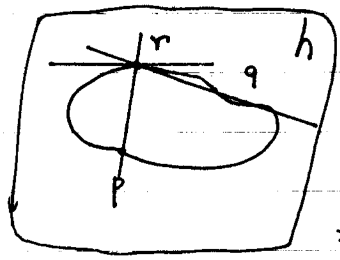


Furthermore, $h_1 \cap h_2$ is tangent to S at r, and $h_1 \cap h_2 \subset h$ by the argument above. $\sigma(r) \cap F = \sigma(r, h_1) \cap \sigma(r, h_2)$.

$\Rightarrow F \cap \sigma(r, h) \supset \{ h_1 \cap h_2, \overline{pr}, \overline{qr} \}$

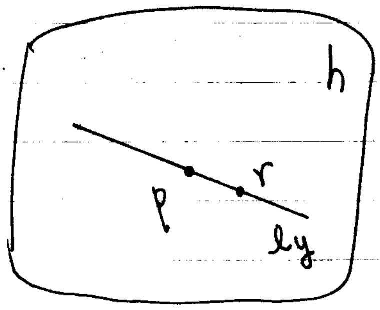
$\Rightarrow \#(F \cdot \sigma(r, h)) \geq 3 \Rightarrow F \supset \sigma(r, h) \Rightarrow$ Since r is generic, $F \supset \sigma(h) \Rightarrow$ It is impossible.

(ii) $\pi(L) = L_1$

It is impossible, for,

for each $r \in L$, $\pi(y) = r$, and $l_y \ni r$

$\Rightarrow$



$\sigma(p) \cap F = \sigma(p, h) \cup \sigma(q', h')$

$\Rightarrow \exists\ x \in \sigma(p, h)$ s.t $l_x \ni p$.

$\Rightarrow L_1$ passes p

$\Rightarrow L_1 = l_x \Rightarrow$ Contradition

since $\exists$ only one p on l_x s.t $\pi(x) = p$.

$\Rightarrow$ Thus by (i) & (ii), X_h can not contain two distinct pencils.

We wish now to describe a set of special hyperplan sections of Σ. To do this, we go back to the picture of the (16_6) configuration obtained by projection from a point $p_0 \in R$. We saw that under such a projection, the 15 remaining points of R were mapped to the