

RESEARCH ANNOUNCEMENTS

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CAUSALLY ORIENTED MANIFOLDS AND GROUPS

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A C^∞ manifold is said to be *causally oriented* if there is given in the tangent plane at each point p a nontrivial convex cone defined locally by C^∞ inequalities. A *time-like arc* is an oriented C^∞ curve whose forward tangent at each point lies in $C(p)$; the manifold is *strongly causal* if no nontrivial time-like arc is closed. There is then a partial ordering $x < y$ on M , defined by the existence of a nontrivial time-like arc with initial point x and terminal point y . If neither $x < y$ nor $y < x$, x and y are *incommunicable*; a *space-like submanifold* is a submanifold, any two of whose points are incommunicable. These notions are in part abstractions of some of those treated in [1].

A temporal displacement T is an automorphism of (M, C) such that either $x < Tx$ for all $x \in M$ ("forward displacement"), or $Tx < x$ for all $x \in M$, or $Tx = x$ for all $x \in M$. A causally oriented manifold (M, C) is said to be *homogeneous* if there exists a maximal space-like surface S , on which the subgroup of automorphisms leaving S fixed as a set is transitive, both on the points of S and on the directions at each point and a smooth one-parameter group T_t of temporal displacements such that $M = \bigcup_{t \in \mathbb{R}^1} T_t(S)$.

THEOREM. *The finite coverings of the conformal compactification [2] \overline{M} of n -dimensional Minkowski space-time M admit causal orientations compatible with that in Minkowski space, but are not strongly causal.*

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