ABSTRACT. It is the purpose of this note to present a generalization of Curtis's theorem to an arbitrary Banach space setting (Theorem 2.5). It is interesting to note that this theorem is a type of "uniform boundedness" principle, except that is applies to a certain sequence of (generally *nonlinear*) metric projections. One consequence of this result is the Erdos-Turán Theorem [5] which states that a certain sequence of interpolating polynomials to a given continuous function on $[0,1]$ converges, in the L_2-norm, to the function (Example 2.9). In Section 3 a variant of Theorem 2.5 is established (Theorem 3.1). This theorem is also related to one of Kripke [7] that states that to find a best approximation from a finite dimensional subspace of a normed linear space X to a given element in X, it is possible to replace this by the (often easier) problem of finding best approximations relative to a sequence of seminorms $||\cdot||_k$ on X with $||\cdot||_k \to ||\cdot||$. Several examples are given to show that the hypotheses in Theorem 3.1 cannot be dropped.