more complex and the maximum molecular weights attained were in the range $\bar{M}_n \sim 1\text{–}5 \times 10^4$. The polymers were readily soluble and spectroscopic analysis was consistent with a conventional 1,2-vinyl structure.

The details of the polymerization reactions, the reaction mechanisms, and the polymer characterization will be the subject of a forthcoming series of publications.

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Received November 17, 1975

CORRECTIONS

"Charge-Induced Conformational Changes in Carboxymethylamylose", by P. L. Dubin and D. A. Brant, Volume 8, Number 6, November–December 1975, page 831.

One line of type has been omitted from the middle of the second column on page 840. The sentence beginning in line 27 should read:

Finally, we observe that the apparent discrepancy *between our results and those of Banks and Greenwood may arise from differences* in the integrity of the helical structure formed in the presence of BuOH by amylose and CMA.

"The ^{13}C NMR Spectrum of *N*-Ethyl-*N*-methylformamide", by J. G. Hamilton, K. J. Ivin, L. C. Kuan-Essig, and P. Watt, Volume 9, Number 1, January–February 1976, page 67.

We reported that in the $^{13}C\{^1H\}$ NMR spectrum of *N*-ethyl-*N*-methylformamide the intensity pattern of the four N–*C* lines was not of the back-to-back type. A further experiment using gated decoupling, with a delay time of 75 s between pulses, has shown that these four lines do in fact have a back-to-back intensity relationship, the earlier apparent anomaly for the NCH_3 lines being due to differential nuclear overhauser effects and relaxation times in the two conformers, which cause a reversal of relative intensities when the time between pulses is short. The proportions of the two conformers obtained from the gated-decoupling experiment were 62 and 38% (in $CDCl_3$ at 35 °C).