## Additions and Corrections

Evidence for Pericyclic and Stepwise Processes in the Cyclodimerization of Chloroprene and 1,3-Butadiene from Pressure Dependence and Stereochemistry. Experimental and Theoretical Volumes of Activation and Reaction [J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1994, 116, 7646—7657]. Frank-Gerrit Klärner,\* Bernd Krawczyk, Volker Ruster, and Ulrich K. Deiters\*

The structures in the following table were omitted in the published version.

**Table 4.** Pressure Dependence of the Dimerization of Butadiene 13 ( $c_0 = 1.330 \text{ M}$ , 0.997 M, and 0.665 M in *n*-Decane) at 119.8 °C

p (bar)	<i>t</i> (h)	16	17	18	$\frac{\sum k \times 10^6}{(\text{L mol}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1})}$
600	18	$93.2 \pm 0.4$	$5.5 \pm 0.4$	$1.3 \pm 0.1$	$1.96 \pm 0.04$
740	23	$94.0 \pm 0.3$	$4.9 \pm 0.4$	$1.2 \pm 0.1$	$2.24 \pm 0.10$
960	18	$94.9 \pm 0.1$	$3.9 \pm 0.2$	$1.2 \pm 0.1$	$3.21 \pm 0.27$
1070	21	$95.0 \pm 0.3$	$3.8 \pm 0.2$	$1.2 \pm 0.1$	$3.62 \pm 0.27$
1150	15	$95.2 \pm 0.1$	$3.6 \pm 0.1$	$1.2 \pm 0.1$	$4.02 \pm 0.16$
1380	15	$95.7 \pm 0.1$	$3.2 \pm 0.1$	$1.1 \pm 0.1$	$5.28 \pm 0.14$
2020	16	$96.1 \pm 0.1$	$2.8 \pm 0.1$	$1.1 \pm 0.1$	$7.99 \pm 0.48$
2680	17	$96.7 \pm 0.1$	$2.3 \pm 0.1$	$1.0 \pm 0.1$	$13.6 \pm 0.03$
3440	13	$97.1 \pm 0.1$	$2.0 \pm 0.1$	$0.9 \pm 0.1$	$22.8 \pm 1.21$
3930	5	$97.7 \pm 0.1$	$1.7 \pm 0.1$	$0.6 \pm 0.1$	$29.4 \pm 0.83$
4350	6	$97.5 \pm 0.1$	$1.8 \pm 0.1$	$0.7 \pm 0.1$	$37.7 \pm 0.08$
5300	7	$97.9 \pm 0.1$	$1.5 \pm 0.1$	$0.6 \pm 0.1$	$58.1 \pm 0.10$
119 °C	$\Delta V_0^{*a}$	$-(38.4 \pm 0.6)$	$-(20.9 \pm 0.4)$	$-(34.0 \pm 0.9)$	$-(37.8 \pm 0.6)$
23 °C	$\Delta V_0^{*a}$	-26.5	-14.4	-23.5	
	$\Delta V_{ m R}{}^a$	-33.5	-24.4	-43.5	
	$\Delta V_0^*/\Delta V_R$	0.79	0.59	0.54	

a (cm<sup>3</sup>/mol).

## Book Reviews

**Tactics of Organic Synthesis.** By Tse-Lok Ho (National Chiao Tung University). Wiley Interscience: New York. 1994. xii + 450 pp. \$59.95. ISBN 0-471-59896-8.

Within a successful overall strategy for the synthesis of a target molecule, there are normally incorporated tactics of solving or avoiding synthetic problems or reducing the complexity of the synthesis. The aim of this monograph is to present the tactics which have been employed for this purpose and to group them into conceptually related ones. This is done by giving numerous examples from the literature, most heavily from the 1980s and 1990s, but with many dating back to earlier syntheses. For the most part, there is a short description of the specific instance of the tactic being employed, which is followed by a scheme showing the steps concerned and the overall synthetic target. Each synthesis, consequently, is not described in great detail, and it is assumed that the reader has a good background knowledge of organic transformations. The citations are, however, generally well-chosen and immediately get to the point; through the sheer number of examples, it is possible to get a good appreciation of each tactic. The material chosen for inclusion is divided into nine chapters: Convergency and Reiterative Processes, Activity Modulation Group Protection and Latent Functionalities, Umpolung, Tandem Reactions, Cyclic Arrays for Structural and Stereochemical Manipulations, Intramolecularization and Neighboring Group Participation, Template and Chelate Effects, Symmetry Considerations, and Miscellaneous Tactics. Although there are areas of obvious overlap within these chapters (for example, between

Intramolecularization and Template Effects) the placement choice of borderline examples is normally well-justified. Sections of the book cover, in brief, areas in which the author has published previous monographs in this series. Nevertheless, the trouble has been taken to include some new synthetic examples on these subjects.

The book has some minor shortcomings which bear mentioning. In a small percentage of cases, the description of a synthesis is not accompanied by a scheme; these cases do not work as well at getting across information. Also, some of the cases shown are schematic in such a sketchy manner that they are difficult to follow. Occasionally, there is a tendency to skip the drawing of reagents for reasons which are not apparent. The cumulative effect of these characteristics is that some of the target audience (i.e., graduate students early in their studies) will likely find parts of this book tough reading. Finally, the index is filled predominantly with synthetic targets, whereas inclusion of the types of tactics employed is largely omitted.

Overall, this monograph does a very good of addressing its subject. It is also a wonderful source of synthesis discussion problems. The price of this book is quite reasonable, and it should be seriously considered for the personal library of any practicing synthetic organic chemist.

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