extend both f_0 and g_0 to continuous mappings $f: X \to X$ and $g: X \to X$ such that $f(g(x)) = g(f(x))$ for all $x \in X$?

Second problem. Let X be a complete lattice. It is known that if X_0 is a nonempty subset of X and $f_0: X_0 \to X$, where f_0 is isotone (i.e., $f_0(x) \leqq f_0(y)$ if $x \leqq y$), then f_0 can be extended to an isotone mapping $f: X \to X$. If $f_0: X_0 \to X_0$ and $g_0: X_0 \to X_0$, where f_0 and g_0 are isotone and $f_0(g_0(x)) = g_0(f_0(x))$ for all $x \in X_0$, then is it possible to extend both f_0 and g_0 to isotone mappings $f: X \to X$ and $g: X \to X$ such that $f(g(x)) = g(f(x))$ for all $x \in X$?

Nothing is known even in the case where $X = [0, 1]$. (Received March 16, 1964.)

THE APRIL MEETING IN RENO

The six hundred tenth meeting of the American Mathematical Society was held on Saturday, April 18, 1964 at the University of Nevada in Reno, Nevada. There were 100 registrants at this meeting, 90 of whom were members of the Society.

By invitation of the Committee to Select Hour Speakers for Far Western Sectional Meetings, hour addresses were given by Professor George B. Dantzig of the University of California at Berkeley, and by Professor Marshall Hall, Jr. of the California Institute of Technology. Professor Dantzig spoke on *Mathematics of the decision sciences*. The title of Professor Hall's talk was *Block designs*. Professor E. M. Beesley introduced Professor Dantzig, and Professor J. L. Selfridge presented Professor Hall.

There were four sessions for contributed papers with Professors T. J. McMinn, W. H. Simons, R. F. Tate, and L. E. Ward, Jr. presiding.

R. S. PIERCE,
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