(C)) = 0$ and $h(r(C)) = 1$.*

Lemma 4.2. *Suppose C is a chainable, hereditarily decomposable continuum, A and B are end layers of C , $\varepsilon > 0$, f is an ε -map from $A \cup B$ into $\mathbb{R}$ (the reals) with $f(A) = [a_1, a_2]$, $f(B) = [b_1, b_2]$ and $a_2 < b_1$. Let C_A and C_B be two disjoint subcontinua of C so that $A \subset \text{int}(C_A)$ and $B \subset \text{int}(C_B)$. Let $\mathcal{H}$ be a finite collection of points or intervals contained in $[a_1, a_2] \cup [b_1, b_2]$. If $\delta > 0$, there is an ε -map $\bar{f}: C \rightarrow [a_1, b_2]$ with $\bar{f}|_{A \cup B} = f$, $\bar{f}^{-1}([a_1, a_2]) \subset \text{int}(C_A)$, $\bar{f}^{-1}([b_1, b_2]) \subset \text{int}(C_B)$, and $\bar{f}^{-1}(I) \subset \mathcal{B}(f^{-1}(I), \delta)$ for each $I \in \mathcal{H}$.*

Proof of Lemma 4.2. Take $a \in A$ and $b \in B$ so that $f(a) = a_2$ and $f(b) = b_1$. Let us extend f to a function sending some open set containing $A \cup B$ into $[a_1, a_2] \cup [b_1, b_2]$. Let f_* denote the restriction of this function to a closed neighborhood U of $A \cup B$ so that f_* is an ε -map and $f_*^{-1}(t) \subset \mathcal{B}(f^{-1}(t), \delta)$ for each $t \in [a_1, a_2] \cup [b_1, b_2]$. We can assume that $U \subset \text{int}(C_A) \cap \text{int}(C_B)$.

Let m_a be a number so that $m_a < a_2$, $\text{diam}(f_*^{-1}([m_a, a_2])) < \varepsilon$, and for each $I \in \mathcal{H}$ if $I \cap [m_a, a_2] \neq \emptyset$ then $a_2 \in I$. Similarly, let m_b be a number so that $m_b > a_2$, $\text{diam}(f_*^{-1}([b_1, m_b])) < \varepsilon$, and for each $I \in \mathcal{H}$ if $I \cap [b_1, m_b] \neq \emptyset$ then $b_1 \in I$.

Let $g: C \rightarrow [0, 1]$ be a Kuratowski function with $g(A) = 0$ and $g(B) = 1$. Let t_a and t_b be so that $C \setminus g^{-1}((t_a, t_b)) \subset U$.

Let η be a positive number so that

- (1) $\eta < \varepsilon$,
- (2) $\eta < \delta$,
- (3) $\eta < \varepsilon - \text{diam}(f_*^{-1}([m_a, a_2]))$,
- (4) $\eta < \varepsilon - \text{diam}(f_*^{-1}([b_1, m_b]))$,
- (5) $\mathcal{B}(a, \eta) \subset f_*^{-1}([m_a, a_2])$,
- (6) $\mathcal{B}(b, \eta) \subset f_*^{-1}([b_1, m_b])$,
- (7) $\mathcal{B}(A, \eta) \cap g^{-1}([t_a, 1]) = \emptyset$ and
- (8) $\mathcal{B}(B, \eta) \cap g^{-1}([0, t_b]) = \emptyset$.

Let h be an η -map from C to $\mathbb{R}$ so that $h(a) = a_2$ and $h(b) = b_1$.

Let c_a, c_b, d_a, d_b be such that $a_2 < d_a < c_a < c_b < d_b < b_1$,

$$\text{diam}(h^{-1}([a_2, c_a])) < \eta \quad \text{and} \quad \text{diam}(h^{-1}([c_b, b_1])) < \eta.$$

Since $g^{-1}([t_a, 1])$ is connected, $\mathcal{B}(a, \eta) \cap g^{-1}([t_a, 1]) = \emptyset$, $h^{-1}([a_2, d_a]) \subset \mathcal{B}(a, \eta)$ and $b_1 \in h(g^{-1}([t_a, 1]))$, we have that $g^{-1}([t_a, 1]) \subset h^{-1}([d_a, \infty))$. Similarly we can prove that $g^{-1}([0, t_b]) \subset h^{-1}((-\infty, d_b])$. It follows that $g^{-1}([t_a, t_b]) \subset h^{-1}([d_a, d_b])$. Let S be the component of $h^{-1}([d_a, d_b])$ containing $g^{-1}([t_a, t_b])$. Since A and B are end layers of C , $A \not\subset S$, $S \not\subset A$, $B \not\subset S$ and $S \not\subset B$, we have that $S \cap (A \cup B) = \emptyset$. Let F be a closed and open subset of $h^{-1}([d_a, d_b])$ containing S and missing $A \cup B$. Let τ be a continuous function from C onto $[0, 1]$ so that $\tau(h^{-1}([c_a, c_b])) = 1$ and

$\tau(C \setminus h^{-1}((d_a, d_b))) = 0$. Our function $\bar{f}$ is defined by

$$\bar{f}(x) = \begin{cases} h(x) & \text{if } x \in F \cap h^{-1}([c_a, a_b]), \\ \tau(x)h(x) + (1 - \tau(x))f_*(x) & \text{if } x \in F \setminus h^{-1}([c_a, c_b]), \\ f_*(x) & \text{if } x \notin F. \end{cases}$$

Observe that $\bar{f}$ is continuous.

Since $F \setminus h^{-1}([c_a, c_b]) \subset h^{-1}([a_2, c_a]) \cup h^{-1}([c_b, b_1]) \subset \mathcal{B}(a, \eta) \cup \mathcal{B}(b, \eta)$, $\mathcal{B}(a, \eta) \subset f_*^{-1}([m_a, a_2])$, $\mathcal{B}(b, \eta) \subset f_*^{-1}([b_1, m_b])$ and $h(F) \subset [d_a, d_b]$ we have that $\bar{f}(F) \subset [m_a, m_b]$.

To prove that $\text{diam}(\bar{f}^{-1}(t)) < \varepsilon$, we will consider the cases where (i) $t < m_a$ or $m_b < t$, (ii) $m_a \leq t \leq c_a$, (iii) $c_b \leq t \leq m_b$ and (iv) $c_a < t < c_b$.

In case (i) we have that $\bar{f}^{-1}(t) \cap F = \emptyset$ and thus $\bar{f}^{-1}(t) = f_*^{-1}(t)$ and the proof follows from the fact that f_* is an ε -map.

In case (ii) we have that $\bar{f}^{-1}(t) \subset f_*^{-1}([m_a, a_2]) \cup h^{-1}([a_2, c_a])$. Since $\eta < \varepsilon - \text{diam}(f_*^{-1}([m_a, a_2]))$, $\text{diam}(h^{-1}([a_2, c_a])) < \eta$ and $a \in f_*^{-1}([m_a, a_2]) \cap h^{-1}([a_2, c_a])$, we have that $\text{diam}(\bar{f}^{-1}(t)) < \varepsilon$.

The proof in case (iii) is analogous to that in case (ii).

In case (iv) we have that $\bar{f}^{-1}(t) \subset h^{-1}(t)$ and the proof follows from the fact that $\eta < \varepsilon$ and h is an η -map.

To complete the proof of the lemma we have to show that $\bar{f}^{-1}(I) \subset \mathcal{B}(f^{-1}(I), \delta)$ for each $I \in \mathcal{H}$. If $I \subset [a_1, m_a]$ then $\bar{f}^{-1}(I) = f_*^{-1}(I)$ and since $f_*^{-1}(t) \subset \mathcal{B}(f^{-1}(t), \delta)$ for each $t \in [a_1, a_2] \cup [b_1, b_2]$, we have that $\bar{f}^{-1}(I) \subset \mathcal{B}(f^{-1}(I), \delta)$.

If $I \cap [m_a, a_2] \neq \emptyset$ then $a_2 \in I$. In this case $\bar{f}^{-1}(I) \subset f_*^{-1}(I) \cup h^{-1}([a_2, c_a])$. Since $f_*^{-1}(I) \subset \mathcal{B}(f^{-1}(I), \delta)$, $\text{diam}(h^{-1}([a_2, c_a])) < \eta < \delta$ and $a \in f^{-1}(I) \cap h^{-1}([a_2, c_a])$, we have that $\bar{f}^{-1}(I) \subset \mathcal{B}(f^{-1}(I), \delta)$.

The proof in case $I \subset [b_1, b_2]$ is similar. $\square$

If $\mathcal{H}$ is a collection of sets, the union of all elements of $\mathcal{H}$ will be denoted by $\mathcal{H}^*$.

Lemma 4.3. Suppose C is an hereditarily decomposable chainable continuum, $\mathcal{A} = \{L_1, L_2, \dots, L_n\}$ is a collection of layers of C listed in order, in the sense that if $1 \leq i < j \leq n$, $x \in L_i$ and $y \in L_j$ then $x < y$. Let $D_1, D_2, \dots, D_n$ be a collection of mutually disjoint subcontinua of C so that $L_i \subset \text{int}(D_i)$ for each $i = 1, \dots, n$. Suppose also that $\varepsilon > 0$ and $a_1 \leq b_1 < a_2 \leq b_2 < \dots < a_n \leq b_n$ are real numbers. Let $f: \mathcal{A}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be an ε -map such that $f(L_i) = [a_i, b_i]$ where

$$a_i \in f([l(C), l(L_i)] \cap L_i) \quad \text{and} \quad b_i \in f([r(L_i), r(C)] \cap L_i)$$

for each $i = 1, \dots, n$. Then there is an ε -map $\bar{f}: C \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ so that $\bar{f}$ extends f , $\bar{f}(l(C)) \leq \bar{f}(x) \leq \bar{f}(r(C))$ for each $x \in C$, and $\bar{f}^{-1}([a_i, b_i]) \subset D_i$, $\bar{f}([l(C), r(L_i)]) = [\bar{f}(l(C)), b_i]$ and $\bar{f}([l(L_i), r(C)]) = [a_i, \bar{f}(r(C))]$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$.

Proof of Lemma 4.3. Observe that $f(l(C)) = a_1$ if $l(C) \in L_1$, and $f(r(C)) = b_n$ if $r(C) \in L_n$. Without loss of generality we may assume that L_1 and L_n

are the end layers of C . (If it is needed, we may simply add a layer to the collection $\mathcal{A}$ and extend f applying Lemma 4.1.) For each $i = 1, \dots, n-1$ let $C_i = [r(L_i), l(L_{i+1})]$, $A_i = C_i \cap L_i$, $B_i = C_i \cap L_{i+1}$, $c_i = \min f(A_i)$ and $d_i = \max f(B_i)$. Observe that $L_{i+1} = B_i \cup A_{i+1}$ for $i = 1, \dots, (n-2)$, and consequently $f(B_i) \cup f(A_{i+1}) = [c_{i+1}, d_i]$ with $c_{i+1} \leq d_i$. Since f is an ε -map there is a positive number δ so that f is an $(\varepsilon - 2\delta)$ -map. There is a finite collection $\mathcal{H}$ of points and intervals contained in $\mathcal{A}^*$ so that $\mathcal{H}^* = f(\mathcal{A}^*)$, $\text{diam}(f^{-1}(I)) < \varepsilon - 2\delta$ for each $I \in \mathcal{H}$, and for each $t \in [c_{i+1}, d_i]$ where $i = 1, \dots, n-2$ there is $I \in \mathcal{H}$ so that $t \in I \subset [c_{i+1}, d_i]$. Let $\mathcal{H}_i = \{I \in \mathcal{H} \mid I \subset f(A_i \cup B_i)\}$. Applying Lemma 4.2 for each of the continua C_i with end layers A_i and B_i we get an ε -map $f_i: C_i \rightarrow [c_i, d_i]$ so that $f_i|_{A_i \cup B_i} = f|_{A_i \cup B_i}$, $f_i^{-1}(f_i(A_i)) \subset D_i$, $f_i^{-1}(f_i(B_i)) \subset D_{i+1}$ and $f_i^{-1}(I) \subset \mathcal{B}(f^{-1}(I), \delta)$ for each $I \in \mathcal{H}_i$. Let $\bar{f} = \bigcup_{i=0}^{n-1} f_i$. We will prove that $\bar{f}$ is an ε -map, the other required properties of $\bar{f}$ are apparent.

Take $t \in [a_1, b_n]$. Let i be the smallest integer so that $t \in [c_i, d_i]$. If $i = n-1$ or $t < c_{i+1}$ then $\bar{f}^{-1}(t) = f_i^{-1}(t)$, so we can assume that $t \in [c_{i+1}, d_i]$. There is $I \in \mathcal{H}_i \cap \mathcal{H}_{i+1}$ so that $t \in I$. Now, $\bar{f}^{-1}(t) = f_i^{-1}(t) \cup f_{i+1}^{-1}(t) \subset f_i^{-1}(I) \cup f_{i+1}^{-1}(I) \subset \mathcal{B}(f^{-1}(I), \delta)$. Since $\text{diam}(f^{-1}(I)) < \varepsilon - 2\delta$, $\text{diam}(\mathcal{B}(f^{-1}(I), \delta)) < \varepsilon$ and consequently $\text{diam}(\bar{f}^{-1}(t)) < \varepsilon$. $\square$

Definition. Let $\mathcal{H}$ be a finite collection of subcontinua of an hereditarily decomposable chainable continuum X .

Suppose that $\mathcal{H}$ is *semimonotone* in the sense that if $A, B \in \mathcal{H}$ then either $A \cap B = \emptyset$, or $A \subset B$ or $B \subset A$. We will denote by $E(\mathcal{H})$ the set $\{x \mid x = l(C) \text{ or } x = r(C) \text{ for some } C \in \mathcal{H}\}$. If $C \in \mathcal{H}$ let $\mathcal{H}(C)$ be the collection of $K \in \mathcal{H}$ so that $K \subset C$, $K \neq C$ and K is contained in no other element of $\mathcal{H}$ which is contained in C .

Let f be a map of $\mathcal{H}^*$ into an ordered arc. We will say that f *respects the order of $\mathcal{H}$* if

- (i) if $a \in E(\mathcal{H})$, $b \in E(\mathcal{H})$ and $a < b$ then $f(a) < f(b)$, and
- (ii) $f(C) = [f(l(C)), f(r(C))]$ for every $C \in \mathcal{H}$.

In the case where the domain of f is an interval we will say that f *strictly respects the order of $\mathcal{H}$* if the above definition is satisfied with condition (ii) replaced by

- (ii)_s $f(l(C), r(C)) = (f(l(C)), f(r(C)))$ for every $C \in \mathcal{H}$.

We will say that f is *controlled by $\mathcal{H}$* if

- (i) f respects the order of $\mathcal{H}$,
- (ii) if $C \in \mathcal{H}$ and $D \in \mathcal{H}(C)$ then either

$$(*) \quad f([l(C), r(D)]) = [f(l(C)), f(r(D))]$$

$$(**) \quad f([l(D), r(C)]) = [f(l(D)), f(r(C))], \text{ and}$$

(iii) if $C \in \mathcal{H}$ and $\mathcal{H}(C)$ contains at least two elements then for each $D \in \mathcal{H}(C)$ (*) holds and there is a continuum $C(D) \subset C$ so that $f^{-1}(f(D)) \cap C \subset \text{int}_C(C(D))$ and $C(D_1) \cap C(D_2) = \emptyset$ for every two different D_1 and D_2 from $\mathcal{H}(C)$.

We will say that f is *strictly controlled* by $\mathcal{K}$ (again, this will be used only when the domain of f is an interval) if f strictly respects the order of $\mathcal{K}$ and the above definition is satisfied with the conditions $(*)$ and $(**)$ replaced by the following

$$\begin{aligned} (*)_s \quad & f([l(C), r(D)]) = [f(l(C)), f(r(D))], \\ (**)_s \quad & f([l(D), r(C)]) = [f(l(D)), f(r(C))]. \end{aligned}$$

If $\mathcal{K}$ is a finite collection of generalized layers, we say that $\mathcal{K}$ is complete if $X \in \mathcal{K}$ and

- (i) if $C \in \mathcal{K}$ and $\mathcal{K}(C)$ contains at least two elements then all elements of $\mathcal{K}(C)$ are layers of C .
- (ii) if $A \in \mathcal{K}$ and $B \in \mathcal{K}$ then there is $C \in \mathcal{K}$ so that $A \cup B \subset C$.

Lemma 4.4. *Let $\mathcal{Z}$ be a finite collection of generalized layers of an hereditarily decomposable chainable continuum X . Then for each positive number ε there is a complete finite collection $\mathcal{K}$ of generalized layers of X and there is an ε -map $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ so that $\mathcal{Z} \subset \mathcal{K}$ and f is controlled by $\mathcal{K}$.*

Proof of Lemma 4.4. Since each finite collection $\mathcal{Z}$ of generalized layers can be extended to a finite, complete collection, we may assume that $\mathcal{Z}$ is complete. By adding to the collection $\{l(M)\}$ for each minimal (under inclusion) element M of $\mathcal{Z}$, we can assume that each minimal element of $\mathcal{Z}$ is a single point. We define f on the union of one point elements of $\mathcal{Z}$, and then extend it gradually to other elements of $\mathcal{Z}$. Suppose that $C \in \mathcal{Z}$ and f_0 is an ε -map defined on $(\mathcal{Z}(C))^*$ so that f_0 is controlled by some collection $\mathcal{K}_0$ of generalized layers of X . To complete the proof it is enough to extend f_0 to an ε -map defined on C and controlled by some complete collection $\mathcal{K}$ containing $\mathcal{K}_0$.

Case: $\mathcal{Z}(C)$ has more than one element. Let $\mathcal{Z}(C) = \{L_1, L_2, \dots, L_n\}$. Since $\mathcal{Z}$ is complete the elements of $\mathcal{Z}(C)$ are layers of C . There is a collection $D_1, D_2, \dots, D_n$ of mutually disjoint subcontinua of C so that $L_i \subset \text{int}_C(D_i)$ for each $i = 1, \dots, n$. Applying Lemma 4.3, we can extend f_0 to C .

Case: $\mathcal{Z}(C)$ has one element. Let C_0 be the element of $\mathcal{Z}(C)$. We shall construct a sequence $C_0 \subset C_1 \subset C_2 \dots$ of generalized layers of L , and a sequence of functions $f_0 \subset f_1 \subset f_2 \dots$ so $f_i: C_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is an ε -map which respects the order of $\{C_i\}$. Moreover, for each i we will have that either

$$\begin{aligned} (*)_i \quad & f_{i+1}([l(C_{i+1}), r(C_i)]) = [f_{i+1}(l(C_{i+1})), f_i(r(C_i))], \text{ or} \\ (**)_i \quad & f_{i+1}([l(C_i), r(C_{i+1})]) = [f_i(l(C_i)), f_{i+1}(r(C_{i+1}))], \text{ and} \end{aligned}$$

if C_i is a layer of C_{i+1} the condition $(*)_i$ will hold.

Since any chain of generalized layers is well ordered, this process will necessarily end with some $C_k = C$. So, to complete the proof in the case considered it suffices to take one step of the construction.

Suppose $C_i \neq C$ and f_i are given with $f(l(C_i)) = a$ and $f(r(C_i)) = b$. Let $f_*: X \rightarrow [a, b]$ be a continuous extension of f_i . Let U be an open set (in C) containing C_i so that $f_*|U$ is an ε -map. There is a continuum C_{i+1} which is either C or a generalized layer of C such that a layer Y of C_{i+1} contains

C_i and is contained in U . Let $L = [l(C_{i+1}), l(Y)]$ and $R = [r(Y), r(C_{i+1})]$. Observe that $C_{i+1} = L \cup R$.

If $l(C_i) \in L$ and $r(C_i) \in R$, then $a \in f_*(L \cap Y)$, $b \in f_*(R \cap Y)$ and Lemma 4.3 can be applied to extend $f_*|Y$ to an ε -map $f_{i+1}: C_{i+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $f_{i+1}(L) = [f_{i+1}(l(C_{i+1})), b]$ and $f_{i+1}(R) = [a, f_{i+1}(r(C_{i+1}))]$, and in this case the construction is completed. So, without loss of generality, we may assume that $r(C_i) \notin R$ and consequently $r(C_i) \in L$. Note that in this case $C_i \neq Y$, so C_i is not a layer of C_{i+1} . Since $l(C_{i+1}) \leq l(C_i) \leq r(C_i)$, we have that $l(C_i) \in L$.

Let $S = [r(C_i), r(Y)]$, and let A and B be the layers of S containing $r(C_i)$ and $r(Y)$ respectively. Let $c = \min f_*(A)$. It follows from Lemma 4.1 that there is an ε -map h of B onto an interval $[d, e]$ with $d > b$ and $h(r(Y)) = e$. Let $h_*: A \cup B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be so that $h_*|A = f_*|A$ and $h_*|B = h$. There is a positive number δ so that $f_*|Y$ is an $(\varepsilon - 2\delta)$ -map. There is a finite collection $\mathcal{H}$ of points and intervals contained in $[c, b]$ so that $\mathcal{H}^* = [c, b]$, $\text{diam}(f_*^{-1}(I)) < \varepsilon - 2\delta$ for each $I \in \mathcal{H}$. Applying Lemma 4.2 we get an ε -map $\bar{h}: S \rightarrow [c, e]$ so that $\bar{h}|A \cup B = h_*|A \cup B$ and $\bar{h}^{-1}(I) \subset \mathcal{B}(f_*^{-1}(I), \delta)$ for each $I \in \mathcal{H}$. Let $g: Y \rightarrow [a, e]$ be defined by $g(y) = \bar{h}(y)$ if $y \in S$ and $g(y) = f_*(y)$ otherwise. Observe that g is an ε -map so that $a \in g([l(C_{i+1}), l(Y)] \cap Y) = g(L \cap Y)$ and $e \in g([r(C_{i+1}), r(Y)] \cap Y)$. We then apply Lemma 4.3 to extend g to an ε -map $f_{i+1}: C_{i+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ so that $f_{i+1}(l(C_{i+1})) \leq f_{i+1}(x) \leq f_{i+1}(r(C_{i+1}))$ for each $x \in C_{i+1}$, and $f_{i+1}([l(Y), r(C_{i+1})]) = [a, f_{i+1}(r(C_{i+1}))]$. Observe that $(**)_i$ is satisfied and the construction is completed. $\square$

Lemma 4.5. *Let $\mathcal{H}$ be a complete finite collection of generalized layers of an hereditarily decomposable chainable continuum X . Suppose that $f: X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is a function controlled by $\mathcal{H}$ and ε is a positive number. Then there is a positive number δ so that for each δ -map $g: X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ which respects the order of $\mathcal{H}$ there is a map $p: [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ such that*

- (i) p is strictly controlled by $g(\mathcal{H})$,
- (ii) $p(g(e)) = f(e)$ for each $e \in E(\mathcal{H})$, and
- (iii) $|p(g(x)) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$ for each $x \in X$.

Proof of Lemma 4.5. For each $C \in \mathcal{H}$ for which $\mathcal{H}(C)$ contains more than one element and for each $D \in \mathcal{H}(C)$ let $C(D) \subset C$ be a continuum so that $f^{-1}(f(D)) \cap C \subset \text{int}_C(C(D))$ and $C(D_1) \cap C(D_2) = \emptyset$ for every two different D_1 and D_2 from $\mathcal{H}(C)$. There is a positive number α so that for each $C \in \mathcal{H}$ the distance between $C(D_1)$ and $C(D_2)$ is greater than α for every two different D_1 and D_2 from $\mathcal{H}(C)$. There is a positive number ξ so that $f^{-1}(\mathcal{B}(f(D), \xi)) \cap C \subset \text{int}_C(C(D))$. There is a positive number η such that $\eta < \varepsilon/2$, $\eta < \xi/5$ and $|f(e_1) - f(e_2)| > 2\eta$ for each two different points e_1 and e_2 from $E(\mathcal{H})$. Let $\delta < \alpha$ be a positive number so that for each $x, y \in X$ if $|x - y| < \delta$ then $|f(x) - f(y)| < \eta$.

Now suppose $g: X \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is a δ -map which respects the order of $\mathcal{H}$. Let T to be a finite subset of $[0, 1]$ such that $g(E(\mathcal{H})) \subset T$ and $\text{diam}(g^{-1}(A)) < \delta$ for each component A of $[0, 1] \setminus T$. For each $t \in T$ let $q(t)$ be a point of $g^{-1}(t)$ chosen from the smallest element of $\mathcal{H}$ possible so that $q(g(e)) = e$ for each $e \in E(\mathcal{H})$. For each $t \in T \setminus g(E(\mathcal{H}))$ let $(a(t), b(t))$ be the component of $[0, 1] \setminus g(E(\mathcal{H}))$ containing t . Observe that $f(q(a(t))) < f(q(b(t)))$. Let

$\tau: T \rightarrow \{-\eta, 0, \eta\}$ be defined by

$$\tau(t) = \begin{cases} \eta & \text{if } t \in T \setminus g(E(\mathcal{K})) \text{ and } f(q(t)) \leq f(q(a(t))), \\ -\eta & \text{if } t \in T \setminus g(E(\mathcal{K})) \text{ and } f(q(t)) \geq f(q(b(t))), \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Define $p(t) = f(q(t)) + \tau(t)$ for $t \in T$ and then extend p to $[0, 1]$ by making it linear on each component of $[0, 1] \setminus T$.

It is clear from the construction that (ii) is satisfied. To see that (iii) is satisfied, take $x \in X$. Let t_1 and t_2 be consecutive elements of T so that $t_1 \leq g(x) \leq t_2$. We have that $\text{diam}(g^{-1}([t_1, t_2])) < \delta$ and thus $|q(t_i) - x| < \delta$ for $i = 1, 2$. So $|f(q(t_i)) - f(x)| < \eta$. We also know that $|p(t_i) - f(q(t_i))| \leq \eta$. So $|f(x) - p(t_i)| < 2\eta$ and consequently $|f(x) - p(g(x))| < 2\eta < \varepsilon$.

To see that p is strictly controlled by $g(\mathcal{K})$ observe first that the monotonicity of p on $E(g(\mathcal{K}))$ is a direct consequence of the construction. Now let $C \in \mathcal{K}$. Let $c_0 = g(l(C))$ and $c_1 = g(r(C))$. To see that p strictly respects the order of $g(\mathcal{K})$ it suffices to show that if $t \in T$ and $c_0 < t < c_1$ then $p(c_0) < p(t) < p(c_1)$.

Observe that by the choice of $q(t)$ we have that $q(t) \in C$. We also have that $p(c_0) \leq p(a(t)) < p(b(t)) < p(c_1)$. We consider three cases: (1) $f(q(t)) \leq p(a(t))$, (2) $p(a(t)) < f(q(t)) < p(b(t))$ and (3) $p(b(t)) \leq f(q(t))$. Observe that case 2 is obvious. In case 1 we have $f(q(t)) \geq p(c_0) = f(l(C))$ and $p(t) = f(q(t)) + \eta > p(c_0)$, but, since $p(b(t)) - p(a(t)) > \eta$ we have that $p(t) < p(b(t)) \leq p(c_1)$. The proof in case 3 is just like that in case 1.

Now we will prove that if f satisfies condition $(*)$ of the definition of being controlled by $\mathcal{K}$ then p satisfies $(*)_s$ with respect to $g(\mathcal{K})$. To that end it suffices to prove that if $C \in \mathcal{K}$, $D \in \mathcal{K}(C)$, $f([l(C), r(D)]) = [f(l(C)), f(r(D))]$ and $t \in T \cap [g(l(C)), g(r(D))]$ then $f(l(C)) \leq p(t) < f(r(D))$.

We may assume that $t \notin E(g(\mathcal{K})) = g(E(\mathcal{K}))$. So we have $g(l(C)) \leq a(t) < t < b(t) \leq g(r(D))$. Let $z \in [l(C), r(D)]$ so that $g(z) = t$. Since g is a δ -map we have that $|f(z) - f(q(t))| < \eta$. We will consider three cases: (a) $\tau(t) = 0$, (b) $\tau(t) = \eta$ and (c) $\tau(t) = -\eta$. In case (a) we have $f(q(a(t))) < f(q(t)) < f(q(b(t)))$ so $f(l(C)) \leq f(q(a(t))) < f(q(t)) < f(q(b(t))) \leq f(r(D))$. In case (b) we have $f(q(t)) \leq f(q(a(t)))$ so $p(t) = f(q(t)) + \eta \leq f(q(a(t))) + \eta < f(q(b(t))) \leq f(r(D))$ and $f(l(C)) \leq f(z) < f(q(t)) + \eta = p(t)$. Case (c) is a mirror image of case (b).

So if f satisfies condition $(*)$ of the definition of being controlled by $\mathcal{K}$ then p satisfies $(*)_s$ with respect to $g(\mathcal{K})$. The proof in case $(**)$ for f implying $(**)_s$ is again a mirror image of the one presented and will be omitted.

To complete the proof of the lemma it remains to show that p satisfies condition (iii) of the definition of being controlled $g(\mathcal{K})$. Let $C \in \mathcal{K}$ be so that $\mathcal{K}(C)$ contains more than one element and let $D \in \mathcal{K}(C)$. We must exhibit continua (intervals) which we denote by $G(D)$ so that $G(D) \subset g(C)$, $p^{-1}(p(g(D))) \cap g(C) \subset \text{int}_{g(C)}(G(D))$ and $G(D_1) \cap G(D_2) = \emptyset$ if D_1 and D_2 are different elements of $\mathcal{K}(C)$. Note that since $\delta < \alpha$, we have that $g(C(D_1)) \cap g(C(D_2)) = \emptyset$ if D_1 and D_2 are different elements of $\mathcal{K}(C)$. We choose $G(D)$ to be $g(C(D))$ and observe that it will suffice to get $p^{-1}(p(g(D))) \cap g(C) \subset G(D)$ since these intervals could be fattened slightly and still not meet each other.

Let v be an arbitrary point of $p^{-1}(p(g(D))) \cap g(C)$. Let t_1 and t_2 be in

T so that t_1 is the greatest point of T which is less than or equal to v and t_2 is the least point of T which is greater than or equal to v . Since $v \in g(C)$ we have $l(g(C)) \leq t_1 \leq t_2 \leq r(g(D))$ so $q(t_i) \in C$ for $i = 1, 2$.

There is a point $d \in D$ so that $p(g(d)) = p(v)$. We observed earlier that $|f(x) - p(g(x))| < 2\eta$ for each $x \in X$, so we have that $|f(d) - p(g(d))| < 2\eta$. Since p is linear on $[t_1, t_2]$, $p(v)$ is between $p(t_1)$ and $p(t_2)$. These numbers differ from $f(q(t_1))$ and $f(q(t_2))$ by at most η in each case, and, since $|q(t_1) - q(t_2)| < \delta$, $|f(q(t_1)) - f(q(t_2))| < \eta$, we have that the interval $[p(t_1), p(t_2)]$ has length less than 3η . Thus $|f(q(t_i)) - f(d)| \leq |f(q(t_i)) - p(v)| + |p(v) - f(d)| < 3\eta + 2\eta = 5\eta$ for $i = 1, 2$. Since $q(t_1)$ and $q(t_2)$ belong to C , and $5\eta < \xi$, we have that $q(t_1)$ and $q(t_2)$ are both in $C(D)$. So t_1 and t_2 are in $g(C(D))$ and v is also, and the proof of the lemma is concluded. $\square$

5. STRIPS IN THE PLANE

Definition. If S is a disk, I is an arc contained in the boundary of S and π is a retraction of S to I , then we will say that the triple (S, I, π) is a *strip* provided that there is a homeomorphism h of S onto $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ so that $h(\pi(h^{-1}((x, y)))) = (0, y)$ for every $x, y \in [0, 1]$. For each $s \in S$ the arc $\pi^{-1}(\pi(s))$ will be denoted by $F(\pi, s)$. Let $w(\pi)$ denote the maximum diameter of such arcs.

Suppose (S, I, π) is a strip, Z is a subset of S and $\mathcal{A}$ is a semimonotone collection of subsets of Z . We will say that π *exposes* $\mathcal{A}$ in Z (or $\mathcal{A}$ is π -*exposed* in Z) provided that if $A \in \mathcal{A}$ and $a \in A$ then $a = \pi(a)$ or, if C is the component of $F(\pi, a) \setminus \{a\}$ containing $\pi(a)$ then $C \cap Z \subset A$.

Lemma 5.1. Suppose b, b', a' and a are real numbers so that $b \leq b' < a' \leq a$. Let $p: [b, a] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ be a map so that $p^{-1}(p(b)) \subset [b, b']$ and $p^{-1}(p(a)) \subset [a', a]$. Let S denote the square $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$. Then there is a map $s: [b, a] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ so that $s(b) = s(a) = 0$, $s(t) > 0$ for each $t \in (b, a)$, and the map $h: [b, a] \rightarrow S$ defined by the formula $h(t) = (s(t), p(t))$ is an embedding of $[b, a]$ into S .

Proof of Lemma 5.1. (See Figure 1.) Without loss of generality we can assume that $b = 0$, $a = 1$ and $p(0) < p(1)$. Let c be the minimum value of p on the interval $[a', 1]$. Note that $c > p(0)$. Let d be a number so that $p(0) < d < c$. Let u be the last point of $[0, 1]$ so that $p(u) = d$. Obviously $0 < u < 1$. Let m be the maximum value of p on the interval $[0, u]$. Observe that $m < p(1)$ and $d < p(t)$ for each $t \in (u, 1]$. Let A denote the set $\{s \in S | s = (t, p(t)) \text{ and } 0 \leq t \leq u\}$ and let H be the convex hull of A . For each $z \in [d, m]$ let $\psi_0(z)$ be the greatest real number so that $(\psi_0(z), z)$ is a point of $H \cap [0, 1] \times \{z\}$. Observe that ψ_0 is a continuous function of $[m_0, m_1]$ and $\psi_0(p(u)) = u$ and $\psi_0(p(t)) < u$ for $t \in (d, m]$. There is a continuous function $\psi: [d, 1] \rightarrow [0, u]$ so that $\psi(z) = \psi_0(z)$ for $z \in [d, m]$ and $\psi(z) = 0$ for $z \geq p(1)$. Let τ be a decreasing homeomorphism of the interval $[u, 1]$ onto the interval $[0, 1]$. Define s by the following formula

$$s(t) = \begin{cases} t & \text{if } 0 \leq t \leq u, \\ (1 - \tau(t))\psi(p(t)) + u\tau(t) & \text{if } u \leq t \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

FIGURE 1

Observe that since $s(t) > \psi(p(t))$ for each $t \in (u, 1)$, we have that $h([0, u]) \cap h([u, 1]) = \{h(u)\}$. Obviously, h restricted to $[0, u]$ is an embedding, so to complete the proof of the lemma it is enough to prove that h restricted to $[u, 1]$ is a bijection. Suppose $h(t_0) = h(t_1)$ for some $t_0, t_1 \in [u, 1]$. Then $p(t_0) = p(t_1)$ and $(1 - \tau(t_0))\psi(p(t_0)) + u\tau(t_0) = (1 - \tau(t_1))\psi(p(t_1)) + u\tau(t_1)$. It follows that $(\tau(t_1) - \tau(t_0))(u - \psi(p(t_0))) = 0$. The last equation is satisfied only if $t_0 = t_1$, since $\psi(z) = u$ only if $z = p(u) = d$ and by the choice of u , $p(t) > d$ for each $t > u$. $\square$

Figure 2 illustrates the construction, and aspects of the proof of the following lemma.

Lemma 5.2. *Suppose $\mathcal{H}$ is a finite semimonotone collection of intervals contained in $[0, 1]$ with $[0, 1] \in \mathcal{H}$. Let $p: [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ be a map strictly controlled by $\mathcal{H}$. Suppose also that (S, I, π) is a strip and h_0 is a homeomorphism of $[0, 1]$ into the interior of I . Then there is an embedding h of $[0, 1]$ into the interior of S so that $h(\mathcal{H})$ is π -exposed in $h([0, 1])$ and $\pi(h(t)) = h_0(p(t))$ for each $t \in [0, 1]$.*

Proof of Lemma 5.2. Without loss of generality we can assume that $S = [0, 1] \times [-2, 2]$, $I = \{0\} \times [-2, 2]$, π is the projection of S onto I , and $h_0(t) = (0, t)$ for each $t \in [0, 1]$. We will show that there is a map $g: [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ so that $h: [0, 1] \rightarrow S$ defined by the formula $h(t) = (g(t), p(t))$ has the required properties.

Let $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{H})$ be the collection of all minimal (under inclusion) elements of $\mathcal{H}$. We will define g gradually on elements of $\mathcal{H}$ starting from $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{H})$ and then extending it to other elements of $\mathcal{H}$. Let $g(t) = 1/4 + t/4$ for each $t \in (\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{H}))^*$. To complete the proof of the lemma it is enough to extend g to some $C \in \mathcal{H}$ assuming that it is already defined on all elements of $\mathcal{H}(C)$.

FIGURE 2

Let $C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n$ be all the elements of $\mathcal{H}(C)$ ordered so that if $C_i = [a_i, b_i]$ then $a_1 \leq b_1 < a_2 \leq b_2 \dots < a_n \leq b_n$. We can assume that there is $c \in (0, 1)$ so that $g(C_i) \subset [0, c]$ for each $i = 1, \dots, n$. Let b_0 denote the left end of C and let a_{n+1} denote the right end of C . Since p is strictly controlled by $\mathcal{H}$ we have that either

- (*) $p([b_0, a_i]) \subset [p(b_0), p(b_i))$ or
- (**) $n = 1$ and $p([b_1, a_2]) \subset (p(a_1), p(a_2)]$.

The proof in case (**) is exactly the same as in case (*) and $n = 1$. So we can assume that (*) holds.

Denote by H_i the convex hull of $h([a_i, b_i])$. For each $t \in [p(a_i), p(b_i)]$ let $\psi_i(t)$ be the greatest real number so that $(\psi_i(t), t)$ is a point of $H_i \cap [0, 1] \times \{t\}$. Observe that ψ_i is a continuous function of $[p(a_i), p(b_i)]$ and since $p((a_i, b_i)) \subset (p(a_i), p(b_i))$ we have that $\psi_i(p(a_i)) = g(a_i)$ and $\psi_i(p(b_i)) = g(b_i)$. There is a map $\psi: [p(b_0), p(a_{n+1})] \rightarrow [0, c]$ so that $\psi(t) = \psi_i(t)$ for each $t \in [p(a_i), p(b_i)]$ and $i = 1, \dots, n$.

Observe that since p strictly respects the order of $\mathcal{H}$, $p(b_0) < p(t) < p(a_{n+1})$ for each $t \in (b_0, a_{n+1})$. If $b_0 < a_1$, there is $a'_0 \in (b_0, a_1)$ so that $p(t) < p(a_1)$ for each $t \in [b_0, a'_0]$. If $b_n < a_{n+1}$, there is $b'_n \in (b_n, a_{n+1})$ so that $p(t) > p(a_n)$ for each $t \in [b'_n, a_{n+1}]$. Define $b'_0 = b_0$ and $a'_n = a_{n+1}$. If $n > 1$ then by (iii) of the definition of p being strictly controlled by $\mathcal{H}$ we have that for $i = 1, \dots, n-1$, there are b'_i and a'_i so that $b_i < b'_i < a'_i < a_{i+1}$, $p(t) < p(a_{i+1})$ for each $t \in [b_i, a'_i]$ and $p(t) > p(b_i)$ for $t \in [b'_i, a_{i+1}]$. Applying Lemma 5.1 with $b = b_i$, $b' = b'_i$, $a' = a'_i$ and $a = a_{i+1}$ for each $i = 0, 1, \dots, n$, we get a map $s_i: [b_i, a_{i+1}] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ so that $s_i(b_i) = 0$, $s_i(a_{i+1}) = 0$, $s_i(t) > 0$ for $b_i < t < a_{i+1}$, and the map $h_i: [b_i, a_{i+1}] \rightarrow S$ defined by the formula $h_i(t) = (s_i(t), p(t))$ is an embedding of $[b_i, a_{i+1}]$ into S .

Let m_i be the maximum of p on $[b_i, a_{i+1}]$. Note that $m_i < p(b_{i+1})$, since p satisfies (*).

For each $i = 0, \dots, n-1$ there is a positive number $c_i < s_i(t)$ for each $t \in [b_{i+1}, a_{i+2}]$ with $p(t) \leq m_i$. Let w_n be a positive constant less than $1 - c$. For each $i = n-1, \dots, 0$ let $w_i = w_{i+1}c_i$.

Extend g to $[b_0, a_{n+1}]$ by setting $g(t) = \psi(p(t)) + w_i s_i(t)$ for $t \in (b_i, a_{i+1})$ and $i = 0, 1, \dots, n$. Since $g(t) > \psi(p(t))$ for $t \in (b_i, a_{i+1})$ and $i = 0, 1, \dots, n$, we have that $h(C_i)$ is π -exposed in $h(C)$. It may be verified that the construction of g was so as to make h an embedding. $\square$

Lemma 5.3. Suppose $(S_0, I_0, \pi_0), (S_1, I_1, \pi_1), (S_2, I_2, \pi_2), \dots$ is a sequence of strips so that $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} w(\pi_i) < \infty$ and $S_{i+1} \subset \text{int}(S_i)$ for each positive integer i . Let $S = \bigcap_{i=0}^{\infty} S_i$. For each $i = 0, 1, \dots$, let $D_i \subset I_i$ be an arc so that D_{i+1} is π_i -exposed in S_{i+1} . Suppose the sequence $D_0, D_1, D_2, \dots$ has a limit, D .

(i) If $\pi_i(D_{i+1}) \subset D_i$ for each $i = 0, 1, \dots$ and D is a one point set, then D is accessible from the complement of S .

(ii) If $\pi_i(D_{i+1}) = D_i$ for each $i = 0, 1, \dots$, then the set of points of D which are accessible from the complement of S is dense in D and contains all points of local connectivity of D .

Proof of Lemma 5.3. Let d be a point of D and let $d_i \in D_i$ be so that $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} d_i = d$. Denote by a_{i-1} the point $\pi_{i-1}(d_i)$. Let A_i be the subarc of $F(\pi_{i-1}, d_i)$ containing a_{i-1} so that the other endpoint b_i of A_i is the only point of the set $A_i \cap S_i$. Observe that $b_i \in D_i$, since D_i is π_{i-1} -exposed in S_i . Since $\text{diam}(F(\pi_{i-1}, d_i)) \leq w(\pi_{i-1})$ and $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} w(\pi_i) = 0$, we have that $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} A_i = \{d\}$ and in particular $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} a_i = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} b_i = d$. Let B_i be the subarc of I_i joining a_i with b_i . Note that in both cases (i) and (ii) we have that $B_i \subset D_i$, A_i and B_i are both in the complement of S , $b_i \in A_i \cap B_i$ and $a_i \in B_i \cap A_{i+1}$. To show that $\{d\} \cup \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} (A_i \cup B_i)$ is an arc it is enough to show that $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \text{diam}(B_i) = 0$. It is obvious in case (i). We prove it later in case (ii) if D is locally connected at d .

Suppose $\pi_i(D_{i+1}) = D_i$ for each $i = 0, 1, \dots$. For each point $c \in D_i$, let $\Phi(c)$ be the subarc of $F(\pi_i, c)$ containing c so that the other endpoint $\varphi(c)$ of $\Phi(c)$ is the only point of the set $\Phi(c) \cap S_{i+1}$. Since $\pi_i(D_{i+1}) = D_i$ and D_{i+1} is π_i -exposed in S_{i+1} , we have that $\varphi(c) \in D_{i+1}$ and the function φ can be iterated. Since $\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} w(\pi_j) < \infty$, there is a point $\zeta(c) \in D$ so that the set $L(c) = \{\zeta(c)\} \cup \Phi(c) \cup \Phi(\varphi(c)) \cup \Phi(\varphi^2(c)) \cup \Phi(\varphi^3(c)) \cup \dots$ is an arc. Note that $L(c) \cap S = \zeta(c)$ and $\text{diam}(L(c)) \leq \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} w(\pi_j)$ if $c \in D_i$. It follows that the set $\bigcup_{i=0}^{\infty} \zeta(D_i)$, which consists of points accessible from the complement of S , is dense in D .

To complete the proof we have to show that $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \text{diam}(B_i) = 0$. Let ε be an arbitrary positive number. We will prove that $\text{diam}(B_i) < \varepsilon$ for sufficiently large i . Since D is locally connected at d , there is a continuum $V \subset D$ so that $d \in \text{int}_D(V)$ and $\text{diam}(V) < \varepsilon/5$. Let $\delta > \varepsilon/5$ be a positive number so that $\mathcal{B}(d, 2\delta) \cap D \subset V$. Take i so large that $a_i, b_i \in \mathcal{B}(d, \delta)$ and $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} w(\pi_j) < \delta$. It follows that $L(a_i) \cup L(b_i) \subset \mathcal{B}(d, 2\delta)$ and consequently $\zeta(a_i)$ and $\zeta(b_i)$ belong to V . Observe that $C = L(a_i) \cup L(b_i) \cup V$ is a subcontinuum of S_i so that $\text{diam}(C) < 2\delta + \text{diam}(V) < 3\varepsilon/5$. Since $|\pi_i(s) - s| \leq w(\pi_i) < \delta$ for each $s \in S_i$, we have that $\text{diam}(\pi_i(C)) \leq 2\delta + \text{diam}(C) < \varepsilon$. Since a_i and b_i

are contained in $\pi_i(C)$ and $\pi_i(C)$ is connected, we have that $B_i \subset \pi_i(C)$ and consequently $\text{diam}(B_i) < \varepsilon$. This completes the proof of the lemma. $\square$

6. MAIN RESULTS

Theorem 6.1. *Suppose X is an hereditarily decomposable chainable continuum and $\mathcal{Z}$ is a countable collection of generalized layers of X . Then there is an embedding g of X into the plane so that*

- (i) $\text{Acc}(g(X)) \cap g(Z)$ is dense in $g(Z)$ for each $Z \in \mathcal{Z}$ and
- (ii) if a point z is either a layer of an element of $\mathcal{Z}$ or it is the intersection of some elements of $\mathcal{Z}$, then $g(z) \in \text{Acc}(g(X))$.

Proof of Theorem 6.1. Let $\mathcal{Z} = \{Z_0, Z_1, Z_2, \dots\}$. We will construct:

- (1) a decreasing sequence of positive numbers $1 > \mu_0 > \mu_1 > \mu_2 > \dots$,
- (2) a sequence of finite collections $\mathcal{K}_0 \subset \mathcal{K}_1 \subset \mathcal{K}_2 \subset \dots$ of generalized layers of X ,
- (3) a sequence of strips (S_0, I_0, π_0) , (S_1, I_1, π_1) , (S_2, I_2, π_2) , $\dots$, and
- (4) a sequence of maps $g_0, g_1, g_2, \dots$ so that
 - (i) $X, Z_i \in \mathcal{K}_i$ for each $i = 0, 1, \dots$,
 - (ii) g_i is a map from X into the interior of I_i so that it is controlled by $\mathcal{K}_i$ for each $i = 0, 1, \dots$,
 - (iii) if $|x - y| > 2^{-i}$ then $|g_i(x) - g_i(y)| > \mu_i$ for each $x, y \in X$ and each $i = 0, 1, \dots$,
 - (iv) $w(\pi_i) < \mu_i 2^{-i-3}$ for each $i = 0, 1, \dots$,
 - (v) $S_i \subset \text{int}(S_{i-1})$ for each $i = 1, 2, \dots$,
 - (vi) $\pi_{i-1}(g_i(C)) = g_{i-1}(C)$ for each $C \in \mathcal{K}_{i-1}$ and $i = 1, 2, \dots$,
 - (vii) π_{i-1} exposes $g_i(\mathcal{K}_{i-1})$ in S_i for each $i = 1, 2, \dots$, and
 - (viii) $|g_i(x) - g_{i-1}(x)| > \mu_{i-1} 2^{-i-1}$ for each $x \in X$ and $i = 1, 2, \dots$.

Applying Lemma 4.4 with $\varepsilon = 1$ and $\mathcal{Z} = \{X, Z_0\}$ we get a finite collection $\mathcal{K}_0$ and a 1-map $f_0: X \rightarrow (0, 1)$ so that $X, Z_0 \in \mathcal{K}_0$ and f_0 is controlled by $\mathcal{K}_0$. Let I_0 be an arc lying in the plane and let h_0 be a homeomorphism of $[0, 1]$ into I_0 . Let $g_0 = h_0 \circ f_0$. Observe that $g_0: X \rightarrow I_0$ is a 1-map which is controlled by $\mathcal{K}_0$. There is a positive number $\mu_0 < 1$ so that if $|x - y| \geq 1$ then $|g_0(x) - g_0(y)| > \mu_0$ for each $x, y \in X$. Let S_0 be a disk containing I_0 in the boundary and let π_0 be a retraction of S_0 to I_0 so that (S_0, I_0, π_0) is a strip and $w(\pi_0) < \mu_0 2^{-3}$.

Suppose μ_{i-1} , $\mathcal{K}_{i-1}$, $(S_{i-1}, I_{i-1}, \pi_{i-1})$ and g_{i-1} have been constructed. We will construct μ_i , $\mathcal{K}_i$, (S_i, I_i, π_i) and g_i .

Let h_{i-1} be a homeomorphism of $[0, 1]$ onto $g_{i-1}(X)$ and let $f_{i-1} = h_{i-1}^{-1} \circ g_{i-1}$. There is a positive number ε so that if $|t - z| < \varepsilon$ then $|h_{i-1}(t) - h_{i-1}(z)| < \mu_{i-1} 2^{-i-2}$ for each $t, z \in [0, 1]$. Let δ be a number satisfying the conclusion of Lemma 4.5 applied with this ε , $f = f_{i-1}$ and $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}_{i-1}$. We can assume that $\delta < 2^{-i}$. Applying Lemma 4.4 we get a finite collection $\mathcal{K}_i$ and a δ -map f_i of X onto $[0, 1]$ so that $\mathcal{K}_{i-1} \cup \{Z_i\} \subset \mathcal{K}_i$ and f_i is controlled by $\mathcal{K}_i$. Observe that f_i respects the order of $\mathcal{K}_{i-1}$, since it respects the order of $\mathcal{K}_i$ and $\mathcal{K}_{i-1} \subset \mathcal{K}_i$. By the choice of δ , there is a map $p: [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ so that p is strictly controlled by $f_i(\mathcal{K}_{i-1})$, $p(f_i(e)) = f_{i-1}(e)$ for each $e \in E(\mathcal{K}_{i-1})$ and $|p(f_i(x)) - f_{i-1}(x)| < \varepsilon$ for each $x \in X$. Applying Lemma 5.2 we get an embedding h_i of $[0, 1]$ into the interior of S_{i-1} so that $h_i(f_i(\mathcal{K}_{i-1}))$ is

π_{i-1} -exposed in $h_i([0, 1])$ and $\pi_{i-1}(h_i(t)) = h_{i-1}(p(t))$ for each $t \in [0, 1]$. Observe that $\pi_{i-1}(h_i(0))$ and $\pi_{i-1}(h_i(1))$ are the ends of $\pi_{i-1}(h_i([0, 1]))$. The arc $h_i([0, 1])$ can be extended to an arc I_i containing $h_i([0, 1])$ in its interior so that $I_i \subset \text{int}(S_i)$, the ends of I_i are mapped by π_{i-1} onto the ends of $\pi_{i-1}(I_i)$ and $h_i(f_i(\mathcal{K}_{i-1}))$ is π_{i-1} -exposed in I_i . Let $g_i = h_i f_i$. Observe that g_i is a δ -map controlled by $\mathcal{K}_i$ and that $\pi_{i-1}(g_i(C)) = g_{i-1}(C)$ for each $C \in \mathcal{K}_{i-1}$. Since $\delta < 2^{-i}$, there is a positive number $\mu_i < \mu_{i-1}$ so that if $|x - y| \geq 2^{-i}$ then $|g_i(x) - g_i(y)| > \mu_i$ for each $x, y \in X$. Since the ends of I_i are mapped by π_{i-1} onto the ends of $\pi_{i-1}(I_i)$, there is a disk $S \subset \text{int}(S_{i-1})$ containing I_i in its boundary so that $\{I_i\}$ is π_{i-1} -exposed in S . There is a projection π of S to I_i so that (S, I_i, π) is a strip. By taking a disk S_i close to I_i and defining π_i to be π restricted to S_i we can get a strip (S_i, I_i, π_i) with $w(\pi_i) < \mu_i 2^{-i-3}$. It is easy to verify conditions (i) through (vii) of the construction. We will prove here condition (viii).

Let x be an arbitrary point of X . Since $|p(f_i(x)) - f_{i-1}(x)| < \varepsilon$, by the choice of ε we have that

$$|h_{i-1}(p(f_i(x))) - h_{i-1}(f_{i-1}(x))| < \mu_{i-1} 2^{-i-2}.$$

Since $\pi_{i-1}(h_i(f_i(x))) = h_{i-1}(p(f_i(x)))$ and $w(\pi_{i-1}) < \mu_{i-1} 2^{-i-2}$, we have that

$$|h_i(f_i(x)) - h_{i-1}(p(f_i(x)))| < \mu_{i-1} 2^{-i-2},$$

and consequently

$$|g_i(x) - g_{i-1}(x)| = |h_i(f_i(x)) - h_{i-1}(f_{i-1}(x))| < \mu_{i-1} 2^{-i-1}.$$

So the construction is complete.

It follows from (viii) that $|g_k(x) - g_i(x)| < \mu_i 2^{-i+1}$ if $0 \leq i < k$ and $x \in X$. So the sequence $\{g_i\}$ converges uniformly to a continuous map $g: X \rightarrow \bigcap_{i=0}^{\infty} S_i$. Note that $|g(x) - g_i(x)| \leq \mu_i 2^{-i+1}$ for each $i = 0, 1, \dots$ and $x \in X$. For each two different points x and y from X there is a positive integer i so that $|x - y| > 2^{-i}$. Then $|g_i(x) - g_i(y)| > \mu_i$, by (iii). It follows that $|g(x) - g(y)| > \mu_i - 2\mu_i 2^{-i+1} > 0$ for $i > 2$, so $g(x) \neq g(y)$ if $x \neq y$. This proves that g is an embedding.

Observe that if C is the intersection of a decreasing sequence $C_0, C_1, C_2, \dots$ of subcontinua of X , then $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} g_i(C_i) = g(C)$.

Let a point z be the intersection of some elements of $\mathcal{Z}$. Let C_i be the minimal element of $\mathcal{K}_i$ containing z . Then $\{z\} = \bigcap_{i=0}^{\infty} C_i$. Applying Lemma 5.3 with $D_i = g(C_i)$ we get that $g(z)$ is accessible from the complement of $g(X)$.

Let Z be an element of $\mathcal{Z}$. There is a positive integer j so that $Z \in \mathcal{K}_i$ for each $i \geq j$. Applying Lemma 5.3 with $D_i = g(Z)$ we get that $\text{Acc}(g(X)) \cap g(Z)$ is dense in $g(Z)$ and contains all points of local connectivity of $g(Z)$. Since an hereditarily decomposable chainable continuum Z is locally connected at its point z if and only if z is a degenerate layer of Z , the proof of the theorem is complete. $\square$

The proofs of the Lemmas 6.2 and 6.4 use a technique similar to that in [5, 9 and 12].

Lemma 6.2. *Suppose X is a plane compactum and $\mathcal{K}$ is a collection of mutually exclusive nondegenerate continua contained in X . If each point of $\mathcal{K}^*$ is accessible from the complement of X , then $\mathcal{K}$ is countable.*

Proof of Lemma 6.2. Suppose that $\mathcal{K}$ is uncountable. For each $C \in \mathcal{K}$ let a_C and b_C be two points accessible from the complement of X . Without loss of generality we may assume that C is irreducible between a_C and b_C . There exist disjoint disks D_a and D_b so that a_C and b_C are contained in D_a and D_b , respectively for each C belonging to an uncountable subcollection of $\mathcal{K}$, which we can assume is $\mathcal{K}$ itself.

Let $F_C \subset C$ be a continuum irreducibly intersecting both D_a and D_b . A point of $F_C \setminus (D_a \cup D_b)$ is accessible from some component G_C of the complement of $X \cup D_a \cup D_b$. So there is a component G_C of the complement of $X \cup D_a \cup D_b$ so that $\text{cl}(G_C)$ intersects F_C . Since no component of the complement of $X \cup D_a \cup D_b$ can intersect more than two sets F_C and there are only countably many components of the complement of $X \cup D_a \cup D_b$, $\mathcal{K}$ could not have been uncountable. $\square$

The following corollary answers Problem 6 from [11].

Theorem 6.3. *A chainable continuum X can be embedded in the plane in such a way that every point is accessible from its complement if and only if it is Suslinean.*

Proof of Theorem 6.3. It was observed by A. Lelek (see Comment to Problem 6 in [11]) that if X is not Suslinean then, regardless of its embedding in the plane, it has inaccessible points (or this may be deduced from Lemma 6.2). If X is Suslinean then X is hereditarily decomposable. Let $\mathcal{Z}$ be the collection of all nondegenerate generalized layers of X . Since X is Suslinean this collection is countable. Since each point of X is a generalized layer of X , each point of X is either a layer of an element of $\mathcal{Z}$ or the intersection of such. Now we can apply Theorem 6.1, thereby obtaining an embedding with all points accessible. $\square$

Lemma 6.4. *Suppose X is a chainable hereditarily decomposable continuum contained in the plane. Let S be a connected dense subset of X and let $\mathcal{K}$ be a collection of mutually exclusive nondegenerate continua contained in $X \setminus S$. If each element of $\mathcal{K}$ contains at least two points accessible from the complement of X , then $\mathcal{K}$ is countable.*

Proof of Lemma 6.4. Suppose that $\mathcal{K}$ is uncountable. For each $C \in \mathcal{K}$ let a_C and b_C be two points accessible from the complement of X . Without loss of generality we may assume that C is irreducible between a_C and b_C . Since X does not separate the plane, there is an arc L_C contained in the plane meeting X only at the points a_C and b_C which are its ends. Observe that $C \cup L_C$ separates the plane into two components. Since S is dense in X and $S \cap (C \cup L_C) = \emptyset$, one of the components of the complement of $C \cup L_C$ does not intersect X . We will denote this component by A_C . In each C choose a point z_C different from both a_C and b_C and let δ_C be the distance of z_C to L_C . Since $\delta_C > 0$ for each $C \in \mathcal{K}$, there is a positive number ε and an uncountable collection $\mathcal{K}_0 \subset \mathcal{K}$ so that $\delta_C > \varepsilon$ for each $C \in \mathcal{K}_0$. There is an uncountable collection $\mathcal{K}_1 \subset \mathcal{K}_0$ and an open disk D so that $\text{diam}(D) < \varepsilon$ and $z_C \in D$ for each $C \in \mathcal{K}_1$. Observe that since C is irreducible, $D \cap A_C \neq \emptyset$. For each $C \in \mathcal{K}_1$ choose a component E_C of $D \cap A_C$.

Suppose $E_C \cap E_{C'} \neq \emptyset$ for any two different $C, C' \in \mathcal{K}_1$. Then $\text{cl}(E_{C'}) \subset A_C$, but since $\text{cl}(E_{C'}) \cap C' \neq \emptyset$, C' would intersect A_C which is a contradic-

tion. So $\{E_C | C \in \mathcal{K}_1\}$ is an uncountable collection of mutually exclusive open sets in the plane. This contradiction completes the proof of the lemma. $\square$

Theorem 6.5. *An hereditarily decomposable chainable continuum X can be embedded in the plane in such a way that each endpoint is accessible from the complement if and only if there are only countably many nondegenerate generalized end layers.*

Proof of Theorem 6.5. Let $\mathcal{Z}$ be the collection of nondegenerate generalized end layers.

If $\mathcal{Z}$ is uncountable then it contains an uncountable subcollection $\mathcal{K}$ of mutually disjoint nondegenerate generalized end layers. Since each element of $\mathcal{K}$ contains at least two endpoints it follows from Lemma 6.4 that X cannot be embedded in such a way that each endpoint is accessible from the complement of X .

If $\mathcal{Z}$ is countable then each endpoint is either a layer of an element of $\mathcal{Z}$ or it is the intersection of some elements of $\mathcal{Z}$, therefore it follows from Theorem 6.1 that X can be embedded in such a way that each endpoint is accessible from the complement of X . $\square$

In view of Example 3.1 Theorem 6.5 answers Problem 5 from [11].

Corollary 6.6. *The hereditarily decomposable chainable continuum in Example 3.1 cannot be embedded in such a way that each endpoint is accessible from the complement.*

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