three-body problem ($\mu = 0.1, 0.3, 0.5$) and the restricted four-body problem ($\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 = 0.33$). The infinitesimal mass was constrained to the plane of the finite masses. The three-dimensional representations yield a clear insight into the regions of motion and the stability of motion near the equilibrium points.

J. S. Griffith and R. D. North: Escape or Retention in the Three-Body Problem. (Received 4 January; in revised form 15 May, 1973.)

Sufficient conditions for escape and for retention in the three-body problem are derived which, for escape, are more stringent than those previously derived and, for retention, avoid the difficulty of containing the inverse of the mass of the escaping particle.

ERRATUM

In the paper 'Linear Change of Variable in Normal Systems', by J. Derral Mulholland, *Celes. Mech.* 7 (1973) 384–387, replace the expression

$$x(M_0, \Psi_3, \dots)x(\xi_1, \Psi_3, \dots)$$

by

$$x(M_0, \Psi_3, \dots) \rightarrow x(\xi_1, \Psi_3, \dots).$$

ANNOUNCEMENT

Professor Szebehely is resuming his duties on the editorial committee, after a year's absence while on sabbatical leave.

Celestial Mechanics is deeply indebted to Professor Byron D. Tapley for carrying on during Professor Szebehely's absence. We wish to take this opportunity to extend our thanks to Professor Tapley, and we hope to have again the opportunity to continue our working relation.