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Affine planes, symmetry and $3-$ e.c. graphs
A graph is $3-e . c$. if, for each triple $S$ of vertices and for each $T \subseteq S$, there exists a vertex not in $S$ which is adjacent to all vertices of $T$ and to no vertices of $S \backslash T$. The structure and symmetry of an affine plane provide us with tools for constructing families of $3-e . c$. graphs on the point set of the plane and for determining when the resulting graphs are non-isomorphic.
This is joint work with Anthony Bonato (Wilfrid Laurier), Julia Brown (York) and Tamás Szőnyi (Eötvös University).

