A LFS-group is an infinite simple group such that every finitely generated subgroup is finite.

The set $K = \{(H_i, M_i) | i \in I\}$ is a Kegel cover of a LFS-group $G$ if $H_i$ is a finite subgroup of $G$ and $M_i$ is a maximal normal subgroup of $H_i$ for all $i \in I$ and if for each finite subgroup $H$ of $G$ there exists $i \in I$ with $H \leq H_i$ and $H \cap M_i = 1$.

A factor of $K$ is a group $H_i/M_i$ with $i \in I$.

Let $p$ be a prime. $C$ is the class of all finite groups isomorphic to a classical group defined over a field in characteristic $p$.

A LFS-group $G$ is of $p$-type if every Kegel cover of $G$ has a factor in $C$.

$P$ is the class of all finite groups $S$ such that $S/O_p(S) = S_1 \cdots S_{n_S}$ where $S_i$ is a component of $S/O_p(S)$ and $S_i/Z(S_i) \in C$ (with vector space $V^i_S$) for $1 \leq i \leq n_S$.

We will discuss the following theorem:

Let $G$ be a LFS-group of $p$-type. Then $G$ has a Kegel cover $K$ such that $S \in P$ for all $(S, M) \in K$ and if $(S, M), (T, N) \in K$ with $S \leq T$, then for $1 \leq i \leq n_T$ and any non-trivial composition factor $W$ for $S$ on $V^j_T$, there exists a unique $1 \leq j \leq n_S$ such that $S_j$ does not act trivially on $W$; moreover $W$ is a natural module for $S_j$.

(Received September 20, 2005)