

judge from them which American chemists published most prolifically, and had decided that F.A. Cotton was in the lead with A. Katritzky a runner-up. A recent survey by the Institute of Scientific Information early in 1992 of papers published in the ten-year period 1981-90 confirmed that my assessment was correct, revealing that F.A. Cotton had 451 publications in that period and A. Katritzky 403, but neither came near Y.T. Struchkov or M.G. Voronkov, in Russia, with 948 and 711, respectively. (No other American chemist appeared among the top twenty of the most prolific authors in science.)

The volume also carries interesting statistical information on numbers of faculty members, postdoctoral workers, and graduate students and numbers of Ph.D. degrees granted.

The excellence of this publication prompts me to say how disappointing is the fact that there has not been a further edition of the comparable directory for countries outside the USA and Canada that appeared in 1988. That volume (*Chemical Research Faculties*) had some defects, but they could be corrected fairly easily in a new edition, and it is to be hoped that the American Chemical Society has not abandoned the enterprise.

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Organometallics: A Concise Introduction

by Ch. Elschenbroich and A. Salzer, 2nd edition, VCH, Weinheim, 1992, xiii + 495 pages. DM138.00, £52.00 (hard cover); DM58.00, £21.50 (soft cover). ISBN 3-527-28164-9

The first edition (1989) of this admirable textbook was, rightly, highly praised by reviewers and met with deserved success. In this second edition some errors have been corrected, some old examples replaced by newer ones, and some important new findings included. The book can thus be recommended even more strongly for use by all students of organometallic chemistry.

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