THE SYRACUSE MEETING OF SECTION A
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

Section A (Mathematics) of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held sessions in the morning and afternoon of Tuesday, June 21st, 1932, at Syracuse, New York. About forty of those attending lunched together between the sessions at the University Cafeteria, drove to Green Lake in the late afternoon, and attended a picnic dinner.

At a joint session of Sections A and Q on Wednesday afternoon, Professor H. T. Davis of the University of Indiana presiding, Professor E. R. Hedrick of the University of California at Los Angeles showed how certain factors in the improvement of the teaching of mathematics depend on the proper cooperation between educationalists and mathematicians.

Among the other features of special interest to mathematicians were the report on the collegiate mathematics needed in the social sciences, presented at the Wednesday morning joint session of Section K and the Econometric Society, and the paper by Professor W. B. Carver of Cornell University on *Mathematics and the advancement of science*, given at the general session on Wednesday afternoon.

At the Tuesday morning session of Section A, Professor E. R. Hedrick, the retiring vice-president, presiding, papers were given by Professor H. M. Gehman of the University of Buffalo on *Homeomorphic geometry of the projective plane*, and by Professor W. A. Hurwitz of Cornell University on *Logical foundations for groups and fields*. At the afternoon session, Professor Virgil Snyder presiding, Professor J. A. Shohat of the University of Pennsylvania presented a paper on *Interpolation*.

Professor Gehman showed that analysis situs could be thought of as a branch of geometry in which the group of transformations of space is the group of homeomorphisms. The invariant properties of the following spaces were investigated: euclidean n-space, the euclidean plane, the inversion plane, the sphere, the projective plane. It was shown that the group of homeomorphisms of the projective plane which leave invariant the line at infinity form only a proper subgroup of the group of homeomorphisms of the euclidean plane, thus reversing the