$H \leq G$. Then $N_H(A/B) = N_H(A) \cap N_H(B)$ is the normalizer of $A/B$. If $x \in N_H(A/B)$, then $x$ induces an automorphism of $A/B$ by $Bz \mapsto Bx^{-1}az$. Thus there exists a homomorphism $N_H(A/B) \to \text{Aut}(A/B)$. The image of $N_H(A/B)$ under this homomorphism is denoted by $\text{Aut}_H(A/B)$.

In 2006 the authors proved that a group $G$ with a normal subgroup $A$ satisfies $D_\pi$ if and only if $G/A$ and $A$ satisfy $D_\pi$. So $G$ satisfies $D_\pi$ if and only if every its composition factor satisfies $D_\pi$. We investigate whether $G \in E_\pi$ or $G \in C_\pi$, in terms of the normal structure of $G$ or the composition structure of $G$.

It is known that if $A \trianglelefteq G$ and $G \in E_\pi$, then $G/A$ and $A$ satisfy $E_\pi$. There are examples showing that the reverse statement is not true. In 1986 F. Gross proved that if $1 = G_0 < G_1 < \ldots < G_k = G$ is a composition series of $G$ which is a refinement of a chief series, and $\text{Aut}_G(G_i/G_{i-1}) \in E_\pi$ for all $i$, then $G \in E_\pi$. We prove the opposite statement, so the following theorem holds.

**Teorema 1.** Let $1 = G_0 < G_1 < \ldots < G_k = G$ be a composition series of $G$, which is a refinement of a chief series. Then $G \in E_\pi$ if and only if $\text{Aut}_G(G_i/G_{i-1}) \in E_\pi$ for all $i = 1, \ldots, k$

S.A. Chunikhin in 1952 proved that a group $G$ with a normal subgroup $A$ satisfies $C_\pi$ if both $G/A$ and $A$ satisfy $C_\pi$. It follows from Theorem 1 that $G \in C_\pi$ implies $G/A \in C_\pi$. Known examples show that if $G \in C_\pi$, then $A$ may fail to satisfy $C_\pi$. We obtain the following theorem in this direction.

**Theorem 1.** Let $A$ be a normal subgroup of $G$. Then $G \in C_\pi$ if and only if $G/A \in C_\pi$ and, for a $\pi$-Hall subgroup $K/A$ of $G/A$, we have $K \in C_\pi$.

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### WEYL SUBMODULES IN RESTRICTIONS OF SIMPLE MODULES

**V.V. Shchigolev**

Moscow State University, Russia

shchigolev.vladimir@yahoo.com

Let $G$ be a universal Chevalley group over an algebraically closed field $F$, $L(\omega)$ be the simple rational $G$-module with highest weight $\omega$ and $\mathfrak{v}^+\omega$, be a highest weight vector of $L(\omega)$. Let $G^{(q)}$ denote the subgroup of $G$ generated by the root elements $x_{\pm \alpha}(t)$, where $\alpha$ is a simple root distinct from a fixed terminal root $\alpha_q$. We consider the $G^{(q)}$-submodule $V$ of $L(\omega)$ generated by $X_{-\alpha_q,k}v^+\omega$, where $X_{-\alpha_q,k} = X_{-\alpha_q}/k! \otimes 1_F$ and $k < p=\text{char }F$, is considered. For $G = A_l(F)$, we prove that $V$ is isomorphic to a Weyl module if and only if $V \neq 0$ and certain Hom-spaces between Weyl modules equal zero. This allows us to embed Weyl modules into $L(\omega)_{\downarrow G^{(q)}}$ under exact combinatorial conditions.