Throughout $\kappa \geq \lambda \geq \omega$, $\kappa$ regular; $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$ are ordinals. Definitions. 1. Write $\alpha$ uniquely as $\gamma \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$, $\alpha_2 < \gamma$. Then $r_\gamma (\alpha)$ and $c_\gamma (\alpha)$ are defined to be $\alpha_2$ and cofinality $(\gamma \alpha_1)$, respectively. Further, $\alpha \sim \beta \mod \gamma$, if (1) $r_\gamma (\alpha) = r_\gamma (\beta)$, and (2) $\alpha < \gamma$ iff $\beta < \gamma$. 2. $\mathbb{U} \equiv \mathbb{B}$ means that $\mathbb{U}$ and $\mathbb{B}$ agree on $L_{\kappa,\lambda}$-sentences.

Theorem. 1. If $\lambda$ is a successor or $\omega$, $\kappa = \lambda$, then $< \alpha; \gamma$; $t > \equiv_{\kappa, \lambda} \beta$, $\epsilon > \equiv_{\kappa, \lambda} \beta$, $\epsilon >$ iff (1) $\alpha \sim \beta \mod \kappa$, and (2) $\omega_{\kappa, \lambda} (\alpha)$ and $\omega_{\kappa, \lambda} (\beta)$ are equal, or both at least $\lambda$. 2. If $\lambda$ is regular, $\kappa > \lambda$, then $< \alpha; \gamma$; $t > \equiv_{\kappa, \lambda} \beta$, $\epsilon >$ iff (1) $\alpha \sim \beta \mod \kappa$, and (2) $\omega_{\kappa, \lambda} (\alpha)$ and $\omega_{\kappa, \lambda} (\beta)$ are equal, or both at least $\lambda$. 3. If $\lambda$ is weakly inaccessible, $\kappa = \lambda$, then $< \alpha; \gamma$; $t > \equiv_{\kappa, \lambda} \beta$, $\epsilon >$ iff (1) $\alpha \sim \beta \mod \kappa$, and (2) $\omega_{\kappa, \lambda} (\alpha)$ and $\omega_{\kappa, \lambda} (\beta)$ are equal, or both at least $\lambda$. 4. If $\lambda$ is singular, $\kappa = \lambda^+$, then $< \alpha; \gamma$; $t > \equiv_{\kappa, \lambda} \beta$, $\epsilon >$ iff (1) $\alpha \sim \beta \mod \kappa$, and (2) $\omega_{\kappa, \lambda} (\alpha)$ and $\omega_{\kappa, \lambda} (\beta)$ are equal, or both at least $\lambda^+$. 5. If $\lambda$ is singular, $\kappa > \lambda^+$, then $< \alpha; \gamma$; $t > \equiv_{\kappa, \lambda} \beta$, $\epsilon >$ iff (1) $\alpha \sim \beta \mod \kappa$, and (2) $\omega_{\kappa, \lambda} (\alpha)$ and $\omega_{\kappa, \lambda} (\beta)$ are equal, or both at least $\lambda^+$. The theorem yields a complete characterization of ordinals in $L_{\kappa, \lambda}$ (using only < and =), from which follows Corollary. Assume $\kappa > \lambda$, or $\kappa$ is weakly inaccessible; $\kappa = \lambda$. Let $\Sigma$ be a set of $L_{\kappa, \lambda}$-sentences involving only < and =, $\exists$ every subset of $\Sigma$ having less than $\kappa$ sentences has a well-ordered model. Then $\Sigma$ has a well-ordered model. (Received January 7, 1974.)