

considerably more rapidly than they dissociate, exchange their chloride ion component with added common ion salt, or solvolyze to yield solvolysis product.

As regards the magnitude of the discrepancy between polarimetric and titrimetric rates, the present systems have proven to be rather similar to the norbornyl^{2b} one, since norbornyl bromide

at 75° displays (k_a/k_t) ratios⁹ of 24 and 4.9 in acetic acid and 75% acetone, respectively.

(9) E. Clippinger, unpublished work.

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BOOK REVIEWS

Gmelins Handbuch der Anorganischen Chemie. Achte Völlig Neu Bearbeitete Auflage. Fluor. Ergänzungsband. System-Nummer 5. Verlag Chemie, G.m.b.H., (17a) Weinheim/Bergstr., Pappelallee 3, Germany. 1959. xviii + 258 pp. 17.5 × 25 cm. Price: Kart. DM 145.--; Geb. DM 150.--.

This supplementary volume continues the tradition of excellence for which Gmelin's Handbuch is well known. The book is organized in the same manner as the volume published in 1926 and constitutes a thorough summary of the literature from 1926 through 1950. Many references later than 1950 are included. The increasing difficulty of preparing a book of this sort is illustrated by the fact that the part published in 1926 contained only 86 pages and summarized the literature to June of 1926 while the supplementary part contains 258 pages and is eight years behind the date of publication in its complete coverage of the literature.

Two innovations started with this volume are: (1) English headings and subheadings on the margin of the text, (2) a German-English table of contents. All future parts of the series will contain these desirable features.

Topics regarding fluorine which are covered in system No. 5 include: (1) occurrence, (2) preparation and properties of F₂, (3) detection and determination, (4) hydrogen fluoride, (5) compounds with oxygen, (6) compounds with nitrogen. Other topics in fluorine chemistry may be found in other volumes of Gmelin's Handbuch. The chemist in search of information about fluorocarbons and their derivatives will not find a complete coverage even up to 1950 in this volume.

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GEORGE H. CADY

Chemical Processing of Nuclear Fuels. By F. S. MARTIN, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.), A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C., Principal Scientific Officer, Process Chemistry Group, A.E.R.E., and G. L. MILES, M.Sc., B.A. (W.A.), Ph.D. (Cantab.), F.R.I.C., F.R.A.C.I., Head of Chemistry Section, Australian Atomic Energy Commission. Academic Press, Inc., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York 3, N.Y. 1958. x + 242 pp. 14.5 × 22 cm. Price \$7.50.

A nuclear power reactor differs from a coal-burning power plant in many respects; not least among these is the status of the fuel. In fission reactors the fuel cannot be "burned" anywhere near to completion. Since the unburned residue has considerable value, it has generally been taken for granted that recovery of the fissionable material would be necessary. The authors of this book address themselves principally to the technical principles of fuel recovery and to a lesser extent to the complex economic factors involved in the over-all problem.

For those who are unfamiliar with this general problem it might be well to point out that the fission products with which prodigious amounts of radioactivity are associated provide the principal difficulties in recovering the fuel. Fuel elements so far used in reactors are rather elaborate structures, hence thorough decontamination of the fuel material from fission products is required in order that the personnel fashioning the new elements not be over-exposed. Quite naturally attention has been given to the use of fuel systems which do not have these meticulous demands and

this possibility for mode of operation is one of several discussed in this book.

Part 1 of the book outlines the basic considerations of fuel processing dictated by the reactor types and the nuclear and chemical properties of the substances which they produce. A concise discussion of neutron economy for different reactor systems is included. The next two parts (comprising about half of the book) discuss the many chemical processes which have been conceived for fuel recovery. Some of these are now embodied in working industrial plants, others are in the developmental stage.

One common feature of a group of these processes involves placing the fuel element into aqueous solution. From this starting point the methods diverge. In some, the actual chemical separations are accomplished by solvent extraction; in others, by precipitation; and still others, by ion exchange resins. Since solvent extraction methods have so far proved most practicable and widely used, most of the discussion is applied to this approach.

Chemical processes not involving aqueous dissolution of the fuel elements comprise a second major category. These include distillation of metals, liquid metal extraction and halide volatilization, among others. None of these are now used in practice but have received considerable attention because, in principle, they can eliminate or shorten some of the expensive operations in over-all fuel cycles.

The fourth part of the book is devoted to the problem of disposal of radioactive wastes following their removal from the fuel material. The recovery of selected or gross fission products of possible economic value is also treated in this section.

The book closes with a chapter summarizing present thoughts on the fuel processing problem and making projections into the future.

This book, which is refreshingly brief, nevertheless contains a great amount of information and thought-provoking speculation. Also it is well organized. It apparently has been written as a primer for the technically trained man and not for the layman. The authors have not presented the whole story whereby one can receive guidance in assessing the future of nuclear power but rather have concentrated on various aspects of fuel recovery which are now occupying the attention of those engaged in this aspect of the larger problem. Within this framework they have produced a laudable work. It should not detract from its value that this reviewer believes that some of the premises which they employ in discussing the usefulness of certain approaches may not prove to be sound.

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I. PERLMAN

Crystal Structures. Supplement IV. By R. W. G. WYCKOFF. Interscience Publishers, Inc., 250 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y. 1959. 664 pp. 19.5 × 24.5 cm. Price, \$22.00.

Supplement IV brings the vast reference work, "Crystal Structures," undertaken by Dr. Wyckoff fifteen years ago, nearly to completion. Supplement V (still to be issued) will complete the project. This new supplement is prepared in the same style as the earlier sections of the work,

and provides in loose leaf form revised and supplementary material for five chapters. About one-third of the material is for the inorganic chapters IX and X, compounds R_x - $(MX_m)_y$ and the hydrates and ammoniates. The remaining two-thirds greatly expands the organic portion, chapters XIII, XIV, XV, aliphatic compounds, derivatives of benzene and alicyclic and heterocyclic compounds, respectively. Literature coverage is through 1954, with some 1955 references. The illustrations in the entire series are exceptionally clearly drawn, which is quite an accomplishment for many of the complex structures described in the present supplement. There is evidence throughout, of course, of Dr. Wyckoff's critical judgment as to the reliability of the structures discussed.

Obviously, purchasers of the previous sections and supplements of this work will want this addition to bring their set up to date. Indeed, the earlier volumes would lose some of their usefulness if they were not "revised" by the replacement sheets of this new supplement. Those interested in organic structures will find the large amount of new material especially useful. Finally, it should be emphasized again that the entire series is an essential reference work for all (libraries, laboratories, and individuals) who must keep up with structural information in the literature.

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Biochemie der Hormone. By Prof. Dr. phil. THEODOR BERSIN, St. Gallen (Schweiz). Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft Geest and Portig K.-G., Sternwartestrasse 8, Leipzig C 1, Germany. 1959. viii + 342 pp. 16 × 23.5 cm. Price, DM 27.—.

In this book, Th. Bersin attempts to discuss briefly the present status of our knowledge of hormones. He considers

their biochemistry, mechanism of action, importance in normal and pathological physiology as well as in a number of other fields. Although he addresses himself foremost to the biochemist, he hopes to bring material of interest also to the biologist and others, not primarily concerned with biochemical considerations.

The text consists mainly of a compilation of facts taken from the literature without critical evaluation, and cited in very loose context. In many instances fundamental research by leading authorities is mentioned side by side with unproven speculations of minor contributors to the field. The choice of references in general is poor, and does not seem to follow any understandable pattern. Quite frequently the names of outstanding research workers are mentioned and their contributions are praised, but references to their work are not given. Instead, the author chose to cite a review article containing the reference of the origin work but appearing more than ten years later.

In a number of chapters the author loses himself in describing superficially principles of elementary physiology and biochemistry, which can be found in any college textbook, and are only loosely related to the hormonal problem under discussion. This holds especially true for the chapters dealing with the manufacture of hormones, testing of activity and clinical evaluation. The illustrations are so primitive and highly schematic that their informative value seems questionable to this reviewer.

For the beginner who wishes to inform himself in the field of hormones in a general way, this book is confusing, to the more advanced worker in adjacent fields looking for stimulating discussions and pertinent references leading to fundamental papers, it is disappointing.

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