1135-54-1680 **John S Kulesza*** (jkulesza@gmu.edu). *The loss of the Lindelof property in products of Sorgenfrey-like spaces.*

For each subset A of R, one can define a topology on R so that points of A have usual Euclidean neighborhoods, while elsewhere points have Sorgenfrey neighborhoods. These spaces were introduced by Hattori who along with others, has determined many of the possible properties of X_A, the space determined by A. Here we are concerned with how these spaces behave with respect to the Lindelof property in powers of a single X_A, with these results:

1. For each $n \in N$, there is $A \subset R$ for which X_A^{2n+1} is Lindelof while X_A^{2n+2} is not.
2. If X_A^{2n} is Lindelof, then X_A^{2n+1} must also be Lindelof.
3. There is an $A \subset R$ for which, for all $n \in N$, X_A^n is Lindelof, while X_A^N is not Lindelof.
4. X_A^n (or X_A^N) is not Lindelof if and only if it has a closed and discrete subset of cardinality $\mathbf{c}$ if and only if it is not normal.

(Received September 24, 2017)