1009-20-50 **Olga Yu Dashkova**, Department of Algebra, University of Dnepropetrovsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Ukraine, **Martyn R. Dixon*** (mdixon@gp.as.ua.edu), Department of Mathematics, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0350, and **Leonid A. Kurdachenko**, Department of Algebra, University of Dnepropetrovsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Ukraine. *Linear groups with rank restrictions on the subgroups of infinite central dimension.* Preliminary report.

Let F be a field, let A be a vector space over F and let $GL(F,A)$ denote the group of all automorphisms of A. Let H be a subgroup of $GL(F,A)$ and note that H acts on the quotient space $A/C_A(H)$ in a natural way. We define $\dim_F H$ to be $\dim_F(A/C_A(H))$ and say that H has *finite central dimension* if $\dim_F H$ is finite and has infinite central dimension otherwise. A group G is said to have *finite 0-rank* $r_0(G) = r$ if G has a finite subnormal series with exactly r infinite cyclic factors, all other factors being periodic. If p is a prime then the group G has finite p-rank $r_p(G) = r$ if every elementary abelian p-section of G is finite of order at most p^r and there is an elementary abelian p-section U/V such that $|U/V| = p^r$. Now let p denote a prime or 0. We discuss soluble groups G, of infinite central dimension and infinite p-rank for some fixed p, whose proper subgroups of infinite p-rank have finite central dimension. (Received July 29, 2005)