# SURGERY AND BORDISM INVARIANTS 

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Introduction. The approach used here to relate the two subjects in the title is best explained in terms of three "machines".

Machine (1) is the " $L$-theory machine ", or "surgery machine"; on being fed a discrete group $G$ and homomorphism $w: G \rightarrow Z_{2}$, it produces a spectrum $\mathcal{L}_{:}(G, w)$ whose homotopy groups are the surgery obstruction groups (choose your favourite version),

$$
\pi_{n}\left(\underline{\mathcal{L}_{:}}(G, w)\right)=L_{n}(G, w) \text { for } n \in \mathbf{Z}
$$

Machine (2) is the "bordism theory machine": on being fed a CW-space $B$ and vector bundle $\gamma$ on $B$, it produces a bordism spectrum (or Thom spectrum) $M(B, \gamma)$. The homotopy groups $\pi_{n}(M(B, \gamma))$ are the bordism groups of closed smooth manifolds $N^{n}$ equipped with a bundle map from the normal bundle $\nu_{N}$ to $\gamma$.

This note will describe a third machine, obtained by welding together the previous two. (The aim is to extend the theory of the "generalized Kervaire invariant": cf. [1, 2].)

Description of Machine (3).
Input. The following input data are required:

- a group $G$ and homomorphism $w: G \rightarrow Z_{2}$, as for Machine (1);
-a CW-space $B$ and bundle $\gamma$ on $B$, as for Machine (2);
-a principal $G$-bundle $\alpha$ on $B$ and an identification $j$ of the two double covers of $B$ arising from these data. (They are the orientation cover associated with $\gamma$, and the double cover induced from $\alpha$ via $w$.)

Output. Machine (3) produces a spectrum $\underline{L}^{:}(G, w ; B, \gamma ; \alpha, j)$ (informally: $\left.\underline{L}^{:}(B, \gamma)\right)$ and maps of spectra

$$
\underline{L}:(G, w) \rightarrow \underline{L}:(B, \gamma) \leftarrow M(B, \gamma) .
$$

Like Machines (1) and (2), Machine (3) is functorial: Given two input strings $(G, w ; B, \gamma ; \alpha, j)$ and ( $\left.G^{\prime}, w^{\prime} ; B^{\prime}, \gamma^{\prime} ; \alpha^{\prime}, j^{\prime}\right)$, and

- a map $f: B \rightarrow B^{\prime}$ covered by a bundle map $\gamma \rightarrow \gamma^{\prime}$;
- a homomorphism $h: G \rightarrow G^{\prime}$ so that $w^{\prime} \cdot h=w$;
- an identification of principal $G^{\prime}$-bundles on $B$,

$$
h_{*}(\alpha) \cong f^{*}\left(\alpha^{\prime}\right),
$$

