1135-20-332 **Laxmi K Chataut*** (laxmi.chataut@uwc.edu) and **Martyn R Dixon** (mdixon@ua.edu).
Groups with the weak maximal condition on non-permutable subgroups.

Let H be a subgroup of a group G. Then H said to be *permutable* if it permutes with every subgroup of G, that is, $HK = KH$ for every subgroup K of G. Let $\mathcal{P}$ be a subgroup theoretical property or class of groups, then $\bar{\mathcal{P}}$ is the class of all groups that either are not-$\mathcal{P}$ groups or are trivial. A group G is said to satisfy the *weak maximal condition on* $\mathcal{P}$*-subgroups* (denoted by max-∞-$\mathcal{P}$) if for every ascending chain $H_1 < H_2 < H_3 < \cdots H_n < \cdots$ of $\mathcal{P}$ subgroups of G , $|H_{i+1} : H_i|$ is infinite for only finitely many i. Thus, for example, on letting $\mathcal{P}$ denotes the class of permutable subgroups, we may speak of groups satisfy max-∞-$\bar{\mathcal{P}}$, the weak maximal condition on non-permutable subgroups. Groups with this property are the subject of our interest. The main result is; Let G be a group with the weak maximal condition on non-permutable subgroups. We prove that if G is a generalized radical group then G is either quasihamiltonian or a soluble-by-finite minimax group. (Received August 24, 2017)