ABSTRACT. Let M be a dense subspace of the real normed linear space X, and let $\{x_1^*, ..., x_n^*\}$ be a finite subset of the dual space X^*. The triple $(X, M, \{x_1^*, ..., x_n^*\})$ will be said to have *property SAIN* (simultaneous approximation and interpolation which is norm-preserving) provided that the following condition is satisfied:

For each $x \in X$ and each $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists a $y \in M$ such that $||x - y|| < \varepsilon$, $x_i^*(y) = x_i^*(x)$ $(i = 1, ..., n)$, and $||y|| = ||x||$.

We announce two main SAIN results (with detailed proofs and related matter to appear elsewhere).

Theorem 1. Let M be a dense subspace of the Hilbert space X and let $x_1^*, ..., x_n^*$ in X^*. Then $(X, M, \{x_1^*, ..., x_n^*\})$ has property SAIN if and only if each x_i^* attains its norm on the unit ball in M.

Theorem 2. Let A be a dense subalgebra of $C(T)$, where T is compact Hausdorff, and $t_1, ..., t_n$ in T. Then $(C(T), A, \{e_{t_1}, ..., e_{t_n}\})$ has property SAIN. (Here e_t denotes the functional "point evaluation at t," i.e., $e_t(f) = f(t)$ for each $f \in C(T)$.)

Corollary 3 (Wolibner, 1951). If P denotes the subspace of all polynomials in $C[a, b]$ and $t_1, ..., t_n$ in $[a, b]$, then $(C[a, b], P, \{e_{t_1}, ..., e_{t_n}\})$ has property SAIN.