**Alexander J. IZZO** (aizzo@bgnet.bgsu.edu and aizzo@math.tamu.edu), Department of Mathematics & Statistics, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH 43403, and Department of Mathematics, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843, ***Uniform approximation on manifolds.***

ABSTRACT. A theorem of John Wermer (1965) shows that if $f$ is a complex-valued continuously differentiable function on the closed unit disc $\overline{D}$ such that the graph of $f$ is polynomially convex and $E$ is the zero set of $\partial f/\partial \overline{z}$, then the uniformly closed algebra generated by $z$ and $f$ contains every continuous function on $\overline{D}$ that vanishes on $E$. Michael Freeman (1966) generalized this result to the context of uniform algebras on two-dimensional manifolds by proving that if $A$ is a uniform algebra generated by a family $\Phi$ of $C^1$-functions on a compact two-dimensional (real) $C^1$-manifold-with-boundary $M$, the maximal ideal space of $A$ is $M$, and $E$ is the set of points where the differentials of the functions in $\Phi$ fail to span the complexified cotangent space to $M$, then $A$ contains every continuous function on $M$ that vanishes on $E$. Freeman then asked whether this theorem holds also for uniform algebras on manifolds of higher dimension. Under stronger hypotheses, affirmative answers were obtained by numerous authors. In this talk, Freeman's original question will be completely answered.