The book contains a few statements of fact which the reviewers, for one reason or another, considered either confusing or misleading. Among these are: (a) "A reactor with a negative temperature coefficient is inherently safe," p. 67; (b) the discussion of void coefficients, p. 70; (c) the low-valued after-heat curves, pp. 96 and 97; (d) the friction-factor information for annuli and rod bundles, p. 234; (e) the explanation of enhanced heat transfer rates with nucleate boiling, pp. 298 and 304; (f) the reason why heat transfer coefficients tend to be high with an axially increasing wall heat flux, p. 252; (g) the reason why heat transfer coefficients for heavy metals are lower than those for alkali metals, pp. 269 and 270; and (h) the description of bubble growth, pp. 294 and 295. However, these are minor criticisms.

Generally speaking, the book is well written, the English is clear, the coverage is broad, the extensive use of headings and subheadings is helpful, the wide use of illustrative figures and worked-out examples is very beneficial, and the various tables of information in the appendices are convenient for the reader. It should creditably fulfill the purpose for which it was written.

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About the Reviewers: O. E. Dwyer, leader of the Heat Transfer Research Group at Brookhaven, has published extensively in the field of liquid-metal heat transfer. An ANS Fellow, he is technical chairman of the 1971 International Heat Transfer Seminar held in Yugoslavia in September on the subject of liquid-metal heat transfer.

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Corrigendum

J. T. MIHALCZO, "New Method for Measurement of the Effective Fraction of Delayed Neutrons from Fission," *Nucl. Sci. Eng.*, **46**, 147 (1971).

The discussion of the method as presented was restricted to the performance of both types of measurements of the correlated counts at exactly the same fission rate. This restriction is unnecessary since the product AE is the ratio of the correlated counts per californium fission in the randomly pulsed neutron measurement to the correlated counts per detector count in the Rossi-α measurement. Since the theory of the Rossi-α measurement as presented applies to fission chains whose initiators are distributed on the fundamental mode, the Rossi-α measurement should be performed at a fission rate such that the chains initiated directly by neutrons from californium fission are a small part of the total fission rate or should be performed with the californium source removed.

In Eq. (5) R was omitted from the denominator of the intermediate quantity.