May 17, 1969, was the fiftieth birthday of Professor Georgii Dmitrievich Suvorov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR.

Suvorov was born in the city of Saratov, and graduated from Tomsk University in 1941. From 1941 to 1945 he served as an officer in the Red Army and took part in the battles against the German Fascist invaders. After the end of the war, he returned to Tomsk University and began postgraduate work under P. P. Kufarev. In 1951 he defended his candidate's dissertation, and from 1951 to 1966 he was lecturer, assistant professor, professor and head of the department of the Theory of Functions at Tomsk University. In 1961 he defended his doctor's dissertation "The main properties of some general classes of topological mappings of plane regions with variable boundaries," and in 1965 was elected a Corresponding Member of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences. Since 1966 he has been head of the Theory of Functions Department at the Donetsk Computing Center of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences and also in charge of the Theory of Functions and Mathematical Analysis Department at Donetsk University.

The principal works of G. D. Suvorov are on various topics in the theory of functions. In this field he was the first to devise a method for studying the metrico-geometrical properties of plane and space mappings of sufficiently general classes. The main trends in his research may be taken as topics connected with the correspondence of boundaries under mappings of regions with variable boundaries, research into the metrical and topological properties of plane and space mappings of sufficiently general classes (including quasiconformal mappings), the generalization of the theory of analytic functions, and laying the foundations for the geometric theory of mappings for systems of partial differential equations belonging to the mixed type.

To Suvorov belongs the concept of the prime end of a sequence of plane regions converging to a non-degenerate kernel, which unites two classical concepts of K. Carathéodory. Suvorov constructed a complete topological theory of these prime ends, which has found important applications first for the theory of conformal mappings, and subsequently also for other very general classes of plane mappings.

These first contributions of Suvorov's were already an important contribution to the modern theory

of functions, and their importance increases in proportion to the increase of interest in the study of the behavior of mappings in closed regions with arbitrary boundaries.

Suvorov was the first in the USSR to approach the systematic study of the metricogeometrical properties of plane, and later also of space, mappings with generalized partial derivatives of the first order in the sense of S. L. Sobolev and having bounded Dirichlet integrals (and various generalizations of these classes) by considering this class as following in generality after the class of quasiconformal mappings.

The main means of studying the properties of these mappings are various inequalities of the same type as the inequality known in the theory of analytic functions under the name of "the principle of length and area," and the systematic use of "relative distance." The foundation here was laid by the classic studies of M. A. Lavrent'ev. Suvorov in his articles later developed, perfected and generalized these methods. Now it is possible to speak of the new method of studying the principal metrical properties of plane and space mappings. This method makes it possible to obtain a complete solution for important metricogeometrical problems under topological mappings.

Suvorov obtained estimates of a lower and an upper bound for the distortion of "relative" distances under mappings of arbitrary simply-connected or finitely-connected regions, of equal degree over broad classes of mappings, which are the completion of the studies of M. A. Lavrent'ev and other Soviet and foreign mathematicians in this line of research.

Since the method developed by Suvorov works well for mappings of closed regions, the results obtained by it are as a rule new ones for quasiconformal mappings and even for conformal mappings, and the latter even now cannot be obtained by any other methods.

In recent years this method has in the works of Suvorov and his pupils been successfully developed also in its application to the case of space mappings. The results obtained by them (for example on the question of boundary correspondence) are the most complete and wide-ranging of all when compared with all other researches on the same topic.

Suvorov and the participants in his seminar are now contemplating in their writings the emergence of the new metrical theory of mappings into a theory of partial differential equations.

For almost 25 years G. D. Suvorov has been engaged in valuable teaching and pedagogical work, first at Tomsk, and latterly at Donetsk universities. This outstanding scientist and brilliant teacher has been devoting his knowledge and experience to the difficult and noble task of introducing students to scientific work.

Suvorov is at the height of his creative powers and scientific projects. With all our heart we wish him many further successes.

LIST OF THE SCIENTIFIC WORKS OF G. D. SUVOROV