κ = reduction factor.

μ_i = the distance along a helix axis associated with one radian of angular rotation: $\mu_i = r_i \tan \beta_i$

ρ = fluid density.

σ = strength of source distribution over the portion of the vortex sheet corresponding to the blade.

φ = an angular measure in the $\underline{i}$, $\underline{j}$ plane measured from the $\underline{i}$ axis as shown in fig. 1.

Φ = an angle measured in the same way as φ, but associated with rotation in the $\underline{i}$, $\underline{j}$ plane rather than with movement on a helical surface.

$1-\psi$ = inflow velocity (excluding any induced velocities) expressed as a fraction of ship speed.

Ψ = angle between the vortex wheet and the camber-line tangent.

ω = angular velocity of the propeller.

subscript o implies association with the point at which the induced velocities are being calculated.

superscript ' denotes differentiation with respect to radius.

superscript (2) implies association with the secondary propeller.

superscript * implies association with the mid-chord position of a blade section.

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E R R A T U M

'INTERNATIONAL SHIPBUILDING PROGRESS'

April 1967

'Drag measurements on a thin plate in dilute polymer solutions' by J. Levy and S. Davis.

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The curves appearing in Figures 4 through 13 are erroneously marked Turbulent (Prandtl-Karman). Correctly marked this should be Turbulent (Karman-Schoenherr).