The last paragraph of the proof of Lemma 5 should be:

Second, consider the case $\sigma(j) \in \bar{Y}$. Then $Y \setminus \{\sigma(j)\}$ is an ideal. To prove the correctness of step 3, it suffices, by the induction assumption, to show that $(Y)_{j-1}$ and $(Y \setminus \{\sigma(j)\})_{j-1}$ are disjoint and their union is $(Y)_j$. To this end, it suffices to observe that $(Y)_{j-1}$ consists of all subideals $I \supseteq Y \cap \{\sigma(j), \ldots, \sigma(n)\}$ of $Y$ that do contain $\sigma(j)$, whereas $(Y \setminus \{\sigma(j)\})_{j-1}$ consists of all subideals $I \supseteq Y \cap \{\sigma(j), \ldots, \sigma(n)\}$ of $Y$ that do not contain $\sigma(j)$.

The second paragraph of Chapter 5 should be:

Let $P$ be a partial order on $N$. Recall that we defined a “forward function” $F^P$ that satisfies the recurrence

$$F^P(S) = \sum_{v \in S, S \setminus \{v\} \in I(P)} \alpha_v(S \setminus \{v\}) F^P(S \setminus \{v\}),$$

where $S$ is an ideal of $P$. Analogously, we define a “backward function” $B^P$ by $B^P(\emptyset) = 1$ and

$$B^P(T) = \sum_{v \in T, N \setminus (T \setminus \{v\}) \in I(P)} \alpha_v(N \setminus T) B^P(T \setminus \{v\}),$$

where $T$ is nonempty and $N \setminus T$ is an ideal of $P$. Then we combine the forward and backward functions into

$$\gamma^P_v(A_v) = \sum_S q_v(S) F^P(S) B^P(N \setminus S \setminus \{v\}),$$

where $A_v$ is a subset of $N \setminus \{v\}$ and $S$ runs over all ideals of $P$ with $A_v \subseteq S \subseteq N \setminus \{v\}$. 

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