Additions and Corrections

Hydrosilylation–Allylation Sequence for the Stereoselective Elaboration of β-Hydroxy Esters [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1992**, *114*, 2745–2746]. ANTHONY P. DAVIS* and STEPHEN C. HEGARTY

Table II: The header for the final column, ratio **6**:**7**[c], should read ratio **3**:**4**[c].

Electron Transfer in Bis-Porphyrin Donor–Acceptor Compounds with Polyphenylene Spacers Shows a Weak Distance Dependence [*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1992**, *114*, 6227–6238]. ANNA HELMS, DAVID HEILER, and GEORGE MCLENDON*

Detailed synthesis descriptions on pages 6229–6238 intended for deposition into Supplementary Material inadvertently appeared in the Experimental Section of this paper as textual material.

Several of the compound preparations listed in the supplementary synthetic material were inadvertently improperly referenced. In particular, syntheses of **15**, **35**, **36**, and **37** were first reported by Staab and Haenel (*Chem. Ber.* **1973**, *106*, 2190–2202). We regret the error in excluding reference to this work.

Computer Software Reviews

OneScanner. Apple Computer, Inc.: 20525 Mariani Ave., Cupertino, CA 95014-6299 (800-538 9696), bundled with **Ofoto Version 1.0.** Light Source, Inc.: 500 Drakes Landing Road, Greenbrae, CA 94904-9936. List price $1379.00 (educational or government price $965.00). Includes terminator cable and hyperscan software. OneScanner requires System 6.0.7 or later and includes 32-bit QuickDraw; Ofoto requires 1 MB RAM with System 6.0.7 (2 MB with System 7) and LaserWriter driver Version 6.0.5. **OmniPage Professional 2.0.** 100 Cooper Court, Los Gatos, CA 95030 (800-535 7266); requires scanner, Mac with 68020 or 030 chip, **4 MB** RAM; **hard disk.** List price **$995.00** (MacWarehouse **$649.00**).

Anyone preparing electronic manuscripts on a regular basis will frequently need to incorporate large amounts of material that is available (to them) only in printed format. An extensive list of literature references to topics of interest is discovered, perhaps for inclusion in a personal database; experimental results from a research group member's thesis need updating; "pre-PC" teaching notes and other class materials need "punching up" with illustrations; photocopies of major last-minute changes to an article are received from a co-author. All could require tedious retyping of page after page of text, but why not convert directly from the printed page into your PC?

The Apple OneScanner is a recent entry into the desktop publishing environment. Anyone who has used a photocopier will understand the logistics of operating the OneScanner. This flatbed scanner accepts legal-sized originals, will scan and print at resolutions up to 300 dpi, and can process simple text as well as more complex graphics and photographic images at 8 bits (256 greys). Launching Ofoto produces a pop-up window that allows users to either customize scan parameters (brightness, contrast, image type, resolution) or accept defaults and let the software decide what is being scanned. A handy Prescan option quickly determines the original's size and allows the user to select a specific portion for full scanning (e.g., text excluding chemical structures). We found this option more useful and faster than the Autoscan mode, which includes automatic straightening and cropping routines. After an image is scanned, it can be cleaned up, if necessary, and edited at the pixel (Fat Bits) level, sharpened, inverted, rotated, or resized and saved in a variety of formats (PICT, TIFF, EPS, MacPaint) recognizable by your favorite image processing software. Output may be configured for a number of different devices (printers, fax modems, etc.). To process text images, they must be converted by an Optical Character Recognition (OCR) package into a file that a word processor can manipulate.

Our setup consisted of a Macintosh IIci with 16 MB of RAM connected to a LaserWriter IINT and 80 MB internal and 175 MB external hard drives running System 7.0, Ofoto, Microsoft Word 4.0/5.0, and OmniPage Professional 2.0, one of several top-rated OCR packages. Under these conditions, all file transfers and conversions took place with no memory problems. Laser-printed, typeset, first-generation photocopy, typewritten, and dot-matrix originals were scanned; faxed documents, not surprisingly, produced mixed results. Typically, a full page of text or 8 × 10 in. photo required about 10 s for a prescan and 1 min for a full scan. OmniPage Pro recognizes TIFF-format files, which naturally become larger as the size and complexity of the scanned image increases. Typical scans of single-page text gave TIFF files of about 1 MB; for large photos or other more complex images that require more greys, file sizes can reach 8 MB. These bulky files are transformed into much smaller (e.g., 10 KB) text files in just a minute or two (more time was needed for recognition of small-type, multiple-column originals).

The success of transforming the printed word into electronic form depends not only on the quality of the original and of the scanner but also on the abilities of the OCR package. A useful text conversion program should handle a wide variety of printed originals and include options for saving output in formats "readable" by the large number of word and image processors on the market. It should also be "trainable"—that is, it should allow recognition of unusual characters or alphabets (Greek characters in the Symbol font) to avoid repetitious proofreading corrections. With One-Scanner and Ofoto, clean and moderately dark originals—even photocopies and dot-matrix documents—gave consistent high-percentage conversion results using OmniPage Pro. Print manuscripts produced using a minimum number of fonts and larger type will convert more quickly—and sometimes more cleanly—than those with several typefaces in smaller font sizes. The infrequent "l vs 1 vs I" or "S vs 5" error occurred in alphanumeric text; incomplete or weakly formed characters were sometimes unrecognized; documents with markedly varying paragraph margins and formats sometimes produced mixed results when converted in "Automatic" mode, but this can be helped using the customizing features in the OCR package. The most consistent quirk found involved literature references produced with mixed bold, italic, and plain text; although the text itself survived the conversion, some bold/italic attributes needed reformatting. However, anyone who has typed in references, and realizes what a tedious and error-prone task this can be, will likely accept this minor "problem". The OneScanner's lid has