computers", and "stresses the strategy of finding application software that will solve your problems".

The book consists of 11 chapters divided into three sections. Section 1, "Personal Computers for the Chemical Laboratory" (3 chapters, 72 pp), provides an overview, discusses various computer terms, components, and peripherals, and considers systems software. Section 2, "Application Software" (5 chapters, 122 pp), examines word processing, spreadsheets, graphics, data base management systems, project management, and statistical analysis. For each of these, not only is a general discussion included but a number of the most popular commercial or freeware programs are examined and examples are given, e.g., the use of Lotus 1-2-3 to produce an instrument quality control chart. Section 3, "Communication and Interfacing" (3 chapters, 56 pp), considers data communications (perhaps the most difficult chapter in the book), on-line data bases, and interfacing to laboratory instruments.

Although perhaps not geared to the typical reader of this journal, the book is a good one to recommend to colleagues who request information on "how-to-get-started" with personal computers. Readers who have been predominantly mainframe users, however, may also find this book helpful. The book provides a good overview of both PC hardware (including peripherals) and software. Wisely the author avoids theoretical topics such as the conversion of binary to decimal numbers or two's complement arithmetic and restricts himself to information of interest to an applications-oriented user. Throughout the book the author makes effective use of analogies to explain concepts. The book is well written and produced, and contains many helpful tables, figures, and photos. Following nearly every chapter is a list of popular software products and their price and vendor. Errors and typos are few in number and minor in effect. (The Macintosh, for instance, uses the 68 000 cpu and not the 6800.) Periodically the author interjects a bias such as, "I would not consider a PC multiuser system today...", but these statements struck this reviewer as essentially sound, and generally their content or context made it clear that the opinions are those of the author. As with any book of this nature, the arrival of new products on the market could not have been anticipated—for instance, several noteworthy scientific word processors have been recently announced. Finally, the author makes it abundantly clear that in addition to the appropriate hardware and software the user is still required to provide the "brainware".

Peter J. Hansen, *Northwestern College (Iowa)*

Errata

Description of Organic Reactions Based on Imaginary Transition Structures. 1. Introduction of New Concepts [*J. Chem. Inf. Comput. Sci.*, 26, 205–212 (1986)] By SHINSAKU FUJITA. Fuji Photo Film, Minami-Ashigara, Japan

Page 207. The bond between nodes 3 and 6 of the abbreviated ITS of entry 20 (Table I) should read —/+/— (out-bond).

Page 207. The cyclohexane ring of the product state (entry 24, Table I) should be a benzene ring.

Description of Organic Reactions Based on Imaginary Transition Structures. 2. Classification of One-String Reactions Having an Even-Membered Cyclic Reaction Graph [*J. Chem. Inf. Comput. Sci.*, 26, 212–223 (1986)] By SHINSAKU FUJITA. Fuji Photo Film, Minami-Ashigara, Kanagawa, Japan

Page 218. The second reaction graph in line 3 of the list of formulas (Table VII) should read

Page 221. The two reaction graphs in line 2 of the list of formulas (Table IX, *m* = 0, *n* = 1) should be linked with a bracket.

Description of Organic Reactions Based on Imaginary Transition Structures. 4. Three-Nodal and Four-Nodal Subgraphs for a Systematic Characterization of Reactions [*J. Chem. Inf. Comput. Sci.*, 26, 231–237 (1986)] By SHINSAKU FUJITA. Fuji Photo Film, Minami-Ashigara, Kanagawa, Japan
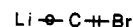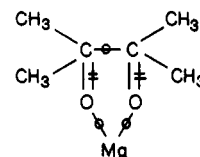
Page 232. The ITS of entry 6 (Table I) should read
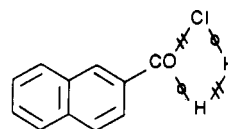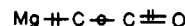
Page 232. The ITS of entry 7 (Table I) should read
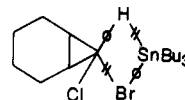
Page 232. The three-nodal subgraph of entry 10 (Table I) should read
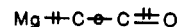
Li –⊕– C –+– Br

Page 234. The ITS of entry 16 (Table IV) should read

Page 234. The four-nodal subgraph of entry 20 (Table IV) should read

Mg –+– C –⊕– C ≣ O

Page 234. The four-nodal subgraph of entry 21 (Table IV) should read

Mg –+– C –⊕– C ≣ O

Page 235. "Constitution" in Table V should read "construction".

ANNOUNCEMENT

CHEMINTOSH Molecular Mass Calculator
Equipment:
    Desk accessory for the Apple Macintosh personal computer.
Description:
    This desk accessory calculates the molecular mass or the exact mass used by mass spectroscopists for a given molecular formula.
Transfer charge:
    Send self-addressed legal-size envelope with postage for 2 oz (39¢).
Send request to:
    Craig Shelley, SoftShell Company, PO Box 632, Henrietta, NY 14467.