Resolution refers to a map \( \pi: Z \rightarrow X \) between topological spaces, where the domain is somewhat better than the range, and the map’s fibers meet certain requirements.

Resolution theorems produce maps \( \pi: Z \rightarrow X \) between a domain of finite covering dimension \( \dim \), and a range of finite cohomological dimension \( \dim_G \), with cell-like or \( G \)-acyclic fibers. We will look at standard resolution theorems by Edwards-Walsh, Levin and Rubin-Schapiro, and discuss a generalization of Edwards-Walsh resolution theorem. (Received August 19, 2008)