

BOOK REVIEW

Heat Transfer—Soviet Research, Vol. 1, No. 1. The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, New York (1969).

THE AMERICAN Society of Mechanical Engineers has just launched a project which seems likely to be of great benefit to English-speaking heat-transfer workers, especially to those who are too busy to read Russian-language journals, or are not able to understand them. "Heat Transfer—Soviet Research", of which the current issue is the first, will appear six times per year, and will contain translations into English of technical papers from Russian heat-transfer journals, which are judged to be of interest by a distinguished Board of Advisors. The Editors of the Journal are Professors J. P. Hartnett, T. F. Irvine, Jr., and N. Zuber. A U.S.A. Advisory Editorial Board is under the Co-Chairmanship of Professor E. R. G. Eckert and Dr. C. Gazley, Jr. There is also a Soviet Advisory Board, of which the membership has not yet quite been finalised. This Board will, however, undoubtedly contain the names of the foremost heat-transfer workers in the U.S.S.R.

The current issue has been devoted to the translations of twenty-six papers which were presented at the Third All-Union Conference on Heat and Mass Transfer, held in Minsk in May, 1968. It would be inappropriate to attempt

to review these in general or in particular. Readers will however be interested to know that such well-known names as Barenblatt, Borishanskiy, Ginsburg, Kutateladze, Leont'ev, Levich, Luikov, Petukhov and Zhukauskas appear among the authors.

The Journal is attractively produced, and the translations are extremely readable. A few errors may be noticed by those who are more familiar than the translators with the names that are common in the technical literature. For example, the name Coles, after transliteration into Russian and back into English, has become Cowles; what the translators have called a "Tepler" photograph is what we should normally regard as a Schlieren picture (the reason is that the inventor of the Schlieren method, Töpler, is better remembered in the Soviet Union than in the West); "gradientless flow" is what is normally referred to as uniform-pressure flow, etc. These however are small defects which will reduce in number as the translators gain in experience. In view of the great difficulty of their task, they deserve much praise for the high standard that they have already achieved.

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