## THE MARCH MEETING IN PALO ALTO

The three hundred fourth meeting of the American Mathematical Society was held at Stanford University, on Saturday, March 18, 1933. There was a morning and an afternoon session. The attendance included the following twenty-six members:
A. D. B. Andrews, H. M. Bacon, E. T. Bell. B. A. Bernstein, H. F. Blichfeldt, Thomas Buck, F. A. Butter, C. E. Corbin, D. C. Duncan, O. G. Harrold, M. A. Heaslet, R. D. James, Vern James, D. N. Lehmer, C. F. Luther, W. A. Manning, R. G. Mason, A. D. Michal, F. R. Morris, S. L. Parker, T. S. Peterson, A. E. Ross, Pauline Sperry, J. V. Uspensky, A. R. Williams, B. C. Wong.

There was no meeting of the Council. By invitation of the Program Committee, Professor Pauline Sperry delivered an address entitled Ernest Julius Wilczynski. Professor D. N. Lehmer presided at both sessions.

Titles and cross-references to the abstracts of the papers read at this meeting follow below. The papers whose abstract numbers are followed by the letter $t$ were read by title. Dr. Diamond was introduced by Professor Bernstein.

1. Concerning primitive groups of class $u$. Paper II, by Dr. C. F. Luther. (Abstract No. 39-3-95.)
2. Ernest Julius Wilczynski, by Professor Pauline Sperry. (Abstract No. 39-3-96.)
3. Simplification of the set of four postulates for Boolean algebras in terms of rejection, by Professor B. A. Bernstein. (Abstract No. 39-3-97.)
4. The complete existential theory of the Whitehead-Huntington set of postulates for the algebra of logic, by Dr. A. H. Diamond. (Abstract No. 39-3-98.)
5. The Latin square functions, by Professor E. T. Bell. (Abstract No. 39-3-99.)
6. A note on three equivalent theorems, by Dr. A. E. Ross (National Research Fellow). (Abstract No. 39-3-100.)
7. A self-dual septimic possessing seven of each kind of the simple singularities, autopolar by seven rectangular hyperbolas and a circle, by Dr. D. C. Duncan. (Abstract No. 39-3-101.)
8. Three autopolar rational quintic curves, by Dr. D. C. Duncan. (Abstract No. 39-3-102.)
9. The value of the number $g(k)$ in Waring's problem, by Dr.
