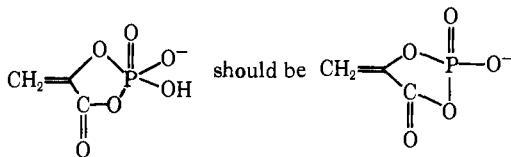


**Mechanisms of Hydrolysis of Phosphate Ester Derivatives of Phosphoenolpyruvic Acid** [*J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **93**, 2522 (1971)]. By KEITH J. SCHRAY and STEPHEN J. BENKOVIC, Department of Chemistry, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802.

In Scheme III, page 2529, the structure

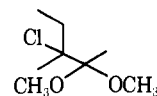


**Photochemical Transformations of Small Ring Carbonyl Compounds. XXX. Electron Transfer in the Photochemistry of Azetidiny Ketones** [*J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **93**, 2928 (1971)]. By ALBERT PADWA, FRED ALBRECHT, PIARRA SINGH, and ELIGIO VEGA, Department of Chemistry, State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, New York 14214.

On page 2932, the intermediate in Scheme II should read  $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}=\text{N}-\text{tert-Bu}$  rather than  $\text{CH}_2=\text{N}-\text{tert-Bu}$ .

**The Synthesis of the Optically Active Form of the C-18 Cecropia Juvenile Hormone** [*J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **93**, 3765 (1971)]. By PETER LOEW and WILLIAM S. JOHNSON, Department of Chemistry, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305.

Formula Ia,b is incorrectly represented and should appear as shown below.



**The Chemistry of Atomic Carbon. Desulfurization** [*J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **93**, 3807 (1971)]. By K. J. KLABUNDE and P. S. SKELL, Department of Chemistry, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802

On page 3807, column 1, in the next to last line it should read: (25% based on  $\text{C}_2$  content).

On page 3807, column 2, in the last equation the structure above 14% should be *trans*-2-butene.

Reference 7 should be: J. H. Plonka and P. S. Skell, *Chem Commun.*, 1108 (1970).

## Book Reviews\*

**Statistical Mechanics at the Turn of the Decade.** Edited by E. G. D. COHEN (The Rockefeller University). Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N. Y. 1971. viii + 235 pp. \$12.50.

A conference, having the same title as the book, was held in 1969 to commemorate the seventieth birthday of G. E. Uhlenbeck. Eight invited lectures presented at that conference are published here. The contributors, and their topics, are (1) A. S. Wightman, "Statistical Mechanics and Ergodic Theory: An Expository Lecture"; (2) E. G. D. Cohen, "The Generalization of the Boltzmann Equation to Higher Densities"; (3) D. Ruelle, "The  $\text{C}^*$ -Algebra Approach to Statistical Mechanics"; (4) C. Domb, "The Curie Point"; (5) Freeman J. Dyson, "Phase Transitions in Ferromagnets"; (6) A. J. F. Siegert, "From the Mean Field Approximation to the Method of Random Fields"; (7) Paul C. Martin, "A Review of Superfluids and Superconductors"; and (8) P. C. Hohenberg, "Dynamic Phenomena Near a Critical Point." The general tone is highly mathematical, but some contributors have made a valiant effort to explain in words what is going on. Wightman's lecture on ergodic theory is particularly good in this respect. The chapter that will probably be of greatest interest to a physical chemist is Domb's survey of the Curie point. This is an excellent summary of the current status of the theory of phase transitions in lattice systems.

R. Zwanzig, *University of Maryland*

**Electroanalytical Chemistry. Volume 5.** Edited by A. J. BARD (University of Texas). Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N. Y. 1971. ix + 386 pp. \$28.50.

This fifth volume of the series does fulfill the purpose stated for the series in that it provides authoritative reviews in the field of electroanalytical chemistry. Reviewed in this volume are hydrated electrons, metal deposition, and chemical reactions in polarography.

Hydrated electrons are introduced by the authors by use of an

"Alice in Wonderland" paraphrase. This paraphrase serves well to convey the curious and transient nature of the hydrated electron. The authors refer the reader to six other reviews in the field which are more specialized than the more general review in this volume. The material is presented in a clear and ordered fashion as postulate, proof, and models. This section is an excellent first reading for persons interested in the recent developments in this area. The deposition of metals section is a loosely ordered assemblage of physical models for nucleation and metal deposit growth. The author has overemphasized theory and left out references to experiment, rendering this review section to be of interest to only a restricted number of persons. The review of chemical reactions in polarography is written in such a clear and logical fashion that this section could be used as a text for a special topics course in colleges and universities. The author not only treats the chemical reactions in polarography mathematically and compares theoretical predictions with experimental results, but also discusses the mathematical tools employed in problem solving throughout the section and in a mathematical appendix.

W. G. Sayre, *Slippery Rock State College*

**Military and Civilian Pyrotechnics.** By H. ELLERN. Chemical Publishing Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. 1968. xii + 464 pp. \$15.00.

This book emphasizes the practice rather than the chemistry of pyrotechnics; it contains enough inorganic equations to illustrate the important phenomena, but the structure, properties, and production of organic explosives lie outside its intended scope. Various chapters are devoted to methods of production of light, noise, heat and fire, smoke, etc. The approach is suited to the nonspecialist, and both fundamental principles and technical concepts and terms are explained as they are met, and in a useful glossary. A 40-page formulary of pyrotechnics is included. Apart from its general interest, this section alone can be very helpful to chemistry professors, who are frequently called on as informal consultants for

\* Unsigned book reviews are by the Book Reviews Editor.