

The book does not include an author index. References pertaining to each chapter are summarized at the end of the book. These references are mostly to the Russian literature. Although the present treatise is based on lectures given by the author at the Lenin State University, it cannot be recommended by the reviewer as a university textbook; this book might, however, be of value to those who are interested in the Russian contribution to the science of catalysis.

THE IPATIEFF HIGH PRESSURE AND  
CATALYTIC LABORATORY  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY  
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

HERMAN PINES

**Rates and Equilibria of Organic Reactions, As Treated by Statistical, Thermodynamic and Extrathermodynamic Methods.**

By JOHN E. LEFFLER, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Fla., and ERNEST GRUNWALD, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., Murray Hill, N. J. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. 1963. 458 pp. 6 × 9.5 cm. Price, \$11.00.

Unifying concepts are the beginnings from which new physical laws are built. The "extrathermodynamic method" is a successful, approximate concept which correlates substituent effects, solvent effects, and enthalpy-entropy relationships for rates and equilibria. The concept employs the same philosophy as thermodynamics, that in the absence of complete, microscopic understanding of the behavior of a system of molecules, a study of what is known is better than no study at all.

Interesting and well printed, with few errors noted by this reviewer, the contribution of Leffler and Grunwald details the background for, then the theory of, the extrathermodynamic method they have worked out. Along with their discussion, the authors present a large volume of data about linear free-energy relationships of all kinds and linear enthalpy-entropy relationships (as well as some nonlinear relationships).

Statistical and thermodynamic theories of equilibria and rates are presented in the first five chapters. This part of the book includes a nice introduction to the statistical thermodynamic method, a discussion of classical thermodynamics including a good explanation of standard states and activity coefficients, a very interesting discussion of reaction rates with some fine drawings of energy surfaces (but with an incomplete discussion of the origin of the transition-state rate equation), and a summary of fast equilibria in solution including experimental techniques, molecular collisions, and conformational equilibria.

Extrathermodynamic relationships are discussed in the last five chapters. A theoretical introduction is followed by detailed consideration of substituent and medium effects on free energy, enthalpy and entropy changes, and finally mechanochemical phenomena. The concept of *interaction mechanisms* between substituents provides a semiquantitative foundation for the discussion.

Naturally, any book has some shortcomings. This book tends to treat extrathermodynamic relationships as ends in themselves and purposely avoids much attempt at molecular interpretation.

The book is recommended to physical organic chemists for its unifying discussion, extensive data, and thought-provoking outlook.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA  
PHILADELPHIA 4, PENNSYLVANIA

EDWARD R. THORNTON

**Magnetism and the Chemical Bond.** By JOHN B. GOODENOUGH, Lincoln Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., Interscience Division, 605 Third Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. 1963. 393 pp. 16 × 24 cm. Price, \$12.50.

The average reader of this journal may well pick up Dr. Goodenough's book with a cry of joyous anticipation. He may soon put it down with a cry of dismay. But the fault is the author's only insofar as the title may be somewhat misleading. The real difficulty is that the average reader is not yet ready for this book. The book is a notable contribution to valence bond theory—even though it is restricted to "the origins of atomic moments and to magnetic ordering in solids." The author expresses the opinion that "an understanding of these two things should provide important foundation stones on which a theoretical superstructure for inorganic chemistry can be built. . . ." Certainly such a development is much to be desired, and certainly when that day comes Dr. Goodenough's book will be found to have helped.

The book is concerned with the magnitudes of the individual atomic, or ionic, magnetic moments, and the cooperative couplings between them. Here is a list of section headings: Description of the Free Atom, Molecules *vs.* Solids, Magnetism and the Chemical Bond, Ferromagnetism, Antiferromagnetism, Ferrimagnetism, Parasitic Ferromagnetism, Noncollinear Configurations, Neutron Diffraction Data, Atomic Moments and Their Interactions, Insulators and Semiconductors, Ionic Compounds with Metallic Conductivity, and Metals and Alloys. The formula index has over 500 entries. The level of presentation is about as advanced as possible at the present state of knowledge. The book is an intellectual feast, full of rich fare.

Chemists have long considered magnetism and the chemical bond to be one of their private domains. After all, the first relation of the two was developed by a great chemist, G. N. Lewis, and the first experimental proof of his ideas was published in the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*. But if chemists have made important contributions to the area, precious few of them are mentioned in the (extensive) bibliography of Dr. Goodenough's book. Among the people *not* mentioned are (besides Lewis): Orgel, Pacault, E. Müller, Klemm, Michaelis, and the Royal Dutch Shell Group in Amsterdam. Pauling and Nyholm rate one mention each. Any reader of this book would certainly gain the impression that magnetism and the chemical bond is an area in which no chemist has made a contribution worth more than passing mention. We all know that this is not true, yet the fact remains that the more searching recent studies on inorganic solids have all been made by physicists, and that solid state physics is today the most active branch of inorganic chemistry. Let us hope that chemistry is never reduced to snatching crumbs tossed them by the physicists, but rather that the new discipline of solid state chemical physics will grow as a natural and fruitful result of cooperative effort on the parts of both chemistry and physics. This means that both chemists and physicists should have an even better understanding of each other's methods and limitations, and, for the chemists it means an opportunity to obtain a much more complete foundation in mathematics and in atomic and molecular structure than many present curricula permit.

The book is a model of effective presentation. Errors are few and trivial, and the typography is well up to Interscience standards. One can hardly escape the feeling that in this book there will be found many a key to elusive problems in many areas of inorganic chemistry. And many a reader will see for himself how far from reality are most elementary presentations of both magnetism and of valence bond theory.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

P. W. SELWOOD

**Grundlagen der Arzneimittelforschung und der synthetischen Arzneimittel.**

By DR. JAKOB BÜCHI, Professor für Pharmazeutische Chemie an der Eidg., Techn. Hochschule Zürich; Direktor des Pharmazeutischen Instituts. Birkhäuser Verlag, Basel 10, Switzerland. 1963. 744 pp. 17 × 25 cm. Price, sFR. 96.

Any author who ventures to write a book entitled "The Principles of Drug Research and Synthetic Drugs" has set himself a formidable task. Many an intrepid explorer has searched the Seven Seas for the mysterious philosopher's stone of the 20th century, the Secret (punch card) Codex that gives the chemical structure required for any desired biological activity. He sets foot in the land of Natural Products, only to be told that the secret lies on the nearby islands inhabited by the Organic Chemists. From there he is sent to visit their relatives, the Physical Chemists, the Pharmaceutical Chemists, the Analytical Chemists, and their cousins the Biochemists. None have the Secret Codex, although each in his own language is able to quote from it at some length. He travels further, and comes upon other tribes: the Bacteriologists, the Chemical Pathologists, the Pharmacologists, the Endocrinologists, and the Clinicians—each (in his different language) claims to have the Codex, but has in fact only part of it. Finally our explorer, older, sadder, and wiser, returns and realizes that it is only the sum of the individual contributions that together make up the document.

The author has admirably recognized this truth, and while many monographs exist which deal with highly specialized sections of drug action, he has endeavored to present a comprehensive panoramic view of the whole field of the present status of drug research, and has by this means made a valuable addition to the literature of the subject.

The book is divided into six chapters. An introductory chapter traces the many disciplines that take part in the creation and evaluation of a new drug, and the closely integrated teamwork which this requires. Gone are the days when a lone scientist, working in his attic through the vigils of the night, could discover a sensational new drug. The author points out that, because of the large teams involved, the development of new drugs has today become almost totally the province of the phar-