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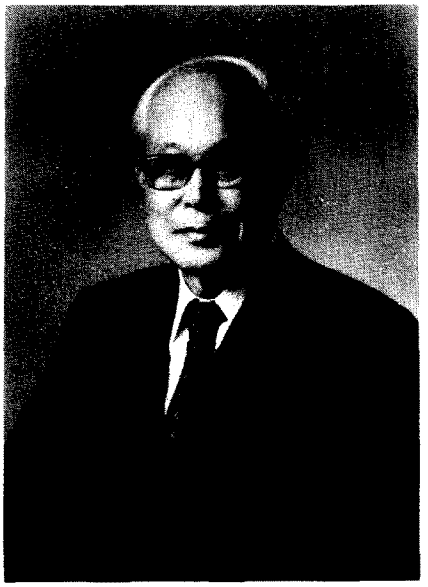
In Memoriam
Professor Niichi Nishiwaki
(1910–1992)



ON 25 JANUARY 1992, the international heat transfer community lost one of its leading scientific and public figures, Professor Niichi Nishiwaki, distinguished researcher, educator, administrator, and the devoted friend of many, both young and old. His death has deeply saddened many who knew him well through his sincere interest, his contributions and his leadership in the field of heat transfer.

Professor Nishiwaki was born on 18 March 1910 in Shiga prefecture, near Kyoto, Japan, where he spent his youth. He attended the Department of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Tokyo, obtaining his B.S. degree in 1932. He remained at the Aeronautical Research Institute of the University of Tokyo as a Research Associate, and became an Associate Professor in 1936. His research activity at this time was concerned with the compact heat exchangers for aeroplanes, and he obtained his Doctor of Engineering in 1947. He became a full Professor at the Department of Mechanical Engineering of the University of Tokyo in 1947.

Professor Nishiwaki retired under the age clause at the end of March 1970, and became a Professor Emeritus of the University of Tokyo. Professor Nishiwaki was a true scientist with an unusually wide range of interests coupled with a great depth of penetration into the essence of a problem. He always strived to observe closely the physical phenomenon itself and to derive the simplest theory for the explanation of the physical meaning.

In 1953, Professor Nishiwaki's first visit to the United States of America extended his attention to various fields not only heat transfer but other disciplines such as acoustics.

Professor Nishiwaki's outstanding research works over a wide variety of topics include droplet combustion, turbulent heat transfer for high Prandtl number fluids, also for supercritical fluids, heat transfer with mass injection, heat and mass transfer with chemical reaction, natural convection within a confined layer, heat transfer in separated flows, heat transfer of impinging jets, catalytic surface heat and mass transfer, and various kinds of noise and vibration reduction problems. Although dedicated to research, he was always sincerely interested in the development and progress of his students. This characteristic attracted

outstanding young minds who are now following in his footsteps.

His efforts to promote international exchange of friendship were also outstanding. He was the Chairman of the Organizing Committee for the International Heat Transfer Conference, Tokyo, in 1974, and served as the President of the Assembly for International Heat Transfer Conferences from 1974 to 1978.

Owing to these contributions, Professor Nishiwaki was nominated to receive the '1978 Max Jakob Memorial Award' from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

In appreciation of the inspiration received by many from a gigantic researcher and educator, I would like to say my heartful 'sayounara'.

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