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REALIZING COMPACTLY GENERATED PSEUDO-GROUPS OF DIMENSION ONE

ABSTRACT. Many compactly generated pseudo-groups of local transformations on 1-manifolds are realizable as the transverse dynamic of a foliation of codimension 1 on a compact manifold of dimension 3 or 4.

Gaël Meigniez ¹

After C. Ehresmann, [2], given a foliation \mathcal{F} of codimension q on a compact manifold M , its transverse dynamic is represented by its *holonomy pseudo-group* of local transformations on any exhaustive transversal T . The inverse problem has been raised by A. Haefliger: given a pseudo-group of local transformations of some manifold of dimension q , realize it, if possible, as the dynamic of some foliation of codimension q on some compact manifold. The difficulty here lies in the compactness. More precisely, Haefliger discovered a necessary condition: the pseudo-group must be *compactly generated* [5][7]. He asked if this condition is sufficient.

The present paper intends to study the case $q = 1$.

A counterexample is known: there exists a compactly generated pseudo-group of local transformations of the line, which is not realizable. It contains a *paradoxical Reeb component*: a full subpseudo-group equivalent to the holonomy of a Reeb component, but whose boundary orbit has some complicated isotropy group on the exterior side [9].

The object of the present paper is, on the contrary, to give a *positive* answer to Haefliger's question for many pseudo-groups of dimension one.

Recall that a codimension 1 foliation is (topologically) *taut* if through every point there passes a transverse loop, or a transverse path with extremities on ∂M (we refer e.g. to [1] for the elements on foliations). Equivalently, the foliation has no *dead end component*. These notions are easily translated for pseudo-groups: one has the notions of tautness and of dead end components for a pseudo-group of dimension 1 (see paragraph 1.3 below). For example, every pseudo-group of dimension 1 without closed orbit is taut. It turns out that, to realize a given compactly generated pseudo-group of dimension 1, the extra necessary and/or sufficient conditions that we find, bear on the isotropy groups of the closed orbits bounding the dead end components, if any.

We also pay attention to the dimension of the realization. Of course, a pseudo-group which is realized by some foliation \mathcal{F} on some manifold M ,

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is also realized by the pullback of \mathcal{F} into $M \times \mathbf{S}^1$. One can ask to realize a pseudo-group, if possible, in the smallest possible dimension. The dynamics of the foliations on surfaces being very restrictive, the dimension 3 will be in general the first candidate.

There is a well-known constraint specific to dimension 3 in the nontaut case. Namely, remember that for elementary Euler characteristic reasons, in every compact foliated 3-manifold which is not taut, every leaf bounding a dead end component is a 2-torus or an annulus (S. Goodman) [1]. This phenomenon has a counterpart in the holonomy pseudo-group: for every orbit bounding a dead end component, its isotropy group is commutative of rank at most two.

A few precisions must be given before the results.

Equivalence: the pseudo-groups must be considered up to an equivalence called *Haeffliger equivalence*. Given two different exhaustive transversals for a same foliated manifold, the two holonomy pseudo-groups are Haeffliger-equivalent [5][6][7]. A foliated manifold is said to *realize* a pseudo-group G if its holonomy pseudo-group on any exhaustive transversal is Haeffliger-equivalent to G .

Differentiability: The given pseudo-group being of class C^r , $0 \leq r \leq \infty$, the realizing foliation will be $C^{\infty,r}$, that is, globally C^r and tangentially smooth [1]. We also consider the pseudo-groups of class PL : the realizing foliations will be $C^{\infty,PL}$.

Orientation: for simplicity, all pseudo-groups are understood *orientable*, that is, orientation-preserving. All foliations are understood tangentially orientable and transversely orientable.

Boundaries: by a "foliated manifold", we understand a manifold M with a smooth boundary (maybe empty), endowed with a foliation \mathcal{F} such that each connected component of ∂M is either a leaf of \mathcal{F} or transverse to \mathcal{F} . So, ∂M splits into a tangential boundary $\partial_{\parallel} M$, which is seen in the holonomy pseudo-group, and a transverse boundary $\partial_{\nparallel} M$, which is not. However, in the realization problem, the choice of allowing a transverse boundary or not, only affects the dimension of the realization. For, if G is realized by some foliation \mathcal{F} on some manifold M , with some transverse boundary components, then it is also realized, without transverse boundary components, by the pullback of \mathcal{F} in a manifold of one more dimension, namely:

$$(M \times \mathbf{S}^1) \cup_{(\partial_{\nparallel} M \times \mathbf{S}^1)} (\partial_{\nparallel} M \times \mathbf{D}^2)$$

THEOREM A. *Every pseudo-group of dimension 1 which is compactly generated and taut, is realized by some foliated compact 3-manifold, without transverse boundary.*

Essentially, our method is that the pseudo-group is first easily realized as the dynamic of a Morse-singular foliation on a compact 3-manifold. The singularities are of Morse indices 1 and 2, in equal number. Then, thanks to tautness, from every singularity of index 2 there is a positively transverse

path to some (distant) singularity of index 1 . Thanks to some geometric manifestation of compact generation, the pair is cancelled, *not* in Morse's way, but rather by the means of an elementary surgery of index 2 performed on the manifold, without changing the dynamic of the foliation.

An analogous construction can also be made inside a given foliated manifold; this leads to the following dimension reduction.

PROPOSITION 0.1. *Let (M, \mathcal{F}) be a compact manifold of dimension $n \geq 4$, endowed with a foliation of codimension 1 which is topologically taut.*

Then, there is a proper compact submanifold $M' \subset M$ of dimension $n - 1$ transverse to \mathcal{F} , such that:

- *Every leaf of \mathcal{F} meets M' ;*
- *Every two points of M' which lie on the same leaf of \mathcal{F} , lie on the same leaf of $\mathcal{F}|_{M'}$.*

In particular, the holonomy pseudo-group of $\mathcal{F}|_{M'}$ is Haefliger-equivalent to the holonomy pseudo-group of \mathcal{F} . Here, *proper* means that $\partial_{\cap} M' = \emptyset$ and that $\partial_{\parallel} M' = M' \cap \partial_{\parallel} M$. Of course, from proposition 0.1, it follows by induction on n , that M contains a proper compact submanifold of dimension 3 transverse to \mathcal{F} , with the same two properties.

Recently, Martinez Torres, Del Pino and Presas have obtained by very different means a similar result in the particular case where M admits a global closed 2-form inducing a symplectic form on every leaf [8]. I thank Fran Presas for pointing out to me the general problem.

We also get a *characterization* of the dynamics of all foliations, taut or not, on compact 3-manifolds.

THEOREM B. *Let G be a pseudo-group of dimension 1 . Then, the following two properties are equivalent.*

- (1) *G is realizable by some foliated compact 3-manifold (possibly with a transverse boundary);*
- (2) *G is compactly generated; and for every orbit of G in the boundary of every dead end component, its isotropy group is commutative of rank at most 2 .*

As a basic but fundamental example, the nontaut pseudo-group of local transformations of the real line generated by two homotheties $t \mapsto \lambda t$, $t \mapsto \mu t$, with $\lambda, \mu > 0$ and $\log \mu / \log \lambda \notin \mathbf{Q}$, verifies the properties of theorem B, and is *not* realizable by any foliated compact 3-manifold without boundary — see paragraph 3.1 below. We know no simple, necessary and sufficient conditions for realizing a nontaut pseudo-group on a compact 3-manifold without transverse boundary.

More generally, skipping the condition of rank at most 2:

THEOREM C. *Let G be a pseudo-group of dimension 1 which is compactly generated and such that, for every orbit in the boundary of every dead end*

component, its isotropy group is commutative. Then, G is realizable by some foliated compact orientable 4-manifold, without transverse boundary.

COROLLARY 0.2. *Every pseudo-group of dimension 1 and of class PL which is compactly generated, is realizable (in dimension 4).*

There remain several open questions between these positive results and the negative result of [9].

Regarding the isotropy groups of the orbits bounding the dead end components, the zoology of the groups that always allow a realization in high dimension, remains obscure (and may be intractable).

Consider a pseudo-group G of dimension 1 which is compactly generated. If G is real analytic, is it necessarily realizable? If G is realizable, is it necessarily realizable in dimension 4 ?

Also, beyond the realization problem itself, one can ask for a more universal property. Call G *universally realizable* if there is a system of foliated compact manifolds, each realizing G , and of foliation-preserving embeddings, whose inductive limit is a Haefliger classifying space for G . One can prove (not tackled in the present paper) that every compactly generated pseudo-group of dimension one and class PL is universally realizable. What if we change PL for "taut"? for "real analytic"?

The problem is that the method of the present paper, essentially the cancellation of a pair of distant singularities of indices 1 and $n - 1$ in a Morse-singular foliation on a n -manifold by an elementary surgery without changing the dynamic, is very specific to these indices, and we know no equivalent e.g. for a pair of singularities of index 2 in ambient dimension 4.

1. PRELIMINARIES ON PSEUDO-GROUPS

In the first two paragraphs 1.1 and 1.2, we recall concepts and facts about Haefliger equivalence and compact generation, in a form that fits our purposes. The material here is essentially due to Haefliger. In the third paragraph 1.3, we translate into the frame of pseudo-groups of dimension 1, the notion of topological tautness, which is classical in the frame of foliations of codimension 1.

In \mathbf{R}^n , one writes \mathbf{D}^n the compact unit ball; \mathbf{S}^{n-1} its boundary; $*$ the basepoint $(1, 0, \dots, 0) \in \mathbf{S}^{n-1}$; and dx_n the foliation $x_n = \text{constant}$. "Smooth" means C^∞ .

1.1. Pseudo-groups and Haefliger equivalences. An arbitrary differentiability class is understood. Let T, T' be manifolds of the same dimension, not necessarily compact. Smooth boundaries are allowed.

A *local transformation* from T to T' is a diffeomorphism γ between two nonempty, topologically open subsets $\text{Dom}(\gamma) \subset T$, $\text{Im}(\gamma) \subset T'$. Note that the boundary is necessarily invariant :

$$\text{Dom}(\gamma) \cap \partial T = \gamma^{-1}(\partial T')$$

Given also a local transformation γ' from T' to T'' , the composite $\gamma'\gamma$ is defined whenever $\text{Im}(\gamma)$ meets $\text{Dom}(\gamma')$ (an inclusion is not necessary), and one has :

$$\text{Dom}(\gamma'\gamma) = \gamma^{-1}(\text{Dom}(\gamma'))$$

Given two sets of local transformations A , B , as usual, AB denotes the set of the composites of all composable pairs $\alpha\beta$, where $\alpha \in A$ and $\beta \in B$. Also, 1_U denotes the identity map of the set U .

DEFINITION 1.1. [11] *A pseudo-group on a manifold T is a set G of local self-transformations of T such that :*

- (1) *For every nonempty, topologically open $U \subset T$, the identity map 1_U belongs to G ;*
- (2) *$GG = G^{-1} = G$;*
- (3) *For every local self-transformation γ of T , if $\text{Dom}(\gamma)$ admits an open cover (U_i) such that every restriction $\gamma|_{U_i}$ belongs to G , then γ belongs to G .*

Then, by (1) and (2), G is also stable by restrictions: if γ belongs to G and if $U \subset \text{Dom}(\gamma)$ is nonempty open, then $\gamma|_U$ belongs to G .

Example 1. Every set S of local self-transformations of T is contained in a smallest pseudo-group $\langle S \rangle$ containing S , called the pseudo-group *generated* by S . A local transformation γ of T belongs to $\langle S \rangle$ if and only if, in a neighborhood of every point in its domain, γ splits as a composite $\sigma_\ell \dots \sigma_1$, with $\ell \geq 0$ and $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_\ell \in S \cup S^{-1}$.

Example 2. Given a pseudo-group (G, T) , and a nonempty open subset $U \subset T$, one has on U a *restricted* pseudo-group $G|_U := 1_U G 1_U$: the set of the elements of G whose domains and images are both contained in U .

Example 3. More generally, given a pseudo-group (G, T) , a manifold T' , and a set F of local transformations from T' to T , one has on T' a *pullback* pseudo-group $F^*(G) := \langle F^{-1}GF \rangle$.

Under a pseudo-group (G, T) , every point $t \in T$ has :

- (1) An *orbit* $G(t)$: the set of the images $\gamma(t)$ through the local transformations $\gamma \in G$ defined at t ;
- (2) An *isotropy group* G_t : the group of the germs at t of the local transformations $\gamma \in G$ defined at t and fixing t .

Call an open subset $T' \subset T$ *exhaustive* if T' meets every orbit. Call the pseudo-group G *cocompact* if T admits a relatively compact exhaustive open subset. Call the pseudo-group G *connected* if every two points of T are linked by a finite sequence of points of T , of which every two consecutive ones lie in the same orbit or in the same connected component of T . Obviously, every pseudo-group splits as a disjoint sum of connected ones.

Let (M, \mathcal{F}) be a manifold foliated in codimension q . A smooth boundary is allowed, in which case each connected component of ∂M must be tangent to \mathcal{F} or transverse to \mathcal{F} . One writes $\partial_{\parallel} M$ the union of the tangential

components. By a *transversal*, one means a q -manifold T immersed into M transversely to \mathcal{F} , not necessarily compact, and such that $\partial T = T \cap \partial_{\parallel} M$. One calls T *exhaustive* (or *total*) if it meets every leaf.

DEFINITION 1.2. [2] *The holonomy pseudo-group $Hol(\mathcal{F}, T)$ of a foliation \mathcal{F} on an exhaustive transversal T is the pseudo-group generated by the local transformations γ of T for which there exists a map*

$$f_{\gamma} : [0, 1] \times Dom(\gamma) \rightarrow M$$

such that :

- $f_{\gamma} \pitchfork \mathcal{F}$ and $f_{\gamma}^* \mathcal{F}$ is the slice foliation on $[0, 1] \times Dom(\gamma)$, whose leaves are the $[0, 1] \times t$'s ($t \in Dom(\gamma)$);
- $f_{\gamma}(0, t) = t$ and $f_{\gamma}(1, t) = \gamma(t)$, for every $t \in Dom(\gamma)$.

We may call f_{γ} a *fence* associated to γ . This holonomy pseudo-group does represent the dynamic of the foliation: there is a one-to-one correspondence $L \mapsto L \cap T$ between the leaves of \mathcal{F} and the orbits of $Hol(\mathcal{F}, T)$; a topologically closed orbit corresponds to a topologically closed leaf; the isotropy group of $Hol(\mathcal{F}, T)$ at any point is isomorphic with the holonomy group of the corresponding leaf; etc.

DEFINITION 1.3. [4] *A Haefliger equivalence between two pseudo-groups (G_i, T_i) ($i = 0, 1$) is a pseudo-group G on the disjoint union $T_0 \sqcup T_1$, such that $G|_{T_i} = G_i$ ($i = 0, 1$) and that every orbit of G meets both T_0 and T_1 .*

Example 1. The two holonomy pseudo-groups of a same foliation on two exhaustive transversals are Haefliger equivalent.

Example 2. The restriction of a pseudo-group (G, T) to any exhaustive open subset of T is Haefliger-equivalent to (G, T) .

Example 3. More generally, let (G, T) be a pseudo-group, and let F be a set of local transformations from T' to T . Assume that:

- (1) $FF^{-1} \subset G$;
- (2) $\cup_{\phi \in F} Dom(\phi) = T'$;
- (3) $\cup_{\phi \in F} Im(\phi)$ is G -exhaustive in T .

Then, the pseudo-group $\langle F \cup G \rangle$ on $T \sqcup T'$ is a Haefliger equivalence between (G, T) and $(F^*(G), T')$.

The Haefliger equivalence is actually an equivalence relation between pseudo-groups. Given two Haefliger equivalences: G between (G_0, T_0) and (G_1, T_1) , and G' between (G_1, T_1) and (G_2, T_2) , one forms the pseudo-group $\langle G \cup G' \rangle$ on $T_0 \sqcup T_1 \sqcup T_2$. Then, $\langle G \cup G' \rangle|(T_0 \sqcup T_2)$ is a Haefliger equivalence between (G_0, T_0) and (G_2, T_2) .

Every Haefliger equivalence induces a one-to-one correspondence between the orbit spaces T_i/G_i ($i = 0, 1$). A closed orbit corresponds to a closed orbit. The isotropy groups at points on corresponding orbits are isomorphic.

1.2. Compact generation. Let (G, T) be a pseudo-group. We say that $\gamma \in G$ is $(G-)$ *extendable* if there exists some $\bar{\gamma} \in G$ such that $\text{Dom}(\gamma)$ is contained *and relatively compact* in $\text{Dom}(\bar{\gamma})$, and that $\gamma = \bar{\gamma}|_{\text{Dom}(\gamma)}$. The composite of two extendable elements is also extendable. The inverse of an extendable element is also extendable.

DEFINITION 1.4. (Haefliger)[5] *A pseudo-group (G, T) is compactly generated if there are an exhaustive, relatively compact, open subset $T' \subset T$, and finitely many elements of $G|_{T'}$ which are G -extendable, and which generate $G|_{T'}$.*

PROPOSITION 1.5. (Haefliger)[5][7] *Compact generation is invariant by Haefliger equivalence.*

PROPOSITION 1.6. (Haefliger)[5][7] *The holonomy pseudo-group of every foliated compact manifold is compactly generated.*

We shall also use the following fact, which amounts to say that the choice of T' is arbitrary.

LEMMA 1.7. [5][7] *Let (G, T) be a compactly generated pseudo-group, and $T'' \subset T$ be any exhaustive, relatively compact, open subset. Then there are finitely many elements of $G|_{T''}$ that are extendable in G , and that generate $G|_{T''}$.*

Note: pseudo-groups vs. groupoids. The above definition of compact generation, although it may look strange at first look, is relevant; in particular because it is preserved through Haefliger equivalences. N. Raimbaud has shown that compact generation has a somewhat more natural generalization in the frame of topological groupoids. Write $\Gamma(T)$ the topological groupoid of the germs of local transformations of T . Let G be any pseudo-group on T . Then, the set Γ of germs $[g]_t$, for all $g \in G$ and all $t \in \text{Dom}(g)$, is in $\Gamma(T)$ an open subgroupoid whose space of objects is the all of T . It is easily verified that one gets this way a bijection between the set of pseudo-groups on T and the set of open subgroupoids in $\Gamma(T)$ whose space of objects is T . The pseudo-group G is compactly generated if and only if the topological groupoid Γ contains an exhaustive, relatively compact, open subset, which generates a full subgroupoid [10].

1.3. Tautness for pseudo-groups of dimension 1. We now consider a pseudo-group (G, T) of *dimension 1*, that is, $\dim T = 1$; and *oriented*, that is, T is oriented and G is orientation-preserving. From now on, all pseudo-groups will be understood of dimension 1 and oriented.

By a *positive arc* $[t, t']$ of origin t and extremity t' , we mean an orientation-preserving embedding of the interval $[0, 1]$ into T sending 0 to t and 1 to t' .

A *positive chain* is a finite sequence of positive arcs, such that the extremity of each (but the last) lies on the same orbit as the origin of the next. A

positive loop is a positive chain such that the extremity of the last arc lies on the same orbit at the origin of the first.

DEFINITION 1.8. *A pseudo-group (G, T) of dimension 1 is taut if every point of T lies either on a positive chain whose origin and extremity belong to ∂T , or on a positive loop.*

PROPOSITION 1.9. *Let (G, T) be a cocompact pseudo-group of dimension 1. Then, (G, T) is taut if and only if it is Haefliger-equivalent to some pseudo-group (G', T') such that T' is a finite disjoint union of compact intervals and circles.*

Proof. One first easily verifies that tautness is invariant by Haefliger equivalence. "If" follows.

Conversely, given a taut cocompact pseudo-group (G, T) , by cocompactness there is a finite family C of positive chains, each being a loop or having extremities on ∂T , such that every orbit of G meets on at least one of them.

Consider one of these chains $c = ([t_i, t'_i])$ ($0 \leq i \leq \ell(c)$) which is not a loop: its origin t_0 and extremity $t'_{\ell(c)}$ lie on ∂T . For every $1 \leq i \leq \ell(c)$, one has $t_i = g_i(t'_{i-1})$ for some $g_i \in G$ whose domain and image are small. Let

$$U_0 := [t_0, t'_0] \cup \text{Dom}(g_1)$$

$$U_{\ell(c)} := \text{Im}(g_{\ell(c)}) \cup [t_{\ell(c)}, t'_{\ell(c)}]$$

and for each $1 \leq i \leq \ell(c) - 1$, let

$$U_i := \text{Im}(g_i) \cup [t_i, t'_i] \cup \text{Dom}(g_{i+1})$$

One makes an abstract copy U'_i of each U_i . Write $f_{c,i} : U'_i \rightarrow U_i$ for the identity. These abstract copies are glued together by means of the g_i 's into a single compact segment T'_c . Thus, T'_c has an atlas of maps which are local transformations $f_{c,i}$ ($0 \leq i \leq \ell(c)$) from T'_c to T , such that every change of maps $g_i = f_{c,i} f_{c,i-1}^{-1}$ belongs to G . The images of the $f_{c,i}$'s cover the chain c .

In the same way, for every $c \in C$ which is a loop, one makes a circle T'_c together with an atlas $f_{c,i}$ ($0 \leq i \leq \ell(c)$) of maps which are local transformations from T'_c to T , such that every change of maps belongs to G . The images of the maps cover the chain c .

Let T' be the disjoint union of the T'_c 's, for $c \in C$. By the example 3 above after the definition 1.3, G is Haefliger-equivalent to the pseudo-group $F^*(G)$ of local transformations of T' . \square

In case (G, T) is connected, one can be more precise (left as an exercise):

PROPOSITION 1.10. *Let (G, T) be a connected, cocompact pseudo-group of dimension 1. Then, (G, T) is taut if and only if it is Haefliger-equivalent to some pseudo-group (G', T') such that T' is either a finite disjoint union of compact intervals, or a single circle.*

Our last lemma has no relation to tautness. For a compactly generated pseudo-group of dimension one, one can give a more precise form to the generating system defining compact generation:

LEMMA 1.11. *Let (G, T) be a compactly generated pseudo-group of dimension 1 . Then :*

- (1) *There is a G -exhaustive, open, relatively compact $T' \subset T$ which has finitely many connected components;*
- (2) *For every T' as above, $G|T'$ admits a finite set of G -extendable generators whose domains and images are intervals.*

Proof. (1) The pseudo-group G , being compactly generated, is in particular cocompact: there is a compact $K \subset T$ meeting every orbit. Being compact, K meets only finitely many connected components T_i of T . For each i , let $T'_i \subset T_i$ be relatively compact, open, connected, and contain $K \cap T_i$. Then, $T' := \cup_i T'_i$ is G -exhaustive, open, relatively compact, and has finitely many connected components.

(2) By the lemma 1.7, $G|T'$ admits a finite set (g_i) ($i = 1, \dots, p$) of G -extendable generators. For each $1 \leq i \leq p$, let \bar{g}_i be a G -extension of g_i . Let $U_i \subset \text{Dom}(\bar{g}_i)$ be open, relatively compact, contain $\text{Dom}(g_i)$, and have finitely many connected components. Then, $U_i \cap T'$ has finitely many connected components. Each of these components is either an interval or a circle. In the second case, we cover this circle by two open intervals. We get a cover of $U_i \cap T'$ by a finite family (I_j) ($j \in J_i$) of intervals open and relatively compact in $\text{Dom}(\bar{g}_i)$. The finite family $(\bar{g}_i|I_j)$ ($1 \leq i \leq p, j \in J_i$) is G -extendable and generates $G|T'$. \square

2. PROOF OF THEOREM A AND OF PROPOSITION 0.1

2.1. Proof of theorem A. We are given a taut, compactly generated pseudo-group (G, T) of dimension 1 and class C^r , $0 \leq r \leq \infty$, or PL . We have to realize G as the holonomy pseudo-group of some foliated compact 3-manifold. By proposition 1.9, we can assume that T is compact: a finite disjoint union of compact intervals and circles. By lemma 1.11 applied to $T' = T$, the pseudo-group G admits a finite system g_1, \dots, g_p of G -extendable generators whose domains and images are intervals.

The proof uses Morse-singular foliations. It would be natural to define them as the Haefliger structures whose singularities are quadratic, but this would lead to irrelevant technicalities. A simpler concept will do.

DEFINITION 2.1. *A Morse foliation \mathcal{F} on a smooth n -manifold M is a foliation of codimension one and class $C^{\infty, r}$ on the complement of finitely many singular points, such that on some open neighborhood of each, \mathcal{F} is conjugate to the level hypersurfaces of some nondegenerate quadratic form on some neighborhood of 0 in \mathbf{R}^n . The conjugation must be C^0 ; it must be smooth except maybe at the singular point.*

We write $Sing(\mathcal{F}) \subset M$ for the finite set of singularities. Note that \mathcal{F} is smooth on some neighborhood of $Sing(\mathcal{F})$, minus $Sing(\mathcal{F})$. The holonomy pseudo-group of \mathcal{F} is defined, on any exhaustive transversal disjoint from the singularities, as the holonomy pseudo-group of the regular foliation $\mathcal{F}|(M \setminus Sing(\mathcal{F}))$.

We shall first realize (G, T) as the holonomy pseudo-group of a Morse foliation on a compact 3-manifold. Then, compact generation will allow us to perform a surgery on this manifold and regularize the foliation, without changing its transverse structure.

To fix ideas, at first we assume that T is without boundary: that is, a finite disjoint union of circles.

Let $M_0 := \mathbf{S}^2 \times T$ and let \mathcal{F}_0 be the foliation of M_0 by 2-spheres: its holonomy pseudo-group on the exhaustive transversal $* \times T$ is the trivial pseudo-group. Write $\text{pr}_2 : M_0 \rightarrow T$ for the second projection.

For every $1 \leq i \leq p$, write $(u_i, u'_i) \subset T$ for the open interval that is the domain of g_i , and write (v_i, v'_i) the image of g_i . Fix some extension $\bar{g}_i \in G$.

Choose two embeddings $e_i : \mathbf{D}^3 \rightarrow M_0$ and $f_i : \mathbf{D}^3 \rightarrow M_0$ such that

- (1) $e_i(\mathbf{D}^3)$ and $f_i(\mathbf{D}^3)$ are disjoint from each other and from $* \times T$;
- (2) $\text{pr}_2(e_i(\mathbf{D}^3)) = [u_i, u'_i]$ and $\text{pr}_2(f_i(\mathbf{D}^3)) = [v_i, v'_i]$;
- (3) $e_i^* \mathcal{F}_0 = f_i^* \mathcal{F}_0$ is the trivial foliation $dx_3|_{\mathbf{D}^3}$;
- (4) $\text{pr}_2 \circ f_i = \bar{g}_i \circ \text{pr}_2 \circ e_i$.

We perform on M_0 an elementary surgery of index 1 by cutting the interiors of $e_i(\mathbf{D}^3)$ and of $f_i(\mathbf{D}^3)$, and by pasting their boundary 2-spheres. The points $e_i(x)$ and $f_i(x)$ are pasted, for every $x \in \partial \mathbf{D}^3$.

We perform such a surgery on M_0 for every $1 \leq i \leq p$, choosing of course the embeddings e_i, f_i two by two disjoint. Let M_1 be the resulting manifold.

Obviously, \mathcal{F}_0 induces on M_1 a Morse foliation \mathcal{F}_1 , with $2p$ singularities, one at every point $s_i := e_i(0, 0, -1) = f_i(0, 0, -1)$, of Morse index 1; and one at every point $s'_i := e_i(0, 0, +1) = f_i(0, 0, +1)$, of Morse index 2. It is easy and standard to endow M_1 with a smooth structure, such that \mathcal{F}_1 is of class $C^{\infty, r}$, and smooth in a neighborhood of the singularities, minus the singularities.

By (4), the holonomy of \mathcal{F}_1 on the transversal $* \times T \cong T$ is generated by the local transformations g_i . That is, it coincides with G .

Up to now, we have not used fully the fact that G is compactly generated. Now, we point a consequence of this fact, which is actually its geometric translation.

Consider in general some Morse foliation \mathcal{X} on some 3-manifold X , and some singularity s of index 1. On some neighborhood of s , the Morse foliation \mathcal{X} admits the first integral $Q := -x_0^2 + x_1^2 + x_2^2$ in some continuous local coordinates x_0, x_1, x_2 , smooth except maybe at the singularity. The two components of the singular cone at s , namely $Q^{-1}(0) \cap \{x_0 < 0\}$ and $Q^{-1}(0) \cap \{x_0 > 0\}$, may either belong to the same leaf of the regular foliation

$\mathcal{X}|(X \setminus \text{Sing}(\mathcal{X}))$, or not. If they do, then there is a loop $\lambda : [0, 1] \rightarrow X$ such that

- $\lambda(0) = \lambda(1) = s$;
- λ is tangential to \mathcal{X} ;
- $\lambda(t) \notin \text{Sing}(\mathcal{X})$ for every $0 < t < 1$;
- $x_0(\lambda(t)) \leq 0$ (resp. ≥ 0) for every t close enough to 0 (resp. 1).

Such a loop has a holonomy germ $h(\lambda)$ on the pseudo-transversal arc $x_0 = x_1 = 0$, $x_2 \geq 0$. This is the germ at 0 of some homeomorphism of the nonnegative half-line.

DEFINITION 2.2. *If moreover the holonomy $h(\lambda)$ is the identity, then we call λ a Levitt loop for \mathcal{X} at s .*

In the same way, at every singularity of index 2 , the Morse foliation \mathcal{X} admits the first integral $Q' := x_0^2 - x_1^2 - x_2^2$ in some local coordinates x_0 , x_1 , x_2 . The notion of a Levitt loop is defined symmetrically by reversing the transverse orientation of \mathcal{X} .

LEMMA 2.3. *The Morse foliation \mathcal{F}_1 admits a Levitt loop at every singularity.*

Proof. Consider e.g. a singularity s_i of index 1 . In M_0 , let a be a path from the point $(*, u_i)$ to the point $e_i(0, 0, -1)$ in the sphere $\mathbf{S}^2 \times u_i$; and let b be a path from $(*, v_i)$ to $f_i(0, 0, -1)$ in the sphere $\mathbf{S}^2 \times v_i$. Then, in M_1 , the path ab^{-1} is tangential to \mathcal{F}_1 and passes through s_i . Obviously, the holonomy $h(ab^{-1})$ of \mathcal{F}_1 on $* \times T \cong T$ along this path is well-defined on the right-hand side of u_i . That is, $h(ab^{-1})$ is a germ of homeomorphism of T from some interval $[u_i, u_i + \epsilon) \subset T$ onto some interval $[v_i, v_i + \eta) \subset T$. By properties (2) through (4) above,

$$h(ab^{-1}) = g_i|_{[u_i, u_i + \epsilon)}.$$

On the other hand, recall that $\bar{g}_i \in G$. Since G is the holonomy pseudo-group of \mathcal{F}_1 on $* \times T$, there is in $M \setminus \text{Sing}(\mathcal{F}_1)$, a path c from u_i to v_i , tangential to \mathcal{F}_1 , and whose holonomy on $* \times T$ is the germ of \bar{g}_i at u_i . Then, $\lambda := a^{-1}cb$ is a Levitt loop at s_i . \square

To simplify the argument in the rest of the construction, it is convenient (although in fact not necessary) that \mathcal{F}_1 admit at each singularity a *simple* Levitt loop. We can get this extra property as follows. Let s be a singularity of \mathcal{F}_1 , let λ be a Levitt loop for \mathcal{F}_1 at s , and let L be the leaf singular at s , containing λ . After a generic perturbation of λ in L , the loop λ is immersed and self-transverse in L . Let x be a self-intersection point of λ . Since \mathcal{F}_1 is taut, there passes through x an embedded transverse circle $C \subset M_1$, disjoint from $* \times T$. We perform a surgery on M_1 , cutting a small tubular neighborhood $N \cong \mathbf{D}^2 \times \mathbf{S}^1$ of C in M_1 , in which \mathcal{F}_1 is the foliation by the $\mathbf{D}^2 \times t$'s; and we glue $\Sigma \times \mathbf{S}^1$, where Σ is the compact connected orientable surface of genus 1 bounded by one circle, foliated by the $\Sigma \times t$'s. The holonomy pseudo-group of the foliation \mathcal{F}_1 on $* \times T$ is not changed.

After the surgery, there is at s a Levitt loop with one less self-intersection. Of the two pieces of λ that passed through x , now one passes in the new handle and is disjoint from the other.

After a finite number of such surgeries, for every $1 \leq i \leq p$, the Morse foliation \mathcal{F}_1 admits at the singularity s_i (resp. s'_i) a simple Levitt loop λ_i (resp. λ'_i).

Fix some $1 \leq i \leq p$. We shall somewhat cancel the pair of singularities s_i and s'_i of \mathcal{F}_1 , at the price of a surgery on M_1 , without changing the transverse structure of \mathcal{F}_1 .

First, we use fully the fact that G is taut: there is a path $p_i : [0, 1] \rightarrow M_1$ from $p_i(0) = s'_i$ to $p_i(1) = s_i$, and positively transverse to \mathcal{F}_1 except at its endpoints.

The geometry is as follows (figure 1). Let $Q(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ be a quadratic form of Morse index 1 with respect to some local system of coordinates at s_i , which is a local first integral for \mathcal{F}_1 . Then, p_i arrives at s_i by one of the two components of the cone $Q < 0$. Reversing if necessary the orientation of λ_i , one can arrange that λ_i quits s_i in the boundary of the same half cone. Symmetrically, let $Q'(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ be a quadratic form of Morse index 2 with respect to some local system of coordinates at s'_i , which is a local first integral for \mathcal{F}_1 . Then, p_i quits s'_i by one of the two components of the cone $Q' > 0$. Reversing if necessary the orientation of λ'_i , one can arrange that λ'_i arrives at s'_i in the boundary of the same half cone.

We shall perform a surgery on M_1 , and modify \mathcal{F}_1 , in an arbitrarily small neighborhood of $\lambda'_i \cup p_i \cup \lambda_i$, to cancel the singularities s_i , s'_i , without changing the holonomy pseudo-group of the foliation.

To this aim, the composed path $\lambda'_i p_i \lambda_i$ (that is, λ'_i followed by p_i followed by λ_i) is homotoped, relatively to its endpoints, into some path q_i also positively transverse to \mathcal{F}_1 , except at its endpoints $q_i(0) = s'_i$ and $q_i(1) = s_i$. The homotopy consists in pushing the two tangential Levitt loops to some nearby, positively transverse paths, and in rounding the two corners; it is C^0 -small.

Notice that p_i and q_i arrive at s_i by the two opposite components of the cone $Q < 0$. Symmetrically, p_i and q_i quit s'_i by the two opposite components of the cone $Q' > 0$.

By construction, for a convenient choice of the parametrization $t \mapsto q_i(t)$, the transverse path q_i is \mathcal{F}_1 -equivalent to p_i , that is, the diffeomorphism $p_i(t) \mapsto q_i(t)$ belongs to the holonomy pseudo-group of \mathcal{F}_1 on the union of the two transversal open arcs $p_i \cup q_i \setminus \{s_i, s'_i\}$.

After a small, generic perturbation of p_i and q_i relative to their endpoints s_i , s'_i , we arrange that p_i and q_i are two embeddings of the interval into M_1 ; that they are disjoint, but at their endpoints; and also that they are disjoint from p_j , q_j for every $j \neq i$, and also disjoint from the transversal $* \times T$.

Recall (definition 2.1) that \mathcal{F}_1 is smooth in a neighborhood of s_i and s'_i (but maybe at s_i and s'_i). After a C^r -small perturbation of \mathcal{F}_1 in some small neighborhood of p_i and q_i , relative to some small neighborhoods of s_i and

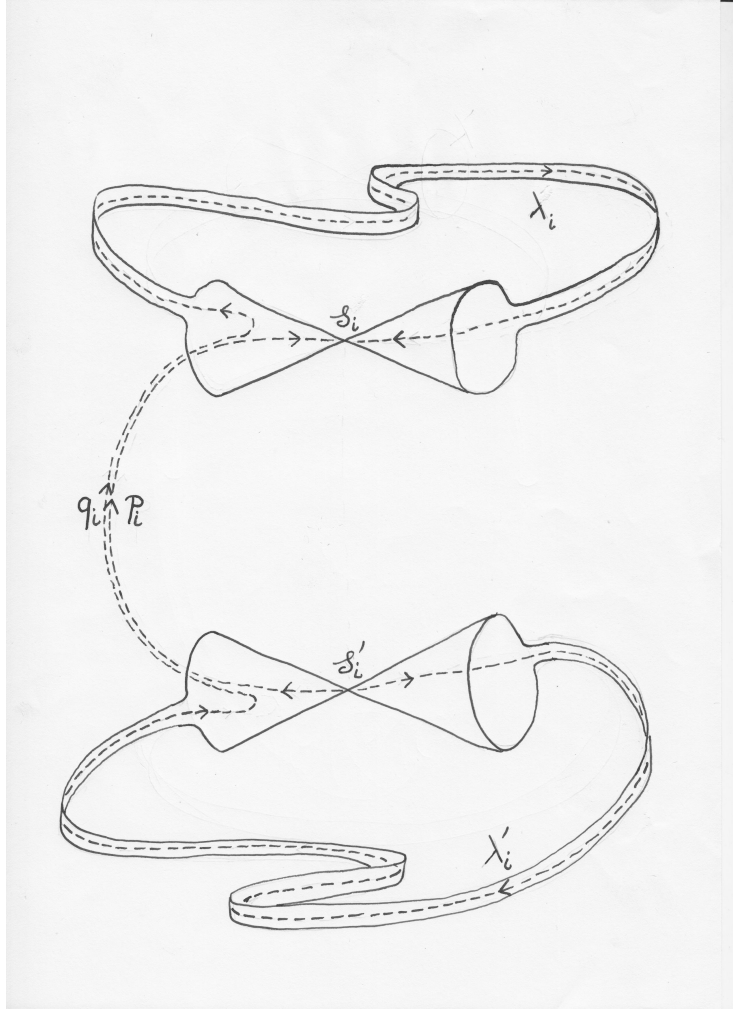


FIGURE 1

s'_i , the foliation \mathcal{F}_1 is smooth in some neighborhood of $p_i \cup q_i$ (but maybe at s_i and s'_i).

Now, we shall perform on M_1 an elementary surgery of index 2 along every embedded circle $p_i \cup q_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq p$) (figure 2). That is, we cut some small tubular neighborhood $N_i \cong \mathbf{S}^1 \times \mathbf{D}^2$ of $p_i \cup q_i$, and we paste $\mathbf{D}^2 \times \mathbf{S}^1$ (here the choice of the framing is irrelevant). We shall obtain a closed 3-manifold M . We shall, for a convenient choice of the N_i 's, extend the foliation $\mathcal{F}_1|(M_1 \setminus \cup_i N_i)$ to M , as a (regular) foliation, still admitting $* \times T$ as an exhaustive transversal, and whose holonomy pseudo-group on $* \times T$ will still be G .

To this end, first notice that, by definition 2.2, and since λ_i (resp. λ'_i) is a simple loop, there is some small open neighborhood U_i (resp. U'_i) of λ_i

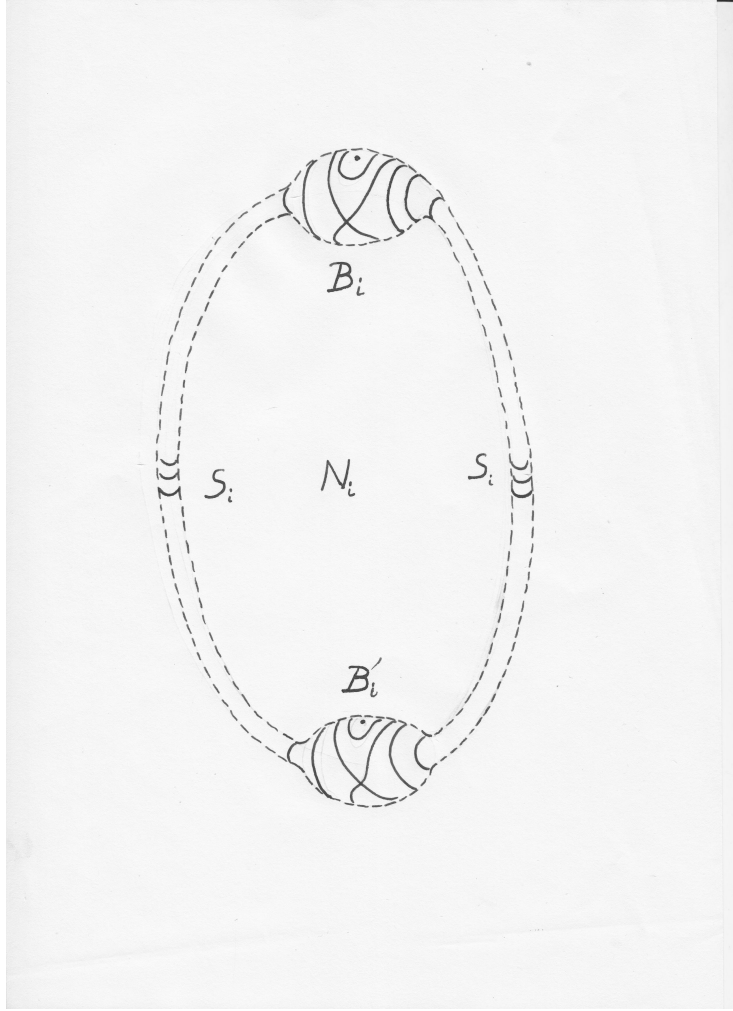


FIGURE 2

(resp. λ'_i) in M_1 , such that the foliation \mathcal{F}_1 admits in $U_i \setminus s_i$ (resp. $U'_i \setminus s'_i$) a first integral F_i (resp. F'_i) whose level sets are connected. Precisely, for every $t < F_i(s_i)$ (resp. $t > F'_i(s'_i)$), the level set $F_i^{-1}(t)$ (resp. $F'^{-1}_i(t)$) is an open disk. For every $t > F_i(s_i)$ (resp. $t < F'_i(s'_i)$), the level set $F_i^{-1}(t)$ (resp. $F'^{-1}_i(t)$) is the connected orientable open surface of genus one with one end.

Choose a compact 3-ball $B_i \subset U_i$ containing s_i and such that $F_i|_{B_i}$ is topologically conjugate to a quadratic form Q of signature $-++$, with three different eigenvalues, on the unit ball. Choose a compact 3-ball $B'_i \subset U'_i$ containing s'_i and such that $F'_i|_{B'_i}$ is topologically conjugate to a quadratic form Q' of signature $--+$, with three different eigenvalues, on the unit ball. Choose some tubular neighborhood S_i of the circle $p_i \cup q_i$, so thin that

$S_i \cap \partial B_i$ (resp. $S_i \cap \partial B'_i$) is contained in the cone $Q < 0$ (resp. $Q' > 0$), and such that $\mathcal{F}_1|_{S_i}$ is a foliation by disks, except on the intersections of S_i with $Q \geq 0$ and with $Q' \leq 0$. Define $N_i := B_i \cup B'_i \cup S_i$. We can arrange that N_i is a smooth solid torus.

Then, after reparametrizing the values of F_i and of F'_i , they obviously extend to a function F''_i on $N_i \setminus \{s_i, s'_i\}$ as follows.

- (1) F''_i is a first integral for \mathcal{F}_1 on $N_i \setminus \{s_i, s'_i\}$;
- (2) F''_i coincides with F_i on B_i and with F'_i on B'_i ;
- (3) $F''_i|_{\partial N_i}$ has exactly eight Morse critical points: two minima and two critical points of index 1 on $\partial B'_i$, two critical points of index 1 and two maxima on ∂B_i ;
- (4) The values of F''_i at these critical points are respectively $-2, -2, -1, -1, 1, 1, 2, 2$;
- (5) The sign of the tangency between F''_i and ∂N_i at each critical point is as follows: the descending gradient of F''_i exits N_i at the four critical points on $\partial B'_i$, and enters N_i at the four critical points on ∂B_i ;
- (6) One has $F''_i(p_i(u)) = F''_i(q_i(u))$ for every $u \in [0, 1]$.

On the other hand, in the handle $H_i := \mathbf{D}^2 \times \mathbf{S}^1$, one has the function $h := x_2(1 + y_1^2)$, where $\mathbf{D}^2 \subset \mathbf{R}^2$ (resp. $\mathbf{S}^1 \subset \mathbf{R}^2$) is defined by $x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq 1$ (resp. $y_1^2 + y_2^2 = 1$). In H_i , the function h has no critical point. On ∂H_i , by (3), (4) and elementary Morse theory, $h|_{\partial H_i}$ is smoothly conjugate to $F''_i|_{\partial N_i}$. We attach H_i to $M \setminus \text{Int}(N_i)$ so that the functions F''_i and h coincide on $\partial N_i \cong \partial H_i$. We extend \mathcal{F}_1 inside H_i as the foliation defined by h . By (5), the sign of the tangency between h and ∂H_i at each singularity is the same as the sign of the tangency between F''_i and ∂N_i . So, the resulting foliation is regular.

Having done this for every pair of singularity s_i, s'_i , $i = 1, \dots, p$, we get a regular foliation \mathcal{F} on a closed 3-manifold M .

We claim that \mathcal{F} admits $* \times T$ as an exhaustive transversal, and has the same holonomy pseudo-group G as \mathcal{F}_1 on $* \times T$. Obviously, \mathcal{F} has no leaf contained in any H_i . So, the claim amounts to verify the following. Let $\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow M_1$ (resp. M) be a path tangential to \mathcal{F}_1 (resp. \mathcal{F}) and whose endpoints belong to $M_1 \setminus \cup_i \text{Int}(N_i)$. Then, there is a path $\gamma' : [0, 1] \rightarrow M$ (resp. M_1) tangential to \mathcal{F} (resp. \mathcal{F}_1) with the same endpoints, and such that the holonomy of \mathcal{F}_1 (resp. \mathcal{F}) along γ is the same as the holonomy of \mathcal{F} (resp. \mathcal{F}_1) along γ' .

We can assume that γ is contained in some N_i (resp. H_i), with endpoints on $\partial N_i = \partial H_i$. Let $t := F''_i(\gamma(0)) = h(\gamma(0)) = F''_i(\gamma(1)) = h(\gamma(1))$.

First, consider the case where γ is contained in N_i and tangential to \mathcal{F}_1 . There are three subcases, depending on t .

First subcase: $F''_i(s'_i) < t < F''_i(s_i)$. Then, the level set $F''_i{}^{-1}(t)$ is the disjoint union of two disks, so γ has the same endpoints as some path γ' contained in $\partial F''_i{}^{-1}(t)$, and we are done.

Second subcase: $F_i''(s_i) \leq t < 2$. Then, consider the level set $F_i^{-1}(t) \subset U_i$. Obviously, the intersection of this level set with $U_i \setminus \text{Int}(B_i)$ is connected: a pair of pants when $t < 1$, a pair of pants when $t > 1$, and it is also connected when $t = 1$. So, γ has the same endpoints as some path γ' contained in this intersection, and we are done. (If the endpoints of γ do not lie on the same connected component of the boundary of the annulus $F_i^{-1}(t) \cap B_i$, then the path γ' will be close to the Levitt loop λ_i).

The third and last subcase $-2 < t \leq F_i''(s'_i)$ is symmetric to the second.

Now, consider the second case, where γ is contained in H_i and tangential to \mathcal{F} .

In the subcases $-2 < t < -1$ and $1 < t < 2$, the level set $h^{-1}(t)$ is the disjoint union of two disks. Thus, $\gamma(0), \gamma(1)$ are also the endpoints of some path γ' contained in $\partial(h^{-1}(t))$, and we are done. The like holds for $t = -2, -1, 1$ or 2 .

In the subcase $-1 < t < 1$, the level set $h^{-1}(t)$ is an annulus. If $\gamma(0), \gamma(1)$ belong to a same component of $\partial(h^{-1}(t))$, we are done. In the remaining sub-subcase, $\gamma(0), \gamma(1)$ belong to the two different circle components of $\partial(h^{-1}(t))$. By (6), these two circles are also the boundaries of the two disk leaves of $\mathcal{F}_1|_{S_i}$ through $p_i(u)$ and $q_i(u)$, for some $u \in (0, 1)$. Now, recall that the diffeomorphism $p_i(u) \mapsto q_i(u)$ between the transversals p_i and q_i belongs to the holonomy pseudo-group of \mathcal{F}_1 on $p_i \cup q_i$. In other words, there is a path $\gamma' : [0, 1] \rightarrow M_1$ tangential to \mathcal{F}_1 with the same endpoints as γ , and such that the holonomy of \mathcal{F} along γ is the same as the holonomy of \mathcal{F}_1 along γ' .

Theorem A is proved in the case of a pseudo-group (G, T) without boundary.

Now, let us prove theorem A for a taut, compactly generated pseudo-group (G, T) such that T has a boundary. One can assume that (G, T) is connected. Thus, one is reduced to the case where T is a finite disjoint union of compact intervals (proposition 1.10).

The construction is much the same as in the case without boundary. We stress the few differences.

We start from the manifold $M_0 := \mathbf{S}^2 \times T$. For some of the generators g_i , their domains and images meet the boundary, i.e. they are semi-open intervals. Consider for example a g_i whose domain meets the positive boundary $\partial_+ T$ (the boundary points where the tangent vectors which are positive with respect to the orientation of T , exit from T). That is, $\text{Dom}(g_i) = (u_i, u'_i]$ and $\text{Im}(g_i) = (v_i, v'_i]$ and $\text{Dom}(g_i) \cap \partial T = u'_i$ and $\text{Im}(g_i) \cap \partial T = v'_i$.

Such a generator will be introduced in the holonomy of the foliation by performing, somewhat, a *half* elementary surgery of index 1 on the manifold M_0 . Put for every n :

$$2^{-1}\mathbf{D}^n := \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbf{R}^n \mid x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2 \leq 1, x_n \leq 0\}$$

Its boundary splits as the union of \mathbf{D}^{n-1} (the subset defined in $2^{-1}\mathbf{D}^n$ by $x_n = 0$) and $2^{-1}\mathbf{S}^{n-1}$ (the subset defined in $2^{-1}\mathbf{D}^n$ by $x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2 = 1$). Fix some extension $\bar{g}_i \in G$.

Choose two embeddings $e_i : 2^{-1}\mathbf{D}^3 \rightarrow M_0$ and $f_i : 2^{-1}\mathbf{D}^3 \rightarrow M_0$ such that

- (1) $e_i^{-1}(\partial M_0) = f_i^{-1}(\partial M_0) = \mathbf{D}^2$;
- (2) $e_i(2^{-1}\mathbf{D}^3)$ and $f_i(2^{-1}\mathbf{D}^3)$ are disjoint from each other and from $T \times *$;
- (3) $\text{pr}_2(e_i(2^{-1}\mathbf{D}^3)) = [u_i, u'_i]$ and $\text{pr}_2(f_i(2^{-1}\mathbf{D}^3)) = [v_i, v'_i]$;
- (4) $e_i^*\mathcal{F}_0 = f_i^*\mathcal{F}_0$ is the trivial foliation dx_3 on $2^{-1}\mathbf{D}^3$;
- (5) $\text{pr}_2 \circ f_i = \bar{g}_i \circ \text{pr}_2 \circ e_i$.

We perform on M_0 a surgery by cutting $e_i(2^{-1}\mathbf{D}^3 \setminus 2^{-1}\mathbf{S}^2)$ and $f_i(2^{-1}\mathbf{D}^3 \setminus 2^{-1}\mathbf{S}^2)$ and by pasting $e_i(2^{-1}\mathbf{S}^2)$ with $f_i(2^{-1}\mathbf{S}^2)$. The points $e_i(x)$ and $f_i(x)$ are pasted, for every $x \in 2^{-1}\mathbf{S}^2$.

This surgery produces a single singularity $s_i := e_i(0, 0, -1) = f_i(0, 0, -1)$, of Morse index 1.

The case of a generator g_i whose domain meets $\partial_- T$ is of course symmetric.

After performing a surgery for every generator, we get a resulting compact manifold M_1 , and a Morse foliation \mathcal{F}_1 induced on M_1 by \mathcal{F}_0 , with some singularities of indices 1 and 2. The boundary of M_1 is the disjoint union of two closed connected surfaces $\partial_- M_1$, $\partial_+ M_1$, both tangential to \mathcal{F}_1 . At every point of $\partial_- M_1$ (resp. $\partial_+ M_1$), the tangent vectors positively transverse to \mathcal{F}_1 enter into (resp. exit from) M_1 . The holonomy pseudo-group of \mathcal{F}_1 on $* \times T$ coincides with G .

These singularities are eliminated one after the other (*not* by pairs). Let us eliminate e.g. a singularity s_i of index 1.

On the one hand, by tautness, there is a path p_i , positively transverse to \mathcal{F}_1 but at s_i , from $p_i(0) \in \partial_- M_1$ to $p_i(1) = s_i$.

On the other hand, by compact generation, \mathcal{F}_1 admits a Levitt loop λ_i at s_i . We can arrange that λ_i is a simple loop: if it has a transverse self-intersection x , then, by tautness, through x there passes an arc A embedded in M_1 , positively transverse to \mathcal{F}_1 , and whose endpoints lie on ∂M_1 . We perform a surgery on M_1 along A , cutting a small tubular neighborhood $\cong \mathbf{D}^2 \times [0, 1]$ and pasting $\Sigma \times [0, 1]$ (recall that Σ is the disk endowed with a handle: see the paragraph below the proof of lemma 2.3). The holonomy pseudo-group of the foliation is not changed. After the surgery, s_i admits a Levitt loop with one less self-intersection.

The composed path $p_i \lambda_i$ is homotoped to a path q_i positively transverse to \mathcal{F}_1 , arriving at s_i through the component of the cone $Q < 0$ opposite to that of p_i ; and q_i is \mathcal{F}_1 -equivalent to p_i . During the homotopy, the extremity endpoint s_i is fixed, but the origin endpoint moves in $\partial_- M_1$. One arranges that $p_i \cap q_i = s_i$.

The singularity s_i is eliminated by, somewhat, a *half* elementary surgery of index 2 along the arc $p_i \cup q_i$: one cuts a small tubular neighborhood of this arc, $N_i \cong [0, 1] \times \mathbf{D}^2$, such that $N_i \cap \partial M_1 \cong \{0, 1\} \times \mathbf{D}^2$; and one pastes $2^{-1}\mathbf{D}^2 \times \mathbf{S}^1$ foliated by the restricted function $h|(2^{-1}\mathbf{D}^2 \times \mathbf{S}^1)$. Every arc $(2^{-1}\mathbf{S}^1) \times \theta \in \partial(2^{-1}\mathbf{D}^2) \times \mathbf{S}^1$ is identified with $[0, 1] \times \theta \in [0, 1] \times \partial\mathbf{D}^2$. The details are just like in the case without boundary.

2.2. Proof of proposition 0.1. We are now given a compact manifold M of dimension $n \geq 4$ endowed with a codimension 1, taut foliation \mathcal{F} ; and we have to find in M a proper hypersurface M' transverse to \mathcal{F} , such that the inclusion induces a bijection between the spaces of leaves $M'/(\mathcal{F}|M')$ and M/\mathcal{F} .

To fix ideas, we consider only the case where M is closed connected and where \mathcal{F} is smooth.

Endow M with an auxiliary Riemannian metric. Write $\rho(\mathcal{F})$ the infimum of the injectivity radii of the leaves.

Fix a positive length $\delta < \rho(\mathcal{F})/4$ so small that the following *tracking* property holds for every leaf L of \mathcal{F} and for every locally finite, δ -dense subset $A \subset L$ (in the sense that every point of L is at distance *less than* δ from some point of A). For every shortest geodesic segment $[a, b]$ whose endpoints lie in A and whose length is less than $\rho(\mathcal{F})/2$, there exists in A a finite sequence $a_0 = a, \dots, a_\ell = b$, such that $d(a_{i-1}, a_i) < 2\delta$ ($1 \leq i \leq \ell$), and that the shortest geodesic segments $[a_0, a_1], \dots, [a_{\ell-1}, a_\ell], [b, a]$ form a simple loop bounding a 2-disk embedded in L .

Choose a circle T embedded into M transversely to \mathcal{F} , and such that $T \cap L$ is δ -dense in every leaf L .

Write G the holonomy pseudo-group of \mathcal{F} on T . For any $g \in G$ and $r > 0$, say that g is *r-short* if for every $t \in \text{Dom}(g)$, the distance from t to $g(t)$ in the leaf of \mathcal{F} through t is less than r . At every point of T , one has only finitely many 2δ -short germs of local transformations of T belonging to G . Thus, one has a finite family $g_1, \dots, g_p \in G$ such that every domain $\text{Dom}(g_i)$ is an interval $(t_i, t'_i) \subset T$; and that every 2δ -short germ in G is the germ of some g_i at some point of its domain. Moreover, one can arrange that g_1, \dots, g_p are $(\rho(\mathcal{F})/2)$ -short and G -extendable; and that the leaves through the endpoints t_i, t'_i are two by two distinct. One writes \hat{g}_i the extension of g_i to the compact interval $[t_i, t'_i]$.

The family g_1, \dots, g_p generates G . Indeed, since $\delta < \rho(\mathcal{F})/2$, for every leaf L , the fundamental groupoid of the pair $(L, L \cap T)$ is generated by the geodesic segments of length less than 2δ whose endpoints lie in $L \cap T$.

One can arrange moreover that to each \hat{g}_i is associated a fence (recall definition 1.2) f_i , such that the image rectangles $\text{Im}(f_1) = f_1([0, 1] \times [t_1, t'_1])$, \dots , $\text{Im}(f_p) = f_p([0, 1] \times [t_p, t'_p])$ are two by two disjoint in M . Indeed, one first has the fences composed by the tangential shortest geodesic segments $[t, \hat{g}_i(t)]$ ($t \in [t_i, t'_i]$). Since the leaves are of dimension $n - 1 \geq 3$, after a fine enough subdivision of the domains of the g_i 's into smaller subintervals,

and after a small generic perturbation of the arcs $[t, g_i(t)]$ relative to their endpoints, the image rectangles are two by two disjoint. Let $s_i := f_p(1/2, t_i)$ (resp. $s'_i := f_p(1/2, t'_i)$) be the middle of the lower (resp. upper) edge of each fence.

The rest of the proof of proposition 0.1 is alike the proof of theorem A, except that the construction is made inside (M, \mathcal{F}) . The dimension of the construction here is $n - 1$, rather than 3 as it was in theorem A, but this does not make any substantial difference. Here is a sketch.

Let $K := T \cup \text{Im}(f_1) \cup \dots \cup \text{Im}(f_p)$, a 2-complex embedded into M . One has in M a small compact neighborhood Ω of $K \setminus \{s_1, \dots, s_p, s'_1, \dots, s'_p\}$ whose smooth boundary $M_1 := \partial\Omega$ is much like in the proof of theorem A. Precisely, $s_1, \dots, s_p, s'_1, \dots, s'_p \in M_1$; and M_1 is transverse to \mathcal{F} but at each s_i (resp. s'_i), where $\mathcal{F}_1 := \mathcal{F}|_{M_1}$ has a Morse singularity of index 1 (resp. $n - 2$). One has in M_1 a circle $* \times T$ close and parallel to T , transverse to \mathcal{F}_1 , and meeting every leaf of \mathcal{F}_1 , such that the holonomy of \mathcal{F}_1 on $* \times T \cong T$ is generated by g_1, \dots, g_p . That is, it coincides with G .

Now, we use the tracking property to find some convenient Levitt loops. Consider any s_i . In the leaf L_i of \mathcal{F} through s_i , the shortest geodesic segment $[t_i, \hat{g}_i(t_i)]$ has length less than $\rho(\mathcal{F})/2$, thus it is tracked by a piecewise geodesic path $a_0 = t_i, \dots, a_\ell = \hat{g}_i(t_i)$, such that $d(a_{i-1}, a_i) < 2\delta$ ($1 \leq i \leq \ell$); and $[a_0, a_1], \dots, [a_{\ell-1}, a_\ell], [\hat{g}_i(t_i), t_i]$ form a simple loop λ_{geod} bounding a 2-disk embedded in L_i . Close to λ_{geod} , one has a loop λ_K in $L_i \cap K$. Close to λ_K , one has a loop λ_i in $L_i \cap M_1$, passing through s_i . Obviously, λ_i is a Levitt loop for \mathcal{F}_1 at s_i . If the fences f_1, \dots, f_n have been taken close enough to the geodesic ones, and if the neighborhood Ω of K has been taken thin enough, then λ_i is also simple, and bounds also a disk Δ_i embedded in L_i .

The like holds at every s'_i , and yields a simple Levitt loop λ'_i bounding a disk Δ'_i embedded in the leaf of \mathcal{F} through s'_i . The leaves of \mathcal{F} through the singularities of \mathcal{F}_1 being two by two distinct, the disks are two by two disjoint.

Like in the proof of theorem A, we have in M_1 a simple path p_i from s'_i to s_i , positively transverse to \mathcal{F}_1 but at its endpoints. The composed path $\lambda'_i p_i \lambda_i$ is perturbed in M_1 , relative to his endpoints, into some simple path q_i transverse to \mathcal{F}_1 and disjoint from p_i , but at its endpoints. The union of the disks Δ_i and Δ'_i with a thin strip is perturbed into a 2-disk Δ''_i (rather obvious on figure 1) such that

- Δ''_i is embedded into M ;
- $\partial\Delta''_i = \Delta''_i \cap M_1 = p_i \cup q_i$;
- Δ''_i is transverse to \mathcal{F} and $\mathcal{F}|_{\Delta''_i}$ is the foliation of the 2-disk by parallel straight segments.

The hypersurface $M' \subset M$ is built from M_1 by cutting, for every $1 \leq i \leq p$, a small tubular neighborhood of $p_i \cup q_i$ in M_1 , diffeomorphic with

$\mathbf{S}^1 \times \mathbf{D}^{n-2}$, and pasting the boundary of the sphere bundle normal to Δ_i'' in M , diffeomorphic to $\mathbf{D}^2 \times \mathbf{S}^{n-3}$.

3. PROOF OF THEOREMS B AND C

3.1. Examples: realizing the homothety pseudo-groups. First, we discuss the realization of some elementary but fundamental examples: the homothety pseudo-groups. They constitute the most simple nontaut, compactly generated pseudo-groups.

Given some positive real numbers $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r$, let $G(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r)$ be the pseudo-group of local transformations of the real line generated by the homotheties $t \mapsto \lambda_1 t, \dots, t \mapsto \lambda_r t$. We assume that the family $\log \lambda_1, \dots, \log \lambda_r$ is of linear rank r over \mathbf{Q} .

For $r = 1$, the pseudo-group $G(\lambda_1)$ has two obvious realizations of interest. The first is on the annulus $A := \mathbf{S}^1 \times [0, 1]$. The compact leaf is $\mathbf{S}^1 \times (1/2)$; the other leaves are transverse to ∂A and spiral towards $\mathbf{S}^1 \times (1/2)$. The second realization is on $\partial(A \times \mathbf{D}^2) \cong \mathbf{S}^2 \times \mathbf{S}^1$. The compact leaf is a 2-torus, and splits $\mathbf{S}^2 \times \mathbf{S}^1$ into two Reeb components.

On the contrary, $G(\lambda_1)$ is *not* realizable on T^2 . Indeed, the foliation would be transversely oriented and have a single compact leaf, whose linear holonomy would be nontrivial, a contradiction.

The case $r = 2$ is analogous. The torus T^2 is endowed with the angle coordinates x, y . One realizes $G(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$ on $V := T^2 \times [0, 1]$ by a foliation $\mathcal{F}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$ transverse to both boundary tori, where its trace is the linear irrational foliation $dx \log \lambda_1 + dy \log \lambda_2 = 0$. The torus $T^2 \times (1/2)$ is a compact leaf; the other leaves spiral towards it.

Notice that $G(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$ is *not* realizable by any foliation \mathcal{F} on any closed, orientable 3-manifold M . For, by contradiction, \mathcal{F} would have a unique compact leaf L diffeomorphic to T^2 , along which M would split into two compact 3-manifolds M', M'' . On $\mathbf{R} \setminus 0$, the differential 1-form dt/t is invariant by $G(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$. There would correspond on $M \setminus L$ a nonsingular closed 1-form ω of rank $r = 2$, such that $\mathcal{F}|(M \setminus L) = \ker \omega$. In $H^1(M'; \mathbf{R})$, the de Rham cohomology class $[\omega]$ decomposes as $(\log \lambda_1)e_1 + (\log \lambda_2)e_2$, with $e_1, e_2 \in H^1(M'; \mathbf{Z})$. The restriction $[\omega]|L \in H^1(L; \mathbf{R})$ is of rank 2, being the class of the linear holonomy of \mathcal{F} along L . Thus, $e_1|L$ and $e_2|L$ are not \mathbf{Q} -colinear in $H^1(L; \mathbf{Q})$. Since L is a 2-torus, $(e_1|L) \wedge (e_2|L) \neq 0$ in $H^2(L; \mathbf{Z})$. In other words, $e_1 \wedge e_2 \in H^2(M'; \mathbf{Z})$ is nonnull on the fundamental class of $\partial M'$. This contradicts Stokes theorem, M' being an orientable compact 3-manifold.

One can ask if things would turn better if one dropped the condition that the realization be a *tangentially orientable* foliation. It is not difficult to see that the answer is negative: $G(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$ is also not realizable by any foliation \mathcal{F} , even not orientable, on any closed 3-manifold M . This is left as an exercise. I thank the referee for pointing out a mistake at this point in the first version of this paper.

For every $r \geq 2$, the pseudo-group $G(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r)$ is realizable on a closed orientable 4-manifold. Indeed, in a first place, for each $2 \leq i \leq r$, just as above, realize $G(\lambda_1, \lambda_i)$ by a foliation $\mathcal{F}(\lambda_1, \lambda_i)$ on $V := T^2 \times [0, 1]$. So, $G(\lambda_1, \lambda_i)$ is also realized by the pullback \mathcal{F}_i of $\mathcal{F}(\lambda_1, \lambda_i)$ in the 4-manifold

$$M_i := \partial(V \times \mathbf{D}^2) \cong T^2 \times \mathbf{S}^2$$

The compact leaf L_i of \mathcal{F}_i is the 3-torus $T^2 \times \mathbf{S}^1$. For each $i = 3, \dots, r$, in L_2 and in L_i , we pick some embedded circle $C_i \subset L_2$ (resp. $C'_i \subset L_i$) parallel to the first circle factor: the holonomy of \mathcal{F}_2 (resp. \mathcal{F}_i) along C_i (resp. C'_i) is the germ of $t \mapsto \lambda_1 t$ at 0. We arrange that C_3, \dots, C_r are two by two disjoint. The loop C_i (resp. C'_i) has in M_2 (resp. M_i) a small tubular neighborhood N_i (resp. $N'_i \cong \mathbf{D}^3 \times \mathbf{S}^1$), on the boundary of which \mathcal{F}_2 (resp. \mathcal{F}_i) traces a foliation composed of two Reeb components, realizing $G(\lambda_1)$. We cut from M_2, \dots, M_r the interiors of $N_3, \dots, N_r, N'_3, \dots, N'_r$. We paste every ∂N_i with $\partial N'_i$, such that $\mathcal{F}_2|_{\partial N_i}$ matches $\mathcal{F}_i|_{\partial N'_i}$. We get a closed 4-manifold with a foliation realizing $G(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r)$.

The realization of pseudo-groups of homotheties *with boundary* is much alike: let $2^{-1}G(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r)$ be the pseudo-group of local transformations of the *half*-line $\mathbf{R}_{\geq 0}$ generated by some family of homotheties $t \mapsto \lambda_1 t, \dots, t \mapsto \lambda_r t$, of rank r . Each of the above realizations of $G(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r)$ splits along its unique compact leaf into two realizations of $2^{-1}G(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r)$.

3.2. Novikov decomposition for pseudo-groups, and hinges. Let (G, T) be a compactly generated pseudo-group of dimension 1.

We consider the closed orbits (the orbits topologically closed in T).

LEMMA 3.1. *The union of the closed orbits is topologically closed in T .*

Proof. We know no proof for this fact in the pseudo-group frame. To prove it, we realize the pseudo-group, as in section 2, by a Morse foliation \mathcal{F} on a compact manifold M . Since the homology of $M \setminus \text{Sing}(\mathcal{F})$ is of finite rank, Haefliger's argument [3] applies and shows that the union of the closed leaves is closed. \square

We call a closed orbit *isolated* (resp. *left isolated*) (resp. *right isolated*) if it admits some neighborhood (resp. left neighborhood) (resp. right neighborhood) in T which meets no other closed orbit.

By a *component* of (G, T) , one means a submanifold $T' \subset T$ of dimension 1, topologically closed in T , and saturated for G .

By an *I-bundle* (resp. an \mathbf{S}^1 -*bundle*) we mean the pseudo-group generated by a finite number r of *global* diffeomorphisms on the compact interval (resp. the circle). It is of course realized on some compact 3-manifold fibred over some closed surface ("suspension"). Every pseudo-group Haefliger-equivalent to an *I-bundle* (resp. an \mathbf{S}^1 -bundle) is also called an *I-bundle* (resp. an \mathbf{S}^1 -bundle). The smallest possible r is the *rank* of the *I-bundle* (resp. \mathbf{S}^1 -bundle).

Any closed orbit whose isotropy group has infinitely many fix points bounds an I -bundle. Precisely,

LEMMA 3.2. *Let $G(t) \subset T$ be a closed orbit, and let h_1, \dots, h_r be elements of G whose germs at t generate the isotropy group G_t . Assume that h_1, \dots, h_r admit a sequence (t_n) of common fix points other than t , decreasing (resp. increasing) to t . Put $I_n := [t, t_n]$ (resp. $[t_n, t]$).*

Then, for every n large enough,

- *The restricted pseudo-group $(G|_{I_n}, I_n)$ is generated by $h_1|_{I_n}, \dots, h_r|_{I_n}$;*
- *The G -saturation of I_n is an I -bundle component of (G, T) , Haefliger-equivalent to $(G|_{I_n}, I_n)$.*

Proof. One first reduces oneself to the case where $G(t) = \{t\}$, as follows. Let $U := (T \setminus G(t)) \cup t$. By Baire's theorem, every closed orbit is discrete. So, U is open in T and meets every orbit. We change (G, T) for $(G|_U, U)$, which is also compactly generated by proposition 1.5.

So, we assume that $G(t) = \{t\}$.

Since G is compactly generated, one has a topologically open, relatively compact $T' \subset T$ meeting every G -orbit (in particular $t \in T'$) such that $G|_{T'}$ admits a system of generators g_1, \dots, g_p which are G -extendable. Let $\bar{g}_1, \dots, \bar{g}_p \in G$ be some extensions.

If t lies in the topological boundary of $\text{Dom}(g_i)$ with respect to T , then we can avoid this by changing g_i for $\bar{g}_i|(\text{Dom}(g_i) \cup (t - \epsilon, t + \epsilon'))$, where $(t - \epsilon, t + \epsilon')$ is relatively compact in $\text{Dom}(\bar{g}_i) \cap T'$. The like holds for $\text{Im}(g_i)$. Thus, after permuting the generators, for some $0 \leq q \leq p$, the point t belongs to the domains and to the images of g_1, \dots, g_q ; but t does not belong, nor is adherent, to the domains nor to the images of g_{q+1}, \dots, g_p .

Also, restricting the domain of each h_i , we arrange that $h_i \in G|_{T'}$ and that h_i is G -extendable. Then, we can add the family (h_i) to the family of generators (g_i) . So, we can assume that $r \leq q$ and that $g_1 = h_1, \dots, g_r = h_r$.

Then, for every $r + 1 \leq i \leq q$, the generator g_i coincides with some composite of g_1, \dots, g_r on some small compact neighborhood N_i of t . We can change g_i for $g_i|(\text{Dom}(g_i) \setminus N_i)$. Finally, we have obtained a family of generators g_1, \dots, g_p for $G|_{T'}$, such that t belongs to the domains and to the images of $g_1 = h_1, \dots, g_r = h_r$; but that t does not belong, nor is adherent, to the domains nor to the images of g_{r+1}, \dots, g_p .

For every n large enough, I_n is contained in T' and in the domains of g_1, \dots, g_r ; and I_n is invariant by $g_1 = h_1, \dots, g_r = h_r$; and I_n is disjoint from the supports of g_{r+1}, \dots, g_p . Thus, I_n is saturated for G , and $G|_{I_n}$ is generated by $g_1|_{I_n}, \dots, g_r|_{I_n}$. The interval I_n is an I -bundle component of G . \square

We call an orbit *essential* (with respect to (G, T)) if it meets no transverse positive loop and no transverse positive chain whose both endpoints lie on ∂T . Every essential orbit is closed (obviously). In the union of the closed orbits, the union of the essential orbits is topologically closed (obviously) and open (by lemma 3.2).

We call an I -bundle component of G *essential* (with respect to (G, T)) if its boundary orbits are essential with respect to (G, T) . Then, every closed orbit interior to this I -bundle is also essential with respect to (G, T) .

The “Novikov decomposition” is well-known for foliations on compact manifolds. Every compact connected manifold endowed with a foliation of codimension one, either is an \mathbf{S}^1 -bundle, or splits along finitely many compact leaves bounding some dead end components, into compact components, such that each component is an I -bundle, or its interior is topologically taut. For compactly generated pseudo-groups, one has an analogous decomposition (exercise):

PROPOSITION 3.3. (*Novikov decomposition*) *Let (G, T) be a connected, compactly generated pseudo-group of dimension 1. Assume that (G, T) is not an \mathbf{S}^1 -bundle.*

Then, T splits, along finitely many essential orbits, into finitely many components T_i , such that for each i :

- (a) the component $(G|T_i, T_i)$ is an essential I -bundle,*
- or*
- (b) the interior of the component, $(G|Int(T_i), Int(T_i))$, is taut.*

Novikov decompositions are functorial with respect to Haefliger equivalences: given a Haefliger equivalence between two pseudo-groups, to every Novikov decomposition of the one corresponds naturally a Novikov decomposition of the other.

We shall not use this decomposition under this form, nor prove it in general. We need, under the hypotheses of theorems B and C, the more precise form 3.8 below.

From now on, we assume moreover that in the compactly generated, 1-dimensional pseudo-group (G, T) , every essential orbit is *commutative*, that is, its isotropy group is commutative. By the *essential rank* of (G, T) , we mean the supremum of the ranks of the isotropy groups of the essential orbits.

The proof of theorems B and C somewhat consists in realizing independently every component of some Novikov decomposition, and pasting these realizations together. The interior of every component falling to (b) in proposition 3.3, is realized on a closed 3-manifold, thanks to theorem A and to the following

LEMMA 3.4. *Let (G, T) be a compactly generated pseudo-group of dimension 1. Let $G(t_0) \subset T$ be an isolated closed orbit, whose isotropy group is commutative.*

Then, the subpseudo-group $G|(T \setminus G(t_0))$ is also compactly generated.

Proof. We treat the case where the orbit $G(t_0)$ is contained in $\partial_- T$. Of course, the case where it is contained in $\partial_+ T$ is symmetric; and the case where it is contained in $\text{Int}(T)$ is much alike.

Since G is compactly generated, one has a topologically open, relatively compact $T' \subset T$ meeting every G -orbit such that $G|T'$ admits a system of generators g_1, \dots, g_p which are G -extendable.

Just as in the proof of lemma 3.2, one can arrange that $G(t_0) = \{t_0\}$ (in particular, $t_0 \in T'$); and that, for some $0 \leq r \leq p$, the point t_0 belongs to the domains and to the images of g_1, \dots, g_r ; and that t_0 does not belong, nor is adherent, to the domains nor to the images of g_{r+1}, \dots, g_p .

Since t_0 is isolated as a closed orbit of G , one has $r \geq 1$. We can arrange moreover, to simplify notations, that the family (g_i) is symmetric: the inverse of every g_i is some g_j .

The isotropy group of t_0 being commutative, there is a $u_0 > t_0$ so close to t_0 that

- (1) For every $r+1 \leq i \leq p$, the interval $[t_0, u_0]$ does not meet $\text{Dom}(g_i)$;
- (2) For every $1 \leq i, j \leq r$ and every $t \in [t_0, u_0]$, one has $t \in \text{Dom}(g_i)$ and $g_i(t) \in \text{Dom}(g_j)$ and $g_i g_j(t) = g_j g_i(t)$.

Put $T'' := T' \setminus [t_0, u_0]$ and $G_0 := G|(T \setminus t_0)$. We shall show that every orbit of G_0 meets T'' , and that the pseudo-group $G_0|T''$ is generated by $g_1|T'', \dots, g_p|T''$. Every $g_i|T''$ being G_0 -extendable, it will follow that G_0 is compactly generated.

To this end, define by induction two sequences $u_n \in [t_0, u_0]$ and $1 \leq i(n) \leq r$, such that $u_{n+1} := g_{i(n)}(u_n)$ is the minimum of $g_1(u_n), \dots, g_r(u_n)$. Because t_0 is isolated as a closed orbit of G , there is no common fixed point for g_1, \dots, g_r in the interval $(t_0, u_0]$. Thus, (u_n) decreases to t_0 . Also, for every $n \geq 0$:

$$g_{i(n)}^{-1}([u_{n+1}, u_0]) \subset (u_n, u_0] \cup T'' \quad (*)$$

In particular, every orbit of G_0 meets T'' .

Consider the germ $[g]_t$ of some $g \in G_0$ at some point $t \in \text{Dom}(g)$ such that $t \in T''$ and $g(t) \in T''$. Since the g_i 's generate $G|T'$, this germ can be decomposed as a word w in the germs of the generators:

$$[g]_t = [g_{j(\ell)}]_{t(\ell-1)} \cdots [g_{j(1)}]_{t(0)}$$

where $1 \leq j(1), \dots, j(\ell) \leq p$, where $t(0) = t$, and where for every $0 \leq k \leq \ell$ one has $t(k) := g_{j(k)} \circ \cdots \circ g_{j(1)}(t) \in T'$.

We call the finite sequence $t(0), \dots, t(\ell)$ the *trace* of w . We have to prove that $[g]_t$ admits also a second such decomposition, whose trace is moreover contained in T'' .

We make a double induction: on the smallest integer $n \geq 0$ such that the trace of w is disjoint from $[t_0, u_n]$, and, if $n \geq 1$, on the number of k 's for which $t_k \in (u_n, u_{n-1}]$.

Assume that $n \geq 1$. Let $1 \leq k \leq \ell - 1$ be an index for which $t_k \in (u_n, u_{n-1}]$. Consider the word

$$w' := g_{j(\ell)} \cdots g_{j(k+2)} g_{i(n-1)} g_{j(k+1)} g_{j(k)} g_{i(n-1)}^{-1} g_{j(k-1)} \cdots g_{j(1)}$$

By the property (2) above applied at the point t_k to the pair $g_{i(n-1)}^{-1}, g_{j(k+1)}$ and to the pair $g_{i(n-1)}^{-1}, g_{j(k)}^{-1}$, the composite w' is defined at t , and w' has the same germ at t as w .

The trace of w' at t is the same as the trace of w , except that $t(k)$ has been changed for the three points $g_{i(n-1)}^{-1}(t(k-1))$, $g_{i(n-1)}^{-1}(t(k))$ and $g_{i(n-1)}^{-1}(t(k+1))$. By (*), none of the three lies in $[t_0, u_{n-1}]$. The induction is complete. \square

The pasting of the realizations of the Novikov components will be a little delicate. The following notion allows us to take in account, with every commutative closed orbit, its isotropy group; and with every commutative I -bundle, the holonomy of its boundary orbits on the exterior side.

DEFINITION 3.5. *We call a pseudo-group (Γ, Ω) of dimension 1 a hinge if Ω is an interval, either open, or compact, or semi-open; and if there exist a Γ -invariant compact interval $[a, b] \subset \Omega$, with $a \leq b$, and a system of generators $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_r$ for Γ , such that*

- (1) *The domains and the images of $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_r$ are intervals containing $[a, b]$;*
- (2) *For every $\gamma, \eta \in \Gamma$, one has $\gamma\eta = \eta\gamma$ and $\gamma^{-1}\eta = \eta\gamma^{-1}$ and $\gamma^{-1}\eta^{-1} = \eta^{-1}\gamma^{-1}$ wherever both composites are defined;*
- (3) *Every neighborhood of $[a, b]$ in Ω meets every orbit of Γ .*

We call $[a, b]$ the *core*. Write $\partial\Omega$ the boundary of Ω as a manifold, that is, the boundary points of Ω belonging to Ω , if any. By (3), every such boundary point copincides with a or b . The hinge is *degenerate* if $a = b$, in which case $a = b$ is the (unique) closed orbit of (Γ, Ω) . The hinge is *nondegenerate* if $a < b$, in which case $[a, b]$ is the (maximal) I -bundle component of (Γ, Ω) . The smallest possible r is the *rank* of (Γ, Ω) .

LEMMA 3.6. *Let (Γ, Ω) be a hinge. Then, there exists a local transformation in Γ whose domain contains the core, and which is fix-point free outside the core.*

Proof. i) In case Ω coincides with the core $[a, b]$, there is nothing to prove.

ii) Consider the case $\partial\Omega = a$.

Let $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_r$ be as in definition 3.5. Write $\gamma_{r+i} = \gamma_i^{-1}$ ($1 \leq i \leq r$). Fix $u_0 > b$ so close to b , that u_0 belongs to the domains of $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{2r}$. Define by induction two sequences $u_n \in (b, u_0]$ and $1 \leq i(n) \leq 2r$, such that $u_{n+1} := \gamma_{i(n)}(u_n)$ is the minimum of $\gamma_1(u_n), \dots, \gamma_{2r}(u_n)$.

Claim: $\gamma := \gamma_{i(0)}$ is fix-point free in $(b, u_0]$.

Indeed, consider any $t \in (b, u_0]$. By property (3) of definition 3.5, there is no common fixed point for $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_r$ in the interval $(b, u_0]$. Thus, (u_n)

decreases to b . By construction, the two following properties are obvious, for every $n \geq 1$ and every $0 \leq i \leq 2r$:

$$\gamma_{i(n)}^{-1}((u_{n+1}, u_n]) \subset (u_n, u_{n-1}] \quad (A)$$

$$\gamma_i(b, u_n] \subset (b, u_{n-1}] \quad (B)$$

Let N be the integer such that $t \in (u_{N+1}, u_N]$. By (A), the composite $\alpha := \gamma_{i(1)}^{-1} \dots \gamma_{i(N)}^{-1}$ is defined at t , and $\alpha(t) \in (u_1, u_0]$. Consequently, $\gamma(\alpha(t)) < \alpha(t)$. If $N = 0$, this means that $\gamma(t) < t$, and we are done. So, assume $N \geq 1$. Then, α is defined on the whole interval (b, u_{N-1}) , which contains t and $\gamma(t)$ (by B). On the other hand, by (B), for every $k = 0, \dots, N$, the composite

$$w_k := \gamma_{i(1)}^{-1} \dots \gamma_{i(k)}^{-1} \gamma \gamma_{i(k+1)}^{-1} \dots \gamma_{i(N)}^{-1}$$

is defined at t . By property (2) of definition 3.5 , one has $w_0(t) = w_1(t) , \dots , w_{N-1}(t) = w_N(t)$. So, $\alpha(\gamma(t)) = \gamma(\alpha(t)) < \alpha(t)$. Applying α^{-1} , we get $\gamma(t) < t$. The claim is proved.

iii) The case $\partial\Omega = b$ is of course symmetric to ii).

iv) In the remaining case $\partial\Omega = \emptyset$, we need a little more argument to get a local transformation which is fix-point free *in the same time* on the left of a , and on the right of b .

Like in case iii), one makes a composite γ of the generators γ_i 's, defined on some neighborhood of $[a, b]$, and such that $\gamma(t) < t$ for every $t > b$ in the domain of γ . Symmetrically, one makes a composite δ of the generators γ_i 's, defined on some neighborhood of $[a, b]$, and such that $\delta(t) > t$ for every $t < a$ in the domain of δ . Clearly, by property (2), $\gamma\delta = \delta\gamma$ on some small neighborhood $[s_0, t_0]$ of $[a, b]$. If γ (resp. δ) is fix-point free on $[s_0, a)$ (resp. on $(b, t_0]$) , then γ (resp. δ) restricted to (s_0, t_0) works. So, diminishing the interval $[s_0, t_0]$ if necessary, we can assume that $\gamma(s_0) = s_0$ and $\delta(t_0) = t_0$. Then, $\gamma\delta$ restricted to (s_0, t_0) works. Indeed, let $t_n := \gamma^n(t_0)$ and $s_n := \delta^n(s_0)$. Then, the sequence t_n decreases to b , the sequence s_n increases to a , and $\gamma(s_n) = s_n$, and $\delta(t_n) = t_n$, and $\gamma\delta(t_n) = t_{n+1}$, and $\gamma\delta(s_n) = s_{n+1}$. So, $\gamma\delta$ is fix-point free in $[s_0, a)$ and in $(b, t_0]$. □

Every hinge is easily realized:

LEMMA 3.7. *Let (Γ, Ω) be a hinge of rank $r \geq 1$.*

- (1) *If $r \leq 2$, the hinge (Γ, Ω) is realized on $T^2 \times [0, 1]$, with $2 - \sharp(\partial\Omega)$ transverse boundary components;*
- (2) *For every r , the hinge (Γ, Ω) is realized on some compact 4-manifold, without transverse boundary component.*

Proof. The realization is much like in the particular case of the homothety pseudo-groups, seen above at paragraph 3.1. Consider, to fix ideas, the case where $\partial\Omega = \emptyset$.

(1) Let us assume that $r = 2$, and let us realize (Γ, Ω) on $T^2 \times [0, 1]$. Recall that $[a, b] \subset \Omega$ is the core (definition 3.5).

The suspension of γ_1 and γ_2 over T^2 provides, in $T^2 \times \Omega$, a foliation \mathcal{F} on some open neighborhood U of $T^2 \times [a, b]$. By property (3) of definition 3.5, the local transformations γ_1 and γ_2 have no common fix point outside $[a, b]$. Consequently, one has an embedding of $T^2 \times [0, 1]$ into U containing $T^2 \times [a, b]$ in its interior, and meeting every leaf of \mathcal{F} , and such that $T^2 \times 0$ and $T^2 \times 1$ are embedded transversely to \mathcal{F} . It is easily verified that $\mathcal{F}|(T^2 \times [0, 1])$ realizes (Γ, Ω) .

(2) Now, let r be any integer ≥ 2 . After lemma 3.6, we can assume that γ_1 is fix-point free outside $[a, b]$. Also, by a restriction of Ω which amounts to a Haefliger equivalence of the hinge pseudo-group, one arranges that $\Omega = \text{Dom}(\gamma_1) \cup \text{Im}(\gamma_1)$. Then, for each $2 \leq i \leq r$, just as in case (1), one realizes the pseudo-group $\Gamma_i := \langle \gamma_1, \gamma_i \rangle$ on Ω by a foliation \mathcal{F}_i^3 on $V := T^2 \times [0, 1]$. So, Γ_i is also realized by the pullback \mathcal{F}_i^4 of \mathcal{F}_i^3 in $M_i := \partial(V \times \mathbf{D}^2) \cong T^2 \times \mathbf{S}^2$. The foliation \mathcal{F}_i^4 contains a “core” I -bundle $B_i \cong T^3 \times [a, b]$. For each $i = 3, \dots, r$, in B_2 (resp. B_i), we pick some embedded annulus $A_i := C_i \times [a, b] \subset B_2$ (resp. $A'_i := C'_i \times [a, b] \subset B_i$), where C_i (resp. C'_i) is a circle embedded in T^3 and parallel to the first circle factor. The foliation $\mathcal{F}_2^4|A_i$ (resp. $\mathcal{F}_i^4|A'_i$) is the suspension of $\gamma_1|a, b$; the holonomy of \mathcal{F}_2^4 (resp. \mathcal{F}_i^4) along $C_i \times a$ (resp. $C'_i \times a$) is the germ of γ_1 at a ; the holonomy of \mathcal{F}_2^4 (resp. \mathcal{F}_i^4) along $C_i \times b$ (resp. $C'_i \times b$) is the germ of γ_1 at b . We arrange that C_3, \dots, C_r are two by two disjoint in T^3 . The annulus A_i (resp. A'_i) has in M_2 (resp. M_i) a small tubular neighborhood N_i (resp. N'_i) $\cong \mathbf{D}^3 \times \mathbf{S}^1$, on the boundary of which \mathcal{F}_2^4 (resp. \mathcal{F}_i^4) traces a foliation composed of an I -bundle and two Reeb components, realizing $(\langle \gamma_1 \rangle, \Omega)$. We cut from M_2, \dots, M_r the interiors of $N_3, \dots, N_r, N'_3, \dots, N'_r$. We paste every ∂N_i with $\partial N'_i$, such that $\mathcal{F}_2^4|_{\partial N_i}$ matches $\mathcal{F}_i^4|_{\partial N'_i}$. We get a closed 4-manifold with a foliation realizing (Γ, Ω) . \square

PROPOSITION 3.8. *Let (G, T) be a compactly generated pseudo-group of dimension 1, in which every essential orbit is commutative.*

Then, after a Haefliger equivalence, T splits as a disjoint union

$$T = T_0 \sqcup \Omega_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup \Omega_\ell$$

such that

- (1) T_0 is a finite disjoint union of circles and compact intervals;
- (2) Each Ω_k ($1 \leq k \leq \ell$) is the domain of a hinge $\Gamma_k \subset G$ whose rank is at most the essential rank of (G, T) ;
- (3) Each core $[a_k, b_k] \subset \Omega_k$ is G -saturated;
- (4) For every $t \in \Omega_k \setminus [a_k, b_k]$ ($1 \leq k \leq \ell$), the orbit $G(t)$ meets T_0 .

We begin to prove proposition 3.8.

By a *subpseudo-group* in (G, T) , we mean a pseudo-group (Γ, Ω) such that $\Omega \subset T$ is topologically open, and that $\Gamma \subset G|_\Omega$.

DEFINITION 3.9. Let $(\Gamma, \Omega) \subset (G, T)$ be a hinge subpseudo-group. Let $[a, b] \subset \Omega$ be its core.

(a) Assume that (Γ, Ω) is degenerate ($a = b$). We call the hinge subpseudo-group faithful if $G(a)$ is closed in T and if $\Gamma_a = G_a$ (isotropy groups).

(b) Assume that (Γ, Ω) is nondegenerate ($a \neq b$). We call the hinge subpseudo-group faithful if the G -saturation of $[a, b]$ is a component of (G, T) , if $\Gamma|_{[a, b]} = G|_{[a, b]}$, if $\Gamma_a = G_a$, and if $\Gamma_b = G_b$.

In case (b), the G -saturation of $[a, b]$ is necessarily an I -bundle component of G .

The notion of subpseudo-group is *not* functorial with respect to the Haefliger equivalences. The following notion solves this difficulty.

DEFINITION 3.10. Given two pseudo-groups (G, T) and (Γ, Ω) , an extension of (G, T) by (Γ, Ω) is a pseudo-group \bar{G} on the disjoint union $\bar{T} := T \sqcup \Omega$ such that

- T is exhaustive for \bar{G} ;
- $G = \bar{G}|_T$;
- $\Gamma \subset \bar{G}$.

In particular, (\bar{G}, \bar{T}) is Haefliger-equivalent to (G, T) , and (Γ, Ω) is a subpseudo-group of (\bar{G}, \bar{T}) .

For example, given two pseudo-groups (G, T) , (Γ, Ω) and given a Haefliger equivalence $(\bar{\Gamma}, \Omega \sqcup \Omega_0)$ between (Γ, Ω) and some subpseudo-group $(\Gamma_0, \Omega_0) \subset (G, T)$, one has a natural extension of (G, T) by (Γ, Ω) : namely, \bar{G} is the pseudo-group on $T \sqcup \Omega$ generated by $G \cup \bar{\Gamma}$.

An extension (\bar{G}, \bar{T}) of a pseudo-group (G, T) by a hinge (Γ, Ω) is called *faithful* if $(\Gamma, \Omega) \subset (\bar{G}, \bar{T})$ is faithful; *essential* if its core is an essential orbit or an essential I -bundle in (\bar{G}, \bar{T}) .

LEMMA 3.11. For every $t \in T$ such that $G(t)$ is essential, there is an essential faithful extension (\bar{G}, \bar{T}) of (G, T) by a hinge (Γ, Ω) s.t.:

- The rank of the hinge (Γ, Ω) is at most the essential rank of (G, T) ;
- The core of (Γ, Ω) meets $\bar{G}(t)$;
- The core of (Γ, Ω) meets also every essential orbit of \bar{G} close enough to $\bar{G}(t)$.

Proof. First case: $G(t)$ is not contained in any I -bundle component of (G, T) of rank 0.

In this case, we shall actually find a faithful hinge subpseudo-group in (G, T) whose core meets $G(t)$ and every neighboring essential orbit.

Let $r := \text{rank}(G_t)$ and choose $h_1, \dots, h_r \in G$ such that their germs at t are a basis of G_t . Let Ω be a small interval containing t , topologically open in T , and contained in the intersection of the domains and of the images of h_1, \dots, h_r . Put $\gamma_i := h_i|(\Omega \cap h_i^{-1}(\Omega))$ ($i = 1, \dots, r$) and $\Gamma := \langle \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_r \rangle$. For Ω small enough, the properties (1) and (2) of definition 3.5 are fulfilled for every small enough, Γ -invariant interval $[a, b]$.

First subcase: $G(t)$ is isolated (recall the vocabulary that follows lemma 3.1 above). Put $a = b := t$. For Ω small enough, by lemma 3.2, h_1, \dots, h_r have no common fix point in Ω . In consequence, for every $t' \in \Omega \setminus \{t\}$, there is an i for which one of the four following properties holds: $t' \in \text{Dom}(\gamma_i)$ and $t < \gamma_i(t') < t'$, or $t' \in \text{Dom}(\gamma_i^{-1})$ and $t < \gamma_i^{-1}(t') < t'$, or $t' \in \text{Dom}(\gamma_i)$ and $t' < \gamma_i(t') < t$, or $t' \in \text{Dom}(\gamma_i^{-1})$ and $t' < \gamma_i^{-1}(t') < t$. The property (3) of definition 3.5 follows.

Second subcase: $G(t)$ is not isolated from either side. In that subcase, by lemma 3.2, we can shorten Ω to arrange that moreover none of the endpoints of Ω is a fix point common to h_1, \dots, h_r . Let a and b be the smallest and the largest fix points common to h_1, \dots, h_r in Ω . Then, $a < t < b$. For every $t' \in \Omega \setminus [a, b]$, there is an i for which one of the four following properties holds: $t' \in \text{Dom}(\gamma_i)$ and $b < \gamma_i(t') < t'$, or $t' \in \text{Dom}(\gamma_i^{-1})$ and $b < \gamma_i^{-1}(t') < t'$, or $t' \in \text{Dom}(\gamma_i)$ and $t' < \gamma_i(t') < a$, or $t' \in \text{Dom}(\gamma_i^{-1})$ and $t' < \gamma_i^{-1}(t') < a$. The property (3) of definition 3.5 follows.

Third subcase: $G(t)$ is isolated from exactly one side. The argument is similar to the first two subcases.

Second case: $G(t)$ is contained in an I -bundle component $C \subset T$ of rank 0. That is, C is a 1-manifold, topologically closed in T , and $G|_C$ is Haefliger-equivalent to the trivial pseudo-group on the interval $[0, 1] \subset \mathbf{R}$. In other words, one has an orientation-preserving map $f : C \rightarrow [0, 1]$ which is etale (that is, a local diffeomorphism); and the Haefliger equivalence is nothing but the pseudo-group on the disjoint union $C \sqcup [0, 1]$ generated by the set of the local sections of f . The boundary ∂C is made of of two orbits $\partial_- C = G(t_0)$ and $\partial_+ C = G(t_1)$. We can assume that C is maximal among the I -bundle components of rank 0. Assume also, to fix ideas, that C is interior to T (the other cases being alike and simpler). Thus, the isotropy group of G at t_0 (resp. t_1) is nontrivial on the left (resp. right).

Pick some small open interval $(u_0, v_0) \subset T$ containing t_0 and whose intersection with C is $[t_0, v_0)$; and pick some small open interval $(u_1, v_1) \subset T$ containing t_1 and whose intersection with C is $(u_1, t_1]$. Take the intervals so small that $f(v_0) < f(u_1)$. One extends $f|_{[t_0, v_0)}$ into a diffeomorphism f_0 from the interval (u_0, v_0) onto the interval $(-\infty, f(v_0))$. The choice among the extensions is arbitrary. Similarly, one extends $f|_{(u_1, t_1]}$ into a diffeomorphism f_1 from the interval (u_1, v_1) onto the interval $(f(u_1), +\infty)$. Let T' be the disjoint union $T \sqcup \mathbf{R}$. Let G' be the pseudo-group on T' generated by G , f , f_0 , and f_1 . Obviously, T is exhaustive in (G', T') , and $G = G'|_T$, and $G'|_{[0, 1]}$ is the trivial pseudo-group on $[0, 1]$, and the orbit $G'(t)$ meets $[0, 1]$ at $f(t)$. Let $r := \max(\text{rank}(G'_0), \text{rank}(G'_1))$. One immediately makes $h_1, \dots, h_r \in G'|\mathbf{R}$ whose domains and images contain $[0, 1]$, which are the identity on $(0, 1)$, whose germs at 0 generate G'_0 , and whose germs at 1 generate G'_1 . Let $\Omega \subset \mathbf{R}$ be an open interval containing $[0, 1]$, and contained in the intersection of the domains and of the images of h_1, \dots, h_r . For Ω small enough, the property (2) of definition 3.5 is fulfilled. By lemma 3.2, we can moreover shorten Ω to arrange that none of its endpoints is a fix

point common to h_1, \dots, h_r . Put $\gamma_i := h_i|(\Omega \cap h_i^{-1}(\Omega))$ ($i = 1, \dots, r$) and $\Gamma := \langle \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_r \rangle$. Let a and b be the smallest and the largest fix points common to h_1, \dots, h_r in Ω . The property (3) of definition 3.5 is fulfilled. The pseudo-group $(G'|T \sqcup \Omega, T \sqcup \Omega)$ is a faithful extension of (G, T) by the hinge (Γ, Ω) . \square

Proof of proposition 3.8. The pseudo-group (G, T) being cocompact, and the union of the essential leaves being topologically closed in T , one has a compact $K \subset T$ whose G -saturation coincides with this union. By lemma 3.11, every point of K has a neighborhood in K whose orbits meet the core of the hinge after one essential, faithful hinge extension, whose rank is at most the essential rank of (G, T) . One extracts a finite subcover. There corresponds a finite sequence of essential faithful extensions by hinges (Γ_k, Ω_k) ($1 \leq k \leq \ell$), whose ranks are at most the essential rank of (G, T) . Let (\bar{G}, \bar{T}) be the resulting global extension of (G, T) ; let $[a_k, b_k]$ be the core of (Γ_k, Ω_k) ; and let $C_k \subset \bar{T}$ be the \bar{G} -saturation of $[a_k, b_k]$. It is easy to arrange that C_1, \dots, C_ℓ are two by two disjoint. A closed orbit of \bar{G} is contained in $C_1 \cup \dots \cup C_\ell$ iff it is essential. Consequently, the pseudo-group $(\bar{G}|U = G|U, U)$ is taut, where

$$U := T \setminus ((C_1 \cup \dots \cup C_\ell) \cap T)$$

Also, the topological closure \bar{U} of U in T being a component of (G, T) , the restricted pseudo-group $(G|\bar{U}, \bar{U})$ is compactly generated. By lemma 3.4, $(G|U, U)$ is also compactly generated. By proposition 1.9, $(G|U, U)$ is Haefliger-equivalent to some pseudo-group (G_0, T_0) on a finite disjoint union T_0 of compact intervals and circles. By the example that follows the definition 3.10 above, we get an extension (\tilde{G}, \tilde{T}) of (\bar{G}, \bar{T}) by (G_0, T_0) . One has $\tilde{T} = \bar{T} \sqcup T_0$. Let

$$\tilde{T}' := T_0 \sqcup \Omega_1 \cdots \sqcup \Omega_\ell \subset \tilde{T}$$

By construction, \tilde{T}' is exhaustive in (\tilde{G}, \tilde{T}) . We change (G, T) for $(\tilde{G}|\tilde{T}', \tilde{T}')$. The properties of proposition 3.8 are fulfilled. \square

3.3. End of the proofs of theorems B and C. Let, as before, (G, T) be a compactly generated pseudo-group of dimension 1, in which every essential orbit is commutative. Our task is to realize (G, T) , in dimension 3 if possible, and 4 if not.

Without loss of generality, (G, T) is under the form described by proposition 3.8. We shall first realize separately $(G|T_0, T_0)$, (Γ_1, Ω_1) , \dots , $(\Gamma_\ell, \Omega_\ell)$; and then perform some surgeries along some loops in the realizations, transverse to the foliations. It is convenient to begin with somewhat introducing these loops into the pseudo-group.

For each k , if $a_k \notin \partial_- \Omega_k$ (resp. $b_k \notin \partial_+ \Omega_k$), write Ω_k^- (resp. Ω_k^+) the connected component of $\Omega_k \setminus [a_k, b_k]$ on the left of a_k (resp. on the right of b_k).

LEMMA 3.12. a) In case $a_k \notin \partial_- \Omega_k$, there exist in Ω_k^- two points $a'_k < a''_k < a_k$, and $\phi_k \in \Gamma_k$, such that

- i) The interval (a'_k, a''_k) is exhaustive for $\Gamma_k|_{\Omega_k^-}$;
- ii) $[a'_k, a''_k] \subset \text{Dom}(\phi_k) \cap \text{Im}(\phi_k)$;
- iii) $\phi_k(t) > t$ for every $t \in [a'_k, a''_k]$;
- iv) $\phi_k(a'_k) < a''_k$.

b) Symmetrically, in case $b_k \notin \partial_+ \Omega_k$, there exist in Ω_k^+ two points $b'_k < b''_k$, and $\psi_k \in \Gamma_k$, such that

- i) The interval (b'_k, b''_k) is exhaustive for $\Gamma_k|_{\Omega_k^+}$;
- ii) $[b'_k, b''_k] \subset \text{Dom}(\psi_k) \cap \text{Im}(\psi_k)$;
- iii) $\psi_k(t) > t$ for every $t \in [b'_k, b''_k]$;
- iv) $\psi_k(b'_k) < b''_k$.

Proof of a). Recall $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_r$ of definition 3.5. Choose $a'_k < a_k$, so close to a_k that it belongs to the domain and to the image of γ_i , for every $1 \leq i \leq r$. Let $\gamma_j^{\epsilon_j}(a'_k)$ be the maximum of the values $\gamma_i(a'_k)$, $\gamma_i^{-1}(a'_k)$ ($1 \leq i \leq r$). Put $\phi_k := \gamma_j^{\epsilon_j}$. Choose a''_k in the interval $(\gamma_j^{\epsilon_j}(a'_k), a_k)$, so close to $\gamma_j^{\epsilon_j}(a'_k)$ that iii) holds. The properties i), ii) and iv) are obvious. \square

For each $k = 1, \dots, \ell$, it follows from ii), iii) and iv) that, in case $a_k \notin \partial_- \Omega_k$ (resp. $b_k \notin \partial_+ \Omega_k$), the subpseudo-group of (Γ_k, Ω_k) generated by $\phi_k|_{(a'_k, a''_k)}$ (resp. $\psi_k|_{(b'_k, b''_k)}$) is Haefliger-equivalent to the trivial pseudo-group on the circle. In case $\partial \Omega_k = \emptyset$ (resp. $\{a_k\}$) (resp. $\{b_k\}$) (resp. $\{a_k, b_k\}$), by the example following the definition 3.10, we get an extension $(\hat{\Gamma}_k, \hat{\Omega}_k)$ of the hinge (Γ_k, Ω_k) by the trivial pseudo-group on the disjoint union of two circles $S_k^- \sqcup S_k^+$ (resp. one circle S_k^+) (resp. one circle S_k^-) (resp. \emptyset).

In other words, we have an extension (\hat{G}, \hat{T}) of (G, T) by the trivial pseudo-group on the disjoint union S of all the S_k^\pm 's ($1 \leq k \leq \ell$). In particular, $\hat{T} = T \sqcup S$. Write $\hat{T}_0 := T_0 \sqcup S \subset \hat{T}$ and $\hat{G}_0 := \hat{G}|_{\hat{T}_0}$. Also write

$$A := [a_1, b_1] \cup \dots \cup [a_\ell, b_\ell]$$

LEMMA 3.13. The pseudo-group \hat{G} on \hat{T} is generated by \hat{G}_0 , $\hat{\Gamma}_1, \dots$, and $\hat{\Gamma}_\ell$.

Proof. We have to verify that the germ $[g]_t$ of every $g \in \hat{G}$ at every $t \in \text{Dom}(g)$, is generated by \hat{G}_0 and the $\hat{\Gamma}_k$'s.

If $t \in \Omega_k \setminus [a_k, b_k]$, then (lemma 3.12, i)) there is some $\gamma \in \Gamma_k$ such that $\gamma(t) \in (a'_k, a''_k)$ or $\gamma(t) \in (b'_k, b''_k)$, and thus some $\hat{\gamma} \in \hat{\Gamma}_k$ such that $\hat{\gamma}(t) \in S_k^\pm$. We are thus reduced to the case $t \in \hat{T}_0 \cup A$. Symmetrically, one can assume also that $g(t) \in \hat{T}_0 \cup A$.

By proposition 3.8, (3), either $t, g(t) \in \hat{T}_0$ (and thus $[g]_t \in \hat{G}_0$) or $t, g(t) \in [a_k, b_k]$ for some $1 \leq k \leq \ell$. In that second case, the extension of (G, T) by (Γ_k, Ω_k) being faithful, $g \in \Gamma_k$. \square

Proof of theorem B. We have to prove that (2) implies (1). Start from a pseudo-group (\hat{G}, \hat{T}) as in lemma 3.13, Haefliger-equivalent to (G, T) .

On the one hand, the restriction of \hat{G} to $\hat{T} \setminus \text{Int}(A)$, being a component of (\hat{G}, \hat{T}) , is compactly generated by lemma 3.4. Since $\hat{T}_0 \subset \hat{T} \setminus \text{Int}(A)$ is exhaustive, (\hat{G}_0, \hat{T}_0) is compactly generated. This pseudo-group is also taut, \hat{T}_0 being a disjoint union of circles and compact intervals. By theorem A, (\hat{G}_0, \hat{T}_0) is realized by a foliated compact 3-manifold (M_0, \mathcal{F}_0) , without transverse boundary. More precisely, from the proof of theorem A, \hat{T}_0 is embedded into M_0 as an exhaustive transversal to \mathcal{F}_0 , and \hat{G}_0 is the holonomy pseudo-group of \mathcal{F}_0 on \hat{T}_0 . One takes off from M_0 a small open tubular neighborhood N_0 of S , such that $\mathcal{F}_0|_{\partial N_0}$ is the trivial foliation by 2-spheres.

On the other hand, for each $k = 1, \dots, \ell$, one realizes (Γ_k, Ω_k) by a foliation \mathcal{F}_k on $M_k := T^2 \times [0, 1]$ (lemma 3.7). Obviously, \mathcal{F}_k admits transverse loops corresponding to S_k^\pm , in the sense that $\hat{\Omega}_k$ embeds into M_k as an exhaustive transversal to \mathcal{F}_k , and $\hat{\Gamma}_k$ is the holonomy pseudo-group of \mathcal{F}_k on $\hat{\Omega}_k$. One takes off from M_k a small open tubular neighborhood N_k of S_k^\pm , such that $\mathcal{F}_k|_{\partial N_k}$ is the trivial foliation by 2-spheres.

One pastes $\sqcup_{1 \leq k \leq \ell} \partial N_k \cong \mathbf{S}^2 \times S$ with $\partial N_0 \cong \mathbf{S}^2 \times S$, with respect to the identity of S . One gets a foliation \mathcal{F} on

$$M_0 \cup_{\mathbf{S}^2 \times S} (M_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup M_\ell)$$

whose holonomy on the exhaustive transversal T coincides with G , by lemma 3.13. \square

Proof of theorem C. The same as for (2) implies (1) in theorem B, but instead of the foliated 3-manifold (M_0, \mathcal{F}_0) , we use the foliated 4-manifold $(M_0 \times \mathbf{S}^1, pr_1^*(\mathcal{F}_0))$; and instead of $T^2 \times [0, 1]$, we use a 4-dimensional realization of (Γ_k, Ω_k) (lemma 3.7). \square

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