Chem. Soc., **98**, 6064 (1976)]. By PAUL K. HANSMA, WILLIAM C. KASKA,* and R. M. LAINE, Department of Physics and Department of Chemistry, University of California, Santa Barbara, California 93106.

On page 6065, first column, line 17 should read: "... background subtraction shows that only the higher energy peak at 1935 ± 10 cm^{-1} appears at low rhodium coverages; the lower energy peak at 1730 ± 10 cm^{-1} appears only at higher rhodium coverages."

Orbitally Dependent Exchange in Two Sulfur-Bridged Binuclear Iron(II) Complexes. Magnetic Exchange in Transition Metal Complexes. 11 [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **98**, 6958 (1976)]. By A. P. GINSBERG,* M. E. LINES,* K. D. KARLIN, S. J. LIPPARD,* and F. J. DISALVO, Bell Laboratories, Murray Hill, New Jersey 07974, and Department of Chemistry, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027.

Equation 28 should read:

$$\chi_A' = \tfrac{1}{6}(\chi_x^{dim} + \chi_y^{dim} + \chi_z^{dim}) \qquad (28)$$

The omitted factor of ½ in the printed equation was *not* omitted in our calculations; nothing else in the paper is affected by the omission.

*Book Reviews**

Chemotherapy. Volumes 2 and 3. Edited by J. D. WILLIAMS and A. M. GEDDES. Plenum Press, New York, N.Y. 1976. Volume 2: xiv + 442 pp. $35.00; Volume 3: xiv + 442 pp. $35.00.

These two volumes are part of the Proceedings of the 9th International Congress of Chemotherapy held in London in July 1975. Volume 2 is subtitled "Laboratory Aspects of Infections"; Volume 3 is subtitled "Special Problems in Chemotherapy". Each contains a large number of papers on original research, reproduced from the authors' typescripts. The papers are somewhat abbreviated in comparison to journal papers, most of them falling into the range 5 to 10 pages. There are no indexes.

Fine Particles: Aerosol Generation, Measurement, Sampling, and Analysis. Edited by B. Y. H. LIU. Academic Press, New York, N.Y. 1976. xiii + 837 pp. $34.50.

A symposium on the title subject was held in May 1975. This volume contains the technical papers presented, plus several others, for a total of 34. Some are reviews, and others are reports of original research, including experimental details. There are many figures, both graphic and photographic; some of the latter bear a remarkable resemblance to views of the Martian surface recently transmitted! The subject of the symposium is of obvious importance and timeliness. The usefulness of the volume is enhanced by the subject and author indexes included.

Organic Synthesis: Plenary Lectures. Edited by A. BRUYLANTS, L. GHOSEZ, and H. G. VIEHE. Butterworths, London. 1976. 271 pp. $35.00.

The first IUPAC International Conference on Organic Synthesis was held at the University of Louvain in 1974. The thirteen plenary lectures are reproduced in this volume; all are in English. The general flavor is that of methods and reagents, rather than spectacular individual syntheses. Some representative titles are: The Cyclopropanation of Silyl Enol Ethers; The Effect of Pressure on the Electronic States of Organic Solids; Singlet Oxygen; Industrial Synthesis of Terpene Compounds. The papers thus promise to have longer usefulness than those of many conferences. It is unfortunate that this potential usefulness is impaired by the lack of an index. For some reason not explained, the pagination begins with p 315, although the book is complete unto itself.

Fluorine Chemistry Reviews. Volume 7. Edited by PAUL TARRANT (University of Florida). Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, N.Y. 1974. viii + 243 pp. $24.50.

Three Russian scientists have teamed to contribute two critical reviews which admirably fulfill the series objective of providing coverage of current research in fluorine chemistry. Two concise chapters are devoted to the chemistry of highly fluorinated aromatic and heteroaromatic compounds.

L. S. Kobrina has written Chapter One entitled, "Nucleophilic Substitution in Polyfluoroaromatic Compounds". This authoritative account is arranged according to the number of fluorine atoms in the system and discussed with emphasis on substituent effects on reactivity and orientation of nucleophilic aromatic substitution. A succinct section on solvent effects is included (189 references, 115 pp).

Chapter Two, "Preparation and Reactions of Polyfluorinated Aromatic Heterocycles", by G. G. Yakobson, T. D. Petrova, and L. S. Kobrina, is divided into two parts. Methods for preparing fluorinated aromatic heterocycles containing sulfur, oxygen, or nitrogen are thoroughly discussed while a close watch is kept on the fate of the ring system. The reactions of these systems are condensed in a well-written section highlighted by nucleophilic aromatic substitution and photochemical and thermal reactions (285 references, 110 pp).

Literature coverage is complete through 1970 with pertinent references from 1971 and 1972 added without discussion. A good author index and a short subject index are included.

Fluorine specialists will surely welcome this volume, and many others will find interest in the sections on nucleophilic aromatic substitution.

Timothy B. Patrick, *Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville*

Biophysics and Other Topics. Selected Papers by AHARON KATZIR-KATCHALSKY. Academic Press, New York, N.Y. 1976. xxviii + 579 pp. $34.50.

This book is a pleasure to read, in large measure because, as Herman Mark says in his foreword, "All work of Aharon has *style*."

A collection of papers from 1951 to 1973, but heavily weighted with more recent work, it is sorted into six categories, roughly: (1) polyelectrolytes—thermodynamic properties, interactions, cooperative transitions; (2) mechanochemistry, hysteresis, and memory; (3) irreversible thermodynamics, theory of membrane processes, and network thermodynamics; (4) amino acids, polypeptides, prebiotic synthesis; (5) surface activity of polyelectrolytes; (6) science and humanities.

Most are review articles, written in lucid style with consideration for the reader from a different discipline, in most cases quite suitable as teaching material on the advanced graduate level, or as introductions to the various subjects covered, for the nonspecialist. There is a certain amount of repetitiveness, where the same ideas are presented in two or more papers written toward different audiences or in different contexts; in most cases this adds to the usefulness of the book.

One of the hallmarks of Aharon Katchalsky's style is the manner in which he introduces the reader to his subject, placing it in perspective against the cosmic questions of life and molecular mechanisms, toward which much of this work is pointed.

Indeed, in reading this book, one becomes infected with the author's drive to know, to understand, because even in detail one is constantly aware of where one is trying to go.

A good anthology is more than a collection; it is greater than the

* Unsigned book reviews are by the Book Review Editor.