and temperature profiles will only be similar along the plate if viscous dissipation is neglected and the electrodes are short-circuited ($K = 0$).

Dhanak[3] has attempted to evaluate the heat transfer in the entrance region of an MHD channel using a fourth-degree polynomial for the boundary-layer temperature profile, and concludes that ohmic dissipation is not an important consideration in the cases he examined. However his calculations are terminated at values of $x' = 0.27$ and 0.10 for Hartmann numbers of 30 and 10, respectively. Since, magnetic effects do not play the dominant role until $x' \sim 1$, Dhanak's results do not indicate the possible importance of the MHD effects. He also considers only the case where the electrodes are short-circuited, and Refs. 4, 5, and 11 have shown that for $K = 0$ the increase in heat-transfer coefficient above the ordinary hydrodynamic flow is less than the corresponding increase for $K > 0$.

Conclusions

We emphasize that we have attempted to show how the results obtained with the integral method should be evaluated and not that the technique itself is not applicable to MHD flows. Figure 1 demonstrates that acceptable integral solutions for the laminar momentum boundary layer now exist. Figure 2 indicates that for a limited range of M and Re, the fully developed solutions for the turbulent boundary layer are satisfactory, and thus the results in the developing region may be tentatively accepted. However for the laminar thermal boundary layer no satisfactory solution exists, and the need for an evaluation of various temperature profiles with the velocity profile of Eq. (2) is obvious. Finally, experimental data for the developing boundary layer would provide the best test of the integral method results.

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Erratum: "Ablation Mechanisms in Plastics with Inorganic Reinforcement"

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Erratum: "Theory for the Ablation of Fiberglas-Reinforced Phenolic Resin"

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In these papers kinetic data on the rate of reaction of carbon and silica at high temperature were used as part of the input information for calculation of the rate of ablation under the proposed mechanism.

Recently, the work of Blumenthal et al.,[1] in the study of these high-temperature carbon-silica reactions, has come to our attention. His work indicated a reaction rate about four orders of magnitude lower than those obtained in the preliminary experiments reported by us.

As a result of this apparent discrepancy, we have reviewed our data very carefully and find that a serious error was made in interpretation which produced an error of approximately four orders of magnitude in the rate constant. On page 538 of the article published in the ARS Journal, the rate constant k is reported as 2×10^{14} g/cm^3-min. As corrected it should be approximately 1.0×10^{10} g/cm^3-min.

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