1014-05-1367 **Guantao Chen*** (gchen@gsu.edu), Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA 30303, and **Zhiquan Hu**, Faculty of Mathematics and Statisitcs, Huazhong Normal Unviersity, Wuhan, Hubei, Peoples Rep of China. *Highly Modulo linked Graphs.*

A graph G is said to be k-*linked* if G has at least $2k$ vertices, and for every sequence $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_k, y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_k$ of distinct vertices, G contains k pairwise disjoint paths $P_1, P_2, \ldots, P_k$ such that P_i joins x_i and y_i for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, k$. We say that G is k-*linked modulo* $(m_1, m_2, \ldots, m_k)$ if G is k-linked and, in addition, for any k-tuple $(d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_k)$ of natural numbers, the paths $P_1, P_2, \ldots, P_k$ can be chosen such that P_i has length d_i modulo m_i for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, k$. Thomassen [**?**] show that if each m_i is odd and G has sufficiently high connectivity then G is *modulo* $(m_1, m_2, \ldots, m_k)$-*linked*. (Received September 28, 2005)