

Pacific Journal of Mathematics

LOCALLY COMPACT CLIFFORD SEMIGROUPS

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Let S be a locally compact Hausdorff semigroup which is a disjoint union of subgroups one of which is dense. If S the disjoint union of exactly two groups one of which is compact, then S has been completely described by K. H. Hofmann, and if S is the disjoint union of two subgroups where the dense subgroup G has the added property that it is abelian and G/G_0 is a union of compact groups, then S has been described in a previous paper of the author.

It is the purpose of this paper to consider S when each subgroup of S is a topological group when given the relative topology and G (the dense subgroup) has the added property that it is abelian and G/G_0 is a union of compact groups. In particular, we show how to reduce such a semigroup to a semigroup which is a union of real vector groups (§3). In §4 we give the structure of S under the added assumption that $E(S)$ is isomorphic to $E[(R^x)^n]$, where $(R^x)^n$ denotes the n -fold product of the nonnegative real numbers under multiplication.

2. Definitions and notations. If G is a topological group, G_0 will denote the identity component. Let \mathcal{C} denote the full subcategory of the category of locally compact abelian groups whose objects G have the property that G/G_0 is a union of compact subgroups. Let \mathcal{C}_c denote the full subcategory of \mathcal{C} whose objects G_c have the property that G_c is a union of compact subgroups. If $G \in \mathcal{C}$, then by the structure theorem for locally compact abelian groups [2, p. 389] there is a real vector subgroup W of G such that $G/W \in \mathcal{C}_c$. If $W \cong R^n$, then $n = \dim G$ will be called the dimension of G . We will use the following properties of \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{C}_c : P_1 ; for each G in \mathcal{C} there is a unique subgroup $G_c \in \mathcal{C}_c$ such that G/G_c is a real vector group. P_2 [7]; if $\alpha: G \rightarrow W$ is a morphism in \mathcal{C} with $\alpha(G)$ dense in W and if W is a real vector group, then there is morphism $\beta: W \rightarrow G$ in \mathcal{C} such that $\alpha\beta = I_W$ (the identity morphism on W). P_3 [7]; if $\alpha: G \rightarrow H$ is a morphism in the category of locally compact abelian groups with $\alpha(G)$ dense in H and $G \in \mathcal{C}$, then $H \in \mathcal{C}$. Also, if G/G_0 is compact, then H/H_0 is compact.

Let \mathcal{S} denote the category whose objects S are locally compact Hausdorff semigroups satisfying (i) S is a disjoint union of subgroups one of which is dense and (ii) each maximal subgroup of S is a member of \mathcal{C} , and whose morphisms are the continuous identity preserving homomorphisms. Let \mathcal{R} denote the full subcategory of \mathcal{S} whose objects R have the properties that (i) each maximal subgroup of R

is a real vector group and (ii) the minimal ideal of R exists and is compact (thus a zero for R).

Let $S \in \mathcal{S}$. Then we will use 1 to denote the identity for S . For each x in S let $H(x) = \{y \in S \mid yS = xS\}$. Since S is an abelian Clifford semigroup, each $H(x)$ is a maximal subgroup of S . Let $\delta: S \rightarrow E(S)$ be the function defined by $\delta(s)$ is the idempotent of S such that $H(s) = H(\delta(s))$. If $A \subseteq S$, then \bar{A} will denote the closure of A . Partially order $E(S)$ by $e \leq f$ if and only if $ef = e$, and for each e and f in $E(S)$ let $(e, f) = \{a \in E(S) \mid e < a < f\}$. Let $Z = \{0, 1\}$ under multiplication, and let Z^n denote the n -fold product of n copies of Z . Finally, for a semigroup T we use $K(T)$ to denote the minimal ideal when it exists.

3. The purpose of this section is two fold. First we prove that each S in \mathcal{S} splits into the direct product of two closed subsemigroups V and \bar{W} , where V is a real vector group and where $\bar{W} \in \mathcal{S}$ with the added property that $K(\bar{W}) \in \mathcal{C}_c$ (Proposition 3.5). Second we prove that there is a congruence ρ on S such that S/ρ is a locally compact Clifford semigroup with each H -class a real vector group and with $E(S) \cong E(S/\rho)$ (Theorem 3.11).

Throughout this section S will represent a fixed member of \mathcal{S} , and $E(S)^*$ will denote $E(S) \setminus \{1\}$.

LEMMA 3.1. *Let $e \in E(S)^*$. Then $H(e)$ is open in $S \setminus H(1)$ if and only if $\dim H(e) = \dim H(1) - 1$.*

Proof. By [7], if $H(e)$ is open in $S \setminus H(1)$, then $\dim H(e) = \dim H(1) - 1$.

Let $e \in E(S)$ with $\dim H(e) = \dim H(1) - 1$. Again by [7], if $f \in E(S)$ such that $e < f$, then $\dim H(e) < \dim H(f)$. Thus, since $\dim H(f) < \dim H(1)$ for all f in $E(S)^*$ [7], $(e, 1) = \emptyset$. Let $\psi: S \rightarrow eS$ be the morphism defined by $\psi(s) = es$. Since $H(e)$ is a topological group, $H(e)$ is open in $\overline{H(e)}$ [8] which is eS . Since ψ is continuous and since $H(e) = (S \setminus H(1)) \cap \psi^{-1}(H(e))$, it follows that $H(e)$ is open in $S \setminus H(1)$.

COROLLARY 3.2. *If $e \in E(S)^*$, then there is an f in $E(S)$ with $e < f$ and $\dim H(e) = \dim H(f) - 1$.*

Proof. Let $f \in E(S)$ with $e < f$ and $(e, f) = \emptyset$. Then $H(e) \subseteq \overline{H(f)}$. Let $\psi: \overline{H(f)} \rightarrow e\overline{H(f)}$ morphism defined by $\psi(s) = es$. Since $(e, f) = \emptyset$, $H(e) = (\overline{H(f)} \setminus H(f)) \cap (\psi^{-1}(H(e)))$, and it follows that $H(e)$ is open in $\overline{H(f)} \setminus H(f)$. Thus, by Lemma 3.1, $\dim H(e) = \dim H(f) - 1$.

LEMMA 3.3. *A subgroup $H \in \mathcal{C}_e$ of S is closed in S .*

Proof. Let $g \in \bar{H}$. Since $H \subseteq H(e)_e$ for some e in $E(S)$ and $g \in \overline{\delta(g)\bar{H}}$, it follows that $g \in H(g)_e$. Thus there is a compact subgroup C of $H(g)_e$ with $g \in C$. Since $\{g^n\}_{n=1}^\infty \subseteq C$ and C is compact, $\delta(g) \in \overline{\{g^n\}_{n=1}^\infty}$ [4, p. 15] which is a subset of \bar{H} ; thus $\delta(g) \in \bar{H}$. By [7], there are no maximal subgroups of \bar{H} which are topological other than \bar{H} ; thus $\delta(g) = e$, and $\bar{H} \subseteq H(e)$. Thus we need only show that H is a closed subgroup of $H(e)$, but this follows since H is a locally compact subgroup of a locally compact topological group.

PROPOSITION 3.4. *Let $e \in E(S)$, and let ψ be the map from S onto eS defined by $\psi(s) = es$. Then there are closed subgroups V and W of $H(1)$ with the following properties:*

(a) $\bar{W} = \psi^{-1}(H(e)_e)$,

(b) V is a real vector group, and

(c) *The morphism $m: V \times \bar{W} \rightarrow \psi^{-1}(H(e))$ defined by $m(v, w) = v \cdot w$ is an isomorphism.*

Proof. Let α be the natural map from $H(e)$ onto $H(e)/H(e)_e$, let Q be the corestriction of $\psi|_{H(1)}$ to $H(e)$, and let $\beta: H(e)/H(e)_e \rightarrow H(1)$ be a morphism in \mathcal{C} such that $(\alpha Q)\beta$ is the identity map on $H(e)/H(e)_e$ [P_2]. Let $V = \beta(H(e)/H(e)_e)$, and let $W = Q^{-1}(H(e)_e)$. Then V and W are the desired closed subgroups of $H(1)$. The inverse of m is given by $s \mapsto ((\beta\alpha\psi)(s), [(\beta\alpha\psi)(s)]^{-1}s)$ which is clearly continuous. The theorem now follows.

PROPOSITION 3.5. *There are closed subgroups V and W of $H(1)$ with the following properties:*

(a) V is a real vector group,

(b) $K(\bar{W}) \in \mathcal{C}_e$, and

(c) *The morphism $m: V \times \bar{W} \rightarrow S$ defined by $m(v, w) = v \cdot w$ is an isomorphism.*

Proof. Again by [7], if $e \in E(S)^*$, then $\dim H(e) < \dim H(1)$. Thus there is an f in $E(S)$ with $\dim H(f) \leq \dim H(e)$ for all e in $E(S)$. Since $\dim H(ef) \leq \min \{\dim H(e), \dim H(f)\}$ with equality holding only for $e < f$ or $f \leq e$, f is unique. The proposition now follows from Proposition 3.4 along with the observation that $S = \psi^{-1}(H(f))$ where $\psi: S \rightarrow fS$ is the morphism defined by $\psi(s) = sf$ for all s in S .

PROPOSITION 3.6. *If there is a s_0 in S with $H(s_0)_e$ compact, then $H(s)_e$ is compact for all s in S .*

Proof. From the structure theorem for locally compact abelian groups [2, p. 389] one can get that if $G \in \mathcal{C}_e$, then G_0 is compact. Thus for any s in S we have that $H(s)_e$ is compact if and only if $H(s)_e/(H(s)_e)_0$ is compact. But $H(s)_e/H(s)_e)_0$ is compact if and only if $H(s)/H(s)_0$ is compact. Therefore, by P_3 and since $\overline{H(1)} = S$, the theorem will follow if we can prove that $H(1)/H(1)_0$ is compact.

We do this by contradiction. That is, assume $H(1)/H(1)_0$ is not compact, and let $e \in E(S)$ satisfying the following:

- (i) $H(e)/H(e)_0$ is compact,
- (ii) $\delta(s_0) \leq e$, and
- (iii) if $f \in E(S)$ with $e < f$, then $H(f)/(f)_0$ is not compact.

By Corollary 3.2 and since $e \neq 1$, there is an f in $E(S)$ with $e < f$ and $\dim H(e) = \dim H(f) - 1$. Let $T = \overline{H(f)}$, and let $\psi: T \rightarrow eT$ be the morphism defined by $\psi(s) = se$. By Proposition 3.4, there is a real vector subgroup V of $H(f)$, a closed subgroup W of $H(f)$ with $\psi^{-1}(H(e)_e) = \bar{W}$, and a morphism $m: V \times \bar{W} \rightarrow \psi^{-1}(H(e))$ which is an isomorphism. Since $\bar{W} \setminus W = H(e)_e$ which is compact and by [3], W contains a compact subgroup C such that W/C is a real vector group. Thus $H_w(f)_e$ is compact. Since the corestriction of $m|_{V \times W}: V \times W \rightarrow H(f)$ is an isomorphism and V is a real vector group, it now follows that $H(f)_e$ is compact. This is the desired contradiction and the proof now follows.

SUBLEMMA. *Let e and f be elements of $E(S)$ with $\dim H(e) = \dim H(f) + 1$ and with $f < e$. If H is a subgroup of $H(e)$ with $H \in \mathcal{C}_e$, then fH is a closed subgroup of S .*

Proof. Let $g \in \overline{fH} \cap H(f)$. Since $H \in \mathcal{C}_e$, $fH \subseteq H(f)_e$, and thus there is a compact subgroup C of $H(f)$ which is open relative to $H(f)_e$ and with $g \in C$. Let $\psi: \overline{H(e)} \rightarrow \overline{fH(e)}$ be the morphism defined by $\psi(s) = fs$. It follows from Proposition 3.4 and the fact that $H(f)$ is open in $\overline{H(e)} \setminus H(e)$ that $\psi^{-1}(C)$ is a locally compact semigroup which contains a dense group $\psi^{-1}(C) \cap H(e)$ whose complement C is compact. By [3], there is a unique compact subgroup C_1 of $\psi^{-1}(C) \cap H(e)$ and a one-parameter subgroup M of $\psi^{-1}(C) \cap H(e)$ such that $\psi^{-1}(C) = \bar{M} \cdot C_1$. Let $\{g_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$ be a net in fH which converges to g . Since C is open in $H(f)_e$, there is a $\beta \in A$ such that if $\alpha \geq \beta$, then $g_\alpha \in C$. For each $\alpha \in A$ with $\alpha \geq \beta$ there is an $h_\alpha \in H$ with $g_\alpha = fh_\alpha$. It follows that each $h_\alpha \in C_1$, and therefore there is an h in $C_1 \cap H$ such that $fh = g$. Thus $\overline{fH} \subseteq fH \subseteq \overline{fH}$. We now have fH is a closed subgroup of $H(f)_e$, and therefore $fH \in \mathcal{C}_e$. The sublemma now follows by Lemma 3.3.

LEMMA 3.7. *If H is a subgroup of S with $H \in \mathcal{C}_e$ and if $f \in E(S)$, then fH is closed.*

Proof. Let $h \in H$; then $\delta(h) \cdot f \leq \delta(h)$. If $\delta(h)f = \delta(h)$, then $fH = f\delta(h)H = \delta(h)H = H$ which is closed by Lemma 3.3. If $\delta(h) \cdot f < \delta(h)$, then there is a chain of idempotents $e_1 \cdots, e_{q+1}$ which is maximal with respect to the properties: (i) $e_1 = \delta(h)f$ and (ii) $e_{q+1} = \delta(h)$. Observe that since e_1, \cdots, e_{q+1} is maximal, $\dim H(e_i) = \dim H(e_{i+1}) - 1$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, q$. If fH is not closed, then there is an integer $p, 1 \leq p \leq q$ such that $e_p H$ is not closed and $e_{p+1} H$ is closed. Since $e_p H = (e_p \cdot e_{p+1})H = e_p(e_{p+1}H)$ and since $e_{p+1}H \in \mathcal{C}_c$, $e_p H$ is closed (sublemma). Thus $e_p H$ is both closed and not closed which is impossible; thus it follows that fH must be closed.

Now that one has Lemma 3.7 it is easy to prove the following corollary.

COROLLARY 3.8. (i) For each x in S , $xH(1)_c$ is closed.

(ii) If U is a nonempty compact subset of S , then $U \cdot H(1)_c$ is closed.

THEOREM 3.9. Let $R = \{(x, y) \in S \times S \mid xH(1)_c = yH(1)_c\}$. Then R is a congruence, and S/R is a locally compact semigroup with the following properties:

(i) If θ is the natural map from S onto S/R , then θ is an open map and $\theta(H(s)) \cong H(s)/(\delta(s)H(1)_c)$ for all s in S .

(ii) The corestriction of $\theta|_{E(S)}$ to $E(S/R)$ is an isomorphism.

Proof. Clearly R is a congruence. Since $H(1)$ acts as a group of homeomorphisms on S and since $\theta^{-1}(\theta(A)) = A \cdot H(1)_c$ for all $A \neq \emptyset$, it follows that θ is an open map. Since θ is an open map, S/R is locally compact and also multiplication is continuous. We now show S/R is Hausdorff. Let $x, y \in S$ with $xH(1)_c \neq yH(1)_c$. Since $yH(1)_c$ is closed (Corollary 3.8) and since S is a locally compact (thus regular) Hausdorff space, there is a compact neighborhood N_x of x with $N_x \cap yH(1)_c = \emptyset$. Thus $y \notin N_x \cdot H(1)_c$ which is closed by Corollary 3.8, and using the fact that S is regular we obtain a compact neighborhood N_y of y with $N_y \cap (N_x \cdot H(1))_c = \emptyset$. It follows that $(N_y \cdot H(1))_c \cap (N_x \cdot H(1))_c = \emptyset$, and thus S/R is Hausdorff. This completes the proof.

REMARK. We wish to point out that each maximal subgroup of S/R is connected, and thus $H(\theta(s))_c$ is compact for each s in S .

LEMMA 3.10. Let $T \in \mathcal{S}$ with $K(T)$ compact. Then for each non-negative integer n there is a T_n in \mathcal{S} and a surmorphism $\alpha_n: T \rightarrow T_n$ in \mathcal{S} satisfying:

(a) The corestriction of $\alpha_n|_{E(S)}$ to $E(T_n)$ is an isomorphism.

(b) If $x \in T$ with $\dim H(x) \leq n$, then $\alpha_n(H(x)) = H(\alpha_n(x)) \cong H(x)/H(x)_c$.

(c) If $x \in T$ with $\dim H(x) > n$, then the corestriction of $\alpha|_{H(x)}$ to $H(\alpha(x))$ is an isomorphism.

Proof. The proof is by induction. Let $R_0 = \{(x, y) \mid x = y \text{ or } x \in K(T) \text{ and } y \in K(T)\}$. Clearly R_0 is a congruence, and since $K(T)$ is compact, it follows that T/R_0 is a locally compact semigroup. Let α_0 be the natural map from T onto $T/R_0 = T_0$. Then, clearly, α_0 and T_0 satisfy (a)-(c) for $n = 0$.

Let k be a nonnegative integer such that there is a $T_k \in \mathcal{S}$ and a surmorphism $\alpha_k: T \rightarrow T_k$ satisfying (a)-(c). If $k \geq \dim H(1)$, then let $T_{k+1} = T_k$ and $\alpha_{k+1} = \alpha_k$. Then T_{k+1} and α_{k+1} satisfy (a)-(c). If $k < \dim H(1)$, let $A = \{e \in E(T_k) \mid \dim H(e) = k + 1\}$, and let $\hat{T}_k = \{x \in T_k \mid x \in \overline{H(e)} \text{ for some } e \text{ in } A\}$. For each e in A let $\psi_e: S \rightarrow eS$ be the morphism defined by $\psi_e(s) = es$. Then $\psi_e^{-1}(H(e)) \cap \hat{T}_k = H(e)$, and thus each $H(e)$ is open relative to \hat{T}_k . Let $R_{k+1} = \{(x, y) \in T_k \times T_k \mid x = y \text{ or } \delta(x) = \delta(y) \in A \text{ and } x \in yH(\delta(y))_e\}$. It is easy to show that R_{k+1} is a congruence. By Proposition 3.6 and since $K(T_k) = \{0\}$, each $H(e)_e$ is compact. Since each $H(e)_e$ is compact and since each $H(e)$ with $e \in A$ is open in \hat{T}_{k+1} , it follows that T_k/R_{k+1} is a locally compact semigroup. Let $T_{k+1} = T_k/R_{k+1}$ and $\alpha_{k+1} = \eta\alpha_k$, where η is the natural map from T_k onto T_k/R_{k+1} . Then $T_{k+1} \in \mathcal{S}$ and $\alpha_{k+1}: T \rightarrow T_{k+1}$ is a surmorphism satisfying (a)-(c) for $n = k + 1$. The theorem now follows by induction.

THEOREM 3.11. *Let $S \in \mathcal{S}$. Then there is a $T \in \mathcal{S}$ and a surmorphism $\alpha: S \rightarrow T$ in \mathcal{S} satisfying:*

- (i) *The corestriction of $\alpha|_{E(S)}$ onto $E(T)$ is an isomorphism.*
- (ii) *Each H -class of T is a real vector group.*

Proof. By Proposition 3.5, there is an isomorphism $\beta: S \rightarrow V \times \bar{T}$ where V is a real vector group and where $\bar{T} \in \mathcal{S}$ with $K(\bar{T}) \in \mathcal{C}_\bullet$. By first applying Theorem 3.9 and then Lemma 3.10 for $n = \dim H(1)$ one can obtain a surjective morphism $\beta_1: \bar{T} \rightarrow T_n$ which preserves the structure of $E(\bar{T})$ and where the H -class of T_n are real vector groups. Let $T = V \times T_n$ and $\alpha: S \rightarrow V \times T_n$ be the map defined by $\alpha(s) = (p_{r_1}(\beta(s)), \beta_1(p_{r_2}(\beta(s))))$. Then clearly T and $\alpha: S \rightarrow T$ satisfy the conditions of the theorem.

4. Let \mathcal{S}_1 denote the full subcategory of \mathcal{S} whose objects S have the property that $E(S) \cong Z^q$ for some nonnegative integer q . In this section we characterize the objects in \mathcal{S}_1 . The fact that there are objects in \mathcal{S} that are not in \mathcal{S}_1 is demonstrated by J. G. Horne, Jr., in [6]. However, if $S \in \mathcal{S}$ with $\dim H(1) \leq 2$, then it is shown

that $S \in \mathcal{S}_1$.

Let R_+ denote the multiplicative group of positive real numbers, and recall that R^* denotes the multiplicative semigroup of nonnegative real numbers.

LEMMA 4.1. *Let E be a Hausdorff topological space which is the disjoint union of $R_+ \times R^*$ and a singleton set $\{w\}$, where $R_+ \times R^*$ has the product topology. If $\{w\} \cup (R_+ \times \{0\})$ is homeomorphic to R^* with $\overline{w \in (0, 1] \times \{0\}}$, then E is not locally compact at w .*

Proof. We assume E is locally compact at w and show that this assumption leads to the conclusion that R^* is compact. Let U be an open neighborhood of w with \bar{U} compact. Then $\bar{U} \setminus U$ is a compact subset of $R_+ \times R^*$. Since $w \in (R_+ \times \{0\})$ is homeomorphic to R^* with $\overline{(0, 1] \times \{0\}} = ((0, 1] \times \{0\}) \cup \{w\}$, there is an a in R_+ with $\{(x, 0) \mid 0 < x < a\} \subseteq U$. For each b in R_+ with $0 < b < a$ either $\{b\} \times R^* \subseteq U$ or $(\{b\} \times R^*) \cap (\bar{U} \setminus U) \neq \emptyset$. To see this, assume $(\{b\} \times R^*) \cap (\bar{U} \setminus U) = \emptyset$. Then $\{b\} \times R^*$ is the disjoint union of the two relatively open sets $(E/\bar{U}) \cap (\{b\} \times R^*)$ and $U \cap (\{b\} \times R^*)$. Since $\{b\} \times R^*$ is connected and $\{b\} \times R^* \cap U \neq \emptyset$, $(E/\bar{U}) \cap (\{b\} \times R^*) = \emptyset$ and hence $\{b\} \times R^* \subseteq U$.

We now prove there is a $r_0 < a$ in R_+ satisfying; if $b \in R_+$ and $b \leq r_0$, then $\{b\} \times R^* \subseteq U$. If this were not the case, then by the above there would exist a sequence $\{b_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ in R_+ such that $\{b_n, 0\}_{n=1}^\infty$ converges to w , and each $(\{b_n\} \times R^*) \cap (\bar{U} \setminus U) \neq \emptyset$. For each positive integer n let x_n be an element of R^* such that $(b_n, x_n) \in \bar{U} \setminus U$. Since $\bar{U} \setminus U$ is a compact subset of $R_+ \times R^*$, the sequence $\{(b_n, x_n)\}_{n=1}^\infty$ has a cluster point (b, x) . Thus $\{(b_n, 0)\}_{n=1}^\infty$ converges to w and clusters to $(b, 0)$ which is impossible. Thus we now can conclude that there is a r_0 in R_+ such that if $b \in R_+$ with $b \leq r_0$, then $\{b\} \times R^* \subseteq U$. We point out at this point that if $b \in R_+$ and $b \leq r_0$, then $\{b\} \times R^* = \{w\} \cup \{b\} \times R^*$.

For each l in R_+ , $\{(r, l) \mid r_0 \leq r\}$ is connected, and $(r_0, l) \in U$. Thus a similar argument to the one above proves there is an l_0 in R^* such that if $l \geq l_0$ then $\{(r, l) \mid r_0 \leq r\} \subseteq U$. Similarly, there is a $t_0 \in R_+$ with $t_0 \geq r_0$ and such that if $t \in R_+$ with $t \geq t_0$, then $\{(t, l) \mid 0 \leq l \leq l_0\} \subseteq U$. Let $B = [r_0, t_0] \times [0, l_0]$ which is a compact subset of $R_+ \times R^*$. It is easy to show that $E \setminus B \subseteq U$ and thus $E = \bar{U} \cup B$ and is compact. In particular, $(R \times \{0\}) \cup \{w\}$ is compact and homeomorphic to R^* . This is the desired contradiction.

THEOREM 4.2. *If S is a member of \mathcal{R} with $\dim H(1) = 2$, then $E(S) \cong \mathbb{Z}^2$.*

Proof. Since $S \in \mathcal{R}$, S has a zero. By Corollary 3.2, there is an element f in $E(S)$ with $\dim H(f) = 1$.

Case 1. There is only one f in $E(S)$ with $\dim H(f) = 1$. That is, $E(S) = \{0, e, 1\}$. By [7], $S \setminus \{0\} \cong R_+ \times R^*$. By [5] and since $\overline{R_+ \times \{0\}} = (R_+ \times \{0\}) \cup \{0\}$, $\overline{R \times \{0\}}$ is homeomorphic to R^* . By applying Lemma 4.1 we have S is not locally compact at $\{0\}$. Thus Case 1 is impossible.

Case 2. There are exactly two idempotents e_1 and e_2 with $\dim H(e_1) = \dim H(e_2) = 1$. Clearly in this case $E(S) \cong Z^2$.

Case 3. There are at least three idempotents e_1, e_2, e_3 with $\dim H(e_i) = 1$. Let P_1 and P_2 be one-parameter subgroups of $H(1)$ with $\bar{P}_i = P_i \cup \{e_i\}$ (Proposition 3.5). Let $\{s_\alpha\}$ be a net in $H(1)$ which converges to e_3 . Since $S \setminus H(1)$ is an ideal, $\{s_\alpha^{-1}\}$ does not have a cluster point. Since $H(1) = P_1 \cdot P_2$, there are nets $\{s_{1\alpha}\} \subseteq P_1$ and $\{s_{2\alpha}\} \subseteq P_2$ such that $s_{1\alpha} \cdot s_{2\alpha} = s_\alpha$ for all α . By [3] and since $\{s_\alpha^{-1}\}$ does not have a cluster point, either $\{s_{1\alpha}\}$ clusters to e_1 and $\{s_{2\alpha}^{-1}\}$ clusters to e_2 or $\{s_{1\alpha}^{-1}\}$ clusters to e_1 and $\{s_{2\alpha}\}$ clusters to e_2 . But the former implies $e_1 = e_3 \cdot e_2$, and the latter implies $e_2 = e_1 \cdot e_3$. Since $e_3 \cdot e_2 = 0$ and $e_1 \cdot e_3 = 0$, either $e_1 = 0$ or $e_2 = 0$. This is the desired contradiction. Thus Case 3 is impossible.

LEMMA 4.3. *Let S be a member of \mathcal{R} with $\dim H_S(1) \geq 2$, and let $e \in E(S)$ with $H(e) \cong R_+$. Then there is an f in $E(S)$, such that $\dim H(f) = \dim H_S(1) - 1$ and that $ef = 0$.*

Proof. By Corollary 3.2 and since $\dim H_S(1) \geq 2$, there is an idempotent e_1 in S such that $e < e_1$ and that $\dim H(e_1) = \dim H(e) + 1 = 2$. Let $T = \overline{H(e_1)}$, then T is a member of \mathcal{R} and $\dim H_T(1) = 2$. Thus, by applying Theorem 4.2 to T one observes that there is an f in $E(T)^*$ (and thus in $E(S)^*$) such that $f \neq 0$ and that $ef = 0$. Let f be a maximal such idempotent with respect to $f \neq 0$ and $ef = 0$.

Claim. $\dim H(f) = \dim H_S(1) - 1$. If this were not the case, then applying Corollary 3.2 two time we observe there are idempotents f_1 and f_2 such that $f < f_1 < f_2$ and $\dim H(f) = \dim H(f_1) - 1 = \dim H(f_2) - 2$. By applying Proposition 3.4 to $\overline{H(f_2)}$ we observe there is a subsemigroup $R \subseteq \overline{H(f_2)}$ such that $K(R) = \{f\}$ and $\dim H_R(1) = 2$. By Theorem 4.2, there is an idempotent f_3 in $E(R)^*$ (and thus $E(S)^*$) such that $f_3 \neq f$ and $f_3 \cdot f_1 = f$. But since f_1 and f_3 are elements of $E(S)^*$ which are larger than f , $ef_1 \neq 0$ and $ef_3 \neq 0$. In fact, since $ef_1 \leq e$ and $ef_3 \leq e$, $ef_1 = ef_2 = e$. However, $0 = ef = e(f_1 f_3) = ef_3 = e$, and this is the desired contradiction. Therefore, f is maximal in $E(S)^*$. From the proof of Lemma 3.1, we have that f maximal in $E(S)^*$ implies $\dim H(f) = \dim H(1) - 1$. For the remainder of this paper we will use the following notation. If $S \in \mathcal{S}$ and $e \in E(S)$, then $\psi_e: S \rightarrow eS$ is the morphism defined by $\psi_e(s) = es$ for all s in S .

We omit the proof of the next lemma since the proof is straight forward.

LEMMA 4.4. (i) If f and e are element of $E((R^x)^n)$ with $\dim H(f) = 1$, $\dim H(e) = n - 1$ and if $\psi_f^{-1}(f) \cap \psi_e^{-1}(e) = \{1\}$, then the morphism $m: \psi_f^{-1}(f) \times \psi_e^{-1}(e) \rightarrow (R^x)^n$, defined by $m(s, t) = st$, is an isomorphism.

(ii) If $e \in E(S)$ with $\dim H(e) = p$, then (a) $\psi_e^{-1}(e) \cong (R^x)^{n-p}$ and (b) $\psi_e[(R^x)^n] \cong (R^x)^p$.

LEMMA 4.5. If $\alpha: (R^x)^n \rightarrow (R^x)^n \in \mathcal{R}$ is a surmorphism with $\alpha(E(R^x)^n) = E((R^x)^n)$, then α is an isomorphism.

Proof. The proof is by induction on $\dim H(1)$. The lemma is trivially true for $n = 0$. If $n = 1$, then $\alpha(R_+)$ is a dense connected subgroup of R^x and thus $\alpha(R_+) = R_+$. By [2, p. 84], $\alpha|_{R_+}: R_+ \rightarrow R_+$ is an isomorphism, and thus it follows that α is bijective. We show α is a closed map. Let A be a closed subset of R^x . If $A \subseteq R_+$, then there is an r in R_+ with $[0, r] \cap A = \emptyset$. Thus $\alpha(A)$ is closed in R_+ and $[0, f(r)) \cap \alpha(A) \subseteq [0, f(r)) \cap \alpha(A) = \emptyset$. Since $[0, f(r))$ is open in R^x , $0 \notin \overline{\alpha(A)}$, and thus it follows that $\overline{\alpha(A)} = \alpha(A)$. If $0 \in A$, then either $A = R^x$ or there is an r in R_+ with $r \notin A$. If $A = R^x$, then clearly $\alpha(A)$ is closed. If there is an r in R_+ with $r \notin A$, then $A = ([0, r] \cap A) \cup ([r, \infty) \cap A)$. We now have

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(A) &= \alpha([0, r] \cap A) \cup \alpha([r, \infty) \cap A) \\ &= \alpha([0, r] \cap A) \cup \alpha([r, \infty) \cap A). \end{aligned}$$

Since $[0, r] \cap A$ is compact, $\alpha([0, r] \cap A)$ is compact, thus closed, and by the first case $\alpha([r, \infty) \cap A)$ is closed. We now have α is a closed bijection and thus an isomorphism.

Let n be an integer larger than 1 such that the lemma is true for all nonnegative integers less than n . Let S denote $(R^x)^n$, and define $\hat{\alpha}: E(S) \rightarrow E(S)$ by $\hat{\alpha}(e) = \alpha(e)$ for all e in $E(S)$. Since $\hat{\alpha}$ is bijective and since $E(S)$ is finite, $\hat{\alpha}$ is an isomorphism. For each e in $E(S)$ define $\psi_e: S \rightarrow eS$ by $\psi_e(s) = es$ for all s in S . Let $e_1 = (0, 1, 1, \dots, 1)$ and $e_2 = (1, 0, 0, \dots, 0)$, and let $A = \psi_{e_1}^{-1}(e_1)$ and $B = \psi_{e_2}^{-1}(e_2)$. Then $A \cong R^x$, $B \cong (R^x)^{n-1}$ and $e_1 \cdot e_2 = 0$. Define $F: A \times B \rightarrow S$ by $F(a, b) = ab$; then, by Lemma 4.4i, F is an isomorphism. Let $f_1 = \alpha(e_1)$ and $f_2 = \alpha(e_2)$. We now show $\alpha(A) = \psi_{f_1}^{-1}(f_1) \cong R^x$, $\alpha(B) = \psi_{f_2}^{-1}(f_2) \cong (R^x)^{n-1}$, and $\alpha(A) \cap \alpha(B) = \{1\}$. From which it will follow by Lemma 4.4i that the morphism $G: \alpha(A) \times \alpha(B) \rightarrow S$, defined by $G(a, b) = ab$, is an isomorphism. Let $A_1 = \psi_{f_1}^{-1}(f_1)$ and $A_2 = \psi_{f_2}^{-1}(f_2)$. Since $\hat{\alpha}$ is an isomorphism, $\hat{\alpha}$ preserves the less than order on $E(S)$; thus $\dim H(f_1) = \dim H(e_1) = n - 1$

and $\dim H(f_2) = \dim H(e_2) = 1$. Therefore, $A_1 \cong R^x$ and $A_2 \cong (R^x)^{n-1}$ (Lemma 4.4iia). If $A_1 \cap A_2 \neq \{1\}$, then either $f_1 \in A_1 \cap A_2$ or there is an element $g \in H(1) \cap A_1 \cap A_2$ with $g \neq 1$. Since $f_1 \cdot f_2 = \alpha(e_1) \cdot \alpha(e_2) = \alpha(e_1 e_2) = \alpha(0) = 0$, $f_1 \notin A_2$, and thus there is a $g \in H(1) \cap A_1 \cap A_2$ with $g \neq 1$. Since $A_1 \cong R^x$ either $\{g^n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ converges to f_1 or $\{(g^{-1})^n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ converges to f_1 [3]. But both imply $f_1 \in A_2$ which is impossible by the above. Thus $A_1 \cap A_2 = \{1\}$. Clearly, $\alpha(A) \subseteq A_1$. Let $t \in A_1$. Since $\alpha(S) = \alpha(A \cdot B) = \alpha(A) \cdot \alpha(B)$, there is an element $a \in \alpha(A)$ and $b \in \alpha(B)$ such that $t = ab$. It follows that $f_1 = f_1 t = f_1 a \cdot b = f_1 b$ which implies $b \in A_1$. But $\alpha(B) \subseteq B_1$ and $B_1 \cap A_1 = \{1\}$; thus $b = \{1\}$. The proof that $\alpha(B) = B_1$ is similar and will therefore be omitted. We now have the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & S \\ F^{-1} \downarrow & & \uparrow G \\ A \times B & \xrightarrow{\alpha|_A \times \alpha|_B} & \alpha(A) \times \alpha(B) \end{array}$$

By the inductive hypothesis, $\alpha|_A: A \rightarrow \alpha(A)$ and $\alpha|_B: B \rightarrow \alpha(B)$ are isomorphisms. The lemma now follows.

LEMMA 4.6. *Let X, Y and Z be Hausdorff spaces and assume $F: X \times Y \rightarrow Z$ is a continuous surjection. If there are continuous surjections $\alpha: Z \rightarrow X$ and $\beta: Z \rightarrow Y$ such that the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & X \times Y & & \\ & \swarrow P_{r_1} & \downarrow F & \searrow P_{r_2} & \\ X & \xleftarrow{\alpha} & Z & \xrightarrow{\beta} & Y \end{array}$$

is commutative, then F is a homeomorphism.

Proof. The inverse of F is given by $z \mapsto (\alpha(z), \beta(z))$ which is clearly continuous.

THEOREM 4.7. *If S is an object in both \mathcal{R} and \mathcal{S}_1 , then $S \cong (R^x)^n$ where $n = \dim H_S(1)$.*

Proof. The proof is by induction on $\dim H(1)$. The claim for $\dim H(1) = 1$ is proven in [5]. Let n be an integer larger than 1 such that the claim is true for all positive integers less than n . Let e be an idempotent with $e > 0$ and $eS \cong R^x$ (Corollary 3.2). By Lemma 4.3 there is an idempotent f with $f \neq 0$, $\dim H(f) = n - 1$ and $ef = 0$. Let $A = \psi_f^{-1}(f)$ and $B = \psi_e^{-1}(e)$. Then by the inductive hypothesis,

$A \cong R^x$ and $B \cong (R^x)^{n-1}$. Also $\psi_e^{-1}(H(e)) \cong H(e) \times B \cong R_+ \times B$ (Proposition 3.4). Now define a morphism $F: A \times B \rightarrow S$ by $F(a, b) = ab$. Observe that $\psi_e(F(a, b)) = eab = ea$ and $\psi_f(F(a, b)) = fb$. We now show $S = A \cdot B$. Since $E(S) \cong Z^n$ it follows that $E(S) = E(A) \cdot E(B)$. Let $s \in S$; then $\delta(s) = e_1 \cdot f_1$ for some $e_1 \in E(A)$ and $f_1 \in E(B)$. Also, $s = \delta(s) \cdot g$ for some $g \in H_s(1)$. Since $H_A(1) \cap H_B(1) = \{1\}$ (see proof that $A_1 \cap B_1 = \{1\}$ in Lemma 4.5), $g = a \cdot b$ for some $a \in H_A(1)$ and $b \in H_B(1)$. Thus $s = \delta(s)g = \delta(s)ab = e_1 f_1 ab = (e_1 a)(f_1 b) \in A \cdot B$. Clearly, $\psi_e(A) = eA \subseteq eS$. Let $t \in eS$; then $t = ea \cdot b$ for some $a \in A$ and $b \in B$. Thus $t = eab = eb \cdot a = ea$ and hence $eA = eS$. By Lemma 4.5, $\psi_e|_A: A \rightarrow eS$ is an isomorphism. Similarly it can be shown that $fB = fS$ and thus, by Lemma 4.5, $\psi_f|_B: B \rightarrow fS$ is an isomorphism. We now have the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 R^x \cong A & \xleftarrow{P_{r_1}} & A \times B & \xrightarrow{P_{r_2}} & B \cong (R^x)^{n-1} \\
 \downarrow \psi_e|_A & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \psi_f|_B \\
 eS & \xleftarrow{\psi_e} & S & \xrightarrow{\psi_f} & fS
 \end{array}$$

which can be reduced to

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & A \times B & \\
 P_{r_1} \swarrow & F \downarrow & \searrow P_{r_2} \\
 A & \xleftarrow{(\psi_e^{-1}|_A) \circ \psi_e} & S \xrightarrow{(\psi_f^{-1}|_B) \circ \psi_f} B
 \end{array}$$

Thus by Lemma 4.6, F is an isomorphism, and the theorem now follows by induction.

DEFINITION. An object S in \mathcal{S} is an H -semigroup if (i) $H_s(1) \cong R_+$ and (ii) $K(S)$ is compact.

LEMMA 4.8. Let S be a object in \mathcal{S}_1 having the added properties that (i) $H_s(1)$ is a real vector group of dimension n and (ii) $K(S)$ is compact. Then there are subsemigroups S_1, \dots, S_n of S which are H -semigroups, the morphism $m: \mathbf{X}_{i=1}^n S_i \rightarrow S$ defined by $m((s_1, \dots, s_n)) = s_1 \cdot s_2 \cdot \dots \cdot s_n$ is a surmorphism which preserves the H -class structure of $\mathbf{X}_{i=1}^n S_i$, and also m induces an isomorphism on the groups of units. Further, for each i there is an idempotent e_i with $\dim H(e_i) = n - 1$ and $S_i = \psi_{e_i}^{-1}(H(e_i)_c)$.

Proof. Since $E(S) \cong Z^n$, there are exactly n -idempotents e_1, \dots, e_n in S with $\dim H(e_i) = n - 1$. By Proposition 3.4 and since $H_s(1)$ is a real vector group, each $\psi_{e_i}^{-1}(H(e_i)_c)$, is an H -semigroup. Let $S_i = \psi_{e_i}^{-1}(H(e_i)_c)$, and let $F: S \rightarrow (R^x)^n$ be a surmorphism which preserves

the H -class structure of S (Proposition 3.11 then Theorem 4.7). Since F preserves the H -class structure of S , $\dim H(e_i) = \dim H(F(e_i)) = n - 1$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ and, also, $F(S_i) = \psi_{e_i^1}^{-1}(H(e_i^1)) \cong R^x$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, where $e_i^1 = F(e_i)$. Using the structure of $(R^x)^n$ we know $\psi_{e_i^1}^{-1}(F(e_i^1)) \cong R^x$ if and only if there is an integer $j(i)$, $1 \leq j(i) \leq n$ such that

$$P_{r_{j(i)}}| \psi_{e_i^1}^{-1}(F(e_i^1)): \psi_{e_i^1}^{-1}(F(e_i^1)) \rightarrow R^x$$

is an isomorphism. For each i , $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ let $\pi_i: S_i \rightarrow S_i/K(S_i)$ be the natural map where $S_i/K(S_i)$ denotes the Rees quotient semigroup. Since each $K(S_i)$ is compact [3], π_i is a closed map. Thus for each i there is a bijective morphism $\beta_i: S_i \rightarrow R^x$ such that the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S_i & \xrightarrow{P_{r_{j(i)}} \circ F|_{S_i}} & R^x \\ \pi_i \downarrow & \nearrow \beta_i & \\ S_i/K(S_i) & & \end{array}$$

By Lemma 4.5 each β_i is an isomorphism. Since each $K(S_i)$ is compact, it is easy to show that a net $\{g_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A} \subseteq S_i$ has a cluster point if and only if $\{\pi_i(g_\alpha)\}_{\alpha \in A}$ has a cluster point. Thus it follows that $\{g_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A} \subseteq S_i$ has a cluster point if and only if $\{P_{r_{j(i)}}(F(g_\alpha))\}_{\alpha \in A}$ has a cluster point.

Let $x \in S$ and let $\{g_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$ be a net in $H_S(1)$ which converges to x . Then for each α there are elements $g_i(\alpha) \in S_i$ $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ such that $g_\alpha = g_1(\alpha) \cdot g_2(\alpha) \cdot \dots \cdot g_n(\alpha)$. Since $P_{r_{j(i)}}F(g_i(\alpha)) = P_{r_{j(i)}}(F(g_\alpha))$ for $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ and since $P_{r_{j(i)}}(F(g_\alpha))$ has a cluster point and by the above, each $\{g_i(\alpha)\}_{\alpha \in A}$ has a cluster point. Clearly, we can choose a subnet $\{g_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in B}$ such that each $\{g_i(\alpha)\}_{\alpha \in B}$ converges. It now follows that $x \in m(\times_{i=1}^n S_i)$. Clearly, m induces an isomorphism on the groups of units.

THEOREM 4.9. *Let $S \in \mathcal{S}_1$. Then $S \cong T \times \mathbf{R}^n$ for a suitable n and where T is an object in \mathcal{S}_1 satisfying the following: There are subsemigroups S_1, \dots, S_n of T with each S_i an H -semigroup and a surmorphism $m: H_T(1)_c \times (\times_{i=1}^n S_i) \rightarrow T$ which preserves the H -class structure and which induces an isomorphism on the groups of units. Further, there are surmorphisms $G_1: S \rightarrow (R^x)^n$ and $G_2: H_T(1)_c \times (\times_{i=1}^n S_i) \rightarrow (R^x)^n$ such that the following diagram is commutative*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_T(1)_c \times (\times_{i=1}^n S_i) & \xrightarrow{m} & T \\ \searrow G_2 & & \swarrow G_1 \\ & (R^x)^n & \end{array}$$

Proof. By Proposition 3.5, $S \cong T \times R^m$ for a suitable choice of m , where $T \in \mathcal{S}$ with $K(T) \in \mathcal{C}_e$. Since $E(S) \cong Z^n$ for some n and since $E(S) \cong E(T)$, $T \in \mathcal{S}_1$. Using Lemma 3.1 and Corollary 3.2, it is easy to see that $\dim H_T(1) = n$. Since $E(S) \cong Z^n$, there are exactly n idempotents e_1, \dots, e_n such that $\dim H(E_i) = n - 1$. For each e_i let C_i be a compact subgroup of $H(e_i)_e$ which is open relative to $H(e_i)_e$. It follows from Proposition 3.4 and the fact that each $H(e_i)$ is open in $T \setminus H_T(1)$, that each $\psi_{e_i}^{-1}(C_i)$ is a locally compact semigroup which contains a dense group whose complement is compact. Since each $\psi_{e_i}^{-1}(C_i) \in \mathcal{S}$ and by [7], there is a one-parameter subgroup $P_i \subseteq \psi_{e_i}^{-1}(C_i) \cap H_T(1)$ such that $\bar{P}_i \cap C_i \neq \emptyset$. For each i let $S_i = \bar{P}_i$; then each S_i is an H -semigroup. Let $m: H_T(1)_e \times (\times_{i=1}^n S_i) \rightarrow T$ be a morphism defined by $m(g, s_1, \dots, s_n) = g \cdot s_1 \cdot s_2 \cdot \dots \cdot s_n$ and let $m_1: \times_{i=1}^n S_i \rightarrow T$ be the morphism defined by $m_1(s) = m(1, s)$ for all s in $\times_{i=1}^n S_i$.

Let T/R be the semigroup constructed as in Theorem 3.9 and let $F: T \rightarrow T/R$ be the natural map. Since F preserves the H -class structure, $\dim H(F(e_i)) = n - 1$ for each i . Since for each i $F(K(S_i))$ is a compact ideal for $F(P_i)$, $\overline{F(P_i)} = F(P_i) \cup F(K(S_i))$ [5]; thus $F(S_i) = \overline{F(P_i)}$. Also, $H(F(e_i))_e$ is a compact ideal for $F(P_i)$; thus $F(S_i) = \overline{F(P_i)} = F(P_i) \cup H(F(e_i))_e$. It now follows from Lemma 4.8 that $F(m_1(\times_{i=1}^n S_i)) = T/R$ and thus $m_i(\times_{i=1}^n S_i) \cdot H_T(1) = T$. Therefore, m is a surmorphism.

Let $T_1 = \overline{m_1(\times_{i=1}^n S_i)}$. Since $E(T) = E(m_1(\times_{i=1}^n S_i)) \cong Z^n$, $E(T) \cong Z^n$, and thus it follows that $\dim H_{T_1}(1) = n$. Let $F_1: T_1 \rightarrow T_1/R_1$ be the natural map where T_1/R_1 is the semigroup guaranteed by Theorem 3.9. Let $H_1 = H_{T_1/R_1}(1)$. Then H_1 is an n -dimensional vector group with $\overline{F_1(m_1(\times_{i=1}^n P_i))} = H_1$. Thus by P_2 there is a morphism $\beta: H_1 \rightarrow \times_{i=1}^n P_i$ such that $F_1 m_1 \beta = I_{T_1/R_1}$. It follows that the inverse of $F_1|_{m_1(\times_{i=1}^n P_i)}$ is the corestriction of $m_1 \beta$ to $m_1(\times_{i=1}^n P_i)$. Thus $m_1(\times_{i=1}^n P_i)$ is a locally compact subgroup $H_{T_1}(1)$ and thus closed. Therefore, it follows that the corestriction of $m_1|_{\times_{i=1}^n P_i}: \times_{i=1}^n P_i \rightarrow \times_{i=1}^n P_i$ is an isomorphism. Since $H_T(1) = m_i(\times_{i=1}^n P_i) \cap H_T(1)_e$ and $m_1(\times_{i=1}^n P_i) \cap H_T(1)_e = \{1\}$, it now easily follows that m induces an isomorphism on the group of units.

The remainder of the proof follows directly from Theorem 3.11 and Theorem 4.7.

The author wishes to thank the referee for his many helpful suggestions. In particular, the author wishes to thank the referee for his suggestions on the order in which the results should be presented.

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Received March 12, 1969, and revised form October 31, 1969. This research was partially supported by NSF Grant GP 8780.

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