

will be important tools for the next generation of researchers. None of these gets appreciable space. I think it would have been appropriate to recognize the broader needs of this next generation.

The noted wind engineer A. G. Davenport contributed a Foreword in which he writes "This book should find an important role at the interface between engineering and

the atmosphere. It will significantly improve the mixing and exchange of momentum between these fields." Clearly, he is enthusiastic about the book, which is, I agree, a remarkable and overdue effort.

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Flexible Shells, edited by E. L. Axelrad and F. A. Emmerling,
Springer-Verlag, New York, 1984, 282 pp., \$23.00.

This is a collection of the seventeen papers presented at a Euromech Colloquium held in Munich in January 1984. The title of the book has technical significance. A "flexible shell" is one designed for large deflections and large rotations without large strains. In other words, a geometrically nonlinear theory applies. The subjects discussed fall principally into four categories: fundamental theory; numerical methods, especially finite element methods; buckling and postbuckling from a deflected shape; and applications to specific shell structures. A few papers include results of experiments, and many include results of calculations either to illustrate the use of theory

or to present design information for specific applications.

The book is an excellent source for gauging the state of the art in the topic. Several papers are in the nature of progress reports on current work, while others are partly surveys of the current status of research on certain problems. Some authors have listed open questions and unsolved problems near the end of their papers. This is a lively collection of papers by experts on a subject that is actively under development.

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