

## 5. Compact Complex Manifolds Containing "Global" Spherical Shells

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**0. Introduction.** Fix an integer  $n \geq 2$ . For  $\varepsilon$ ,  $0 < \varepsilon < 1$ , we put

$$S_\varepsilon = \{z \in \mathbb{C}^n : 1 - \varepsilon < \|z\| < 1 + \varepsilon\},$$

$$B_\varepsilon = \{z \in \mathbb{C}^n : \|z\| < 1 + \varepsilon\}, \text{ and}$$

$$\Sigma = \{z \in \mathbb{C}^n : \|z\| = 1\},$$

where  $\|z\| = (\sum_{j=1}^n |z_j|^2)^{1/2}$ ,  $z = (z_j)$ .

Let  $X$  be a compact complex manifold of dimension  $n$ . An open subset  $N$  of  $X$  is called a *spherical shell* if  $N$  is biholomorphic to  $S_\varepsilon$  for some  $\varepsilon$ .

**Definition 1.** A spherical shell  $N$  in  $X$  is said to be *global* if  $X - N$  is connected. Otherwise,  $N$  is said to be *local*.

It is clear that, if  $N$  is local, then  $X - N$  has two connected components. Any complex manifolds contain *local* spherical shells. But *global* spherical shells can be contained in only special types of manifolds.

Before stating the main results, we recall the definition of Hopf manifolds.

**Definition 2.** A compact complex manifold of dimension  $n$  ( $\geq 2$ ) is called a *Hopf manifold* if its universal covering manifold is biholomorphic to  $\mathbb{C}^n - \{0\}$ . A Hopf manifold is said to be *primary* if its fundamental group is infinite cyclic.

**1. Main results. Theorem 1.** *Suppose that a compact complex manifold  $X$  of dimension  $n$  ( $\geq 2$ ) contains a global spherical shell. Then we can construct a complex analytic family  $\pi : \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow T = \{t \in \mathbb{C} : |t| < 1\}$  of small deformations of  $X$  such that*

(i)  $X = \pi^{-1}(0)$ ,

(ii)  $X_t = \pi^{-1}(t)$  ( $t \neq 0$ ) is biholomorphic to a compact complex manifold which is a modification of a primary Hopf manifold at finitely many points.

**Corollary 1.** *The fundamental group of  $X$  is infinite cyclic. In particular,  $X$  is non-Kähler.*

We note that  $X$  itself is not always a modification of a Hopf manifold. In fact, if  $n=2$ , all compact complex surfaces constructed by M. Inoue in [2] and [3], which are of Class VII<sub>0</sub> with positive second Betti numbers, contain global spherical shells, but none of them is a modi-