

(particularly for anyone short-sighted), but the chart is clearly more inherently beautiful.

Overall this is a very useful and reasonably priced volume. It should certainly be bought by all scientists, and by all chemistry undergraduates and their instructors. A significant amount of the information would be of interest to advanced students in secondary education, and at this price schools should consider adding it to their libraries.

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*United States–Japan Seminar on Host–Guest Chemistry*; edited by George W. Gokel and Kenji Koga, *Advances in Inclusion Science*, Vol. 6, Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht, 1989, viii + 279 pages, Dfl. 160, \$88.00, £49.00. ISBN 0-7923-0262-1.

This volume presents the proceedings of the U.S.–Japan Seminar on Host–Guest Chemistry held in Miami, Florida in November 1987, and is reprinted from the *Journal of Inclusion Phenomena and Molecular Recognition in Chemistry*, Volume 7, Numbers 1 and 2. It is dedicated to the memory of Professors Iwao Tabushi and James J. Christensen.

The first section of the volume opens with a review by Julius Rebek entitled “New Molecular Shapes for Recognition and Catalysis”, setting the scene for later discussions of molecules which have clefts within which appropriate guests can be accommodated. The flavour of this section is principally organic/biological, with several papers discussing systems for the recognition of nucleotides and coenzymes. I particularly enjoyed the elegant paper by Misumi and Kaneda on chiral recognition in crown ethers with attached chromophores, and Martell’s work on copper and cobalt derivatives of cryptand polyamines.

In general, however, it is the second section which is the more concerned with metal complexes. Of particular note are the papers on the modelling of haem proteins by Busch, and that on the chemistry of macrocyclic polyamines and their metal complexes by Kimura. There is little true organometallic chemistry, other than in an excellent contribution from Burrows’ group, in which new nickel complexes of amine macrocycles have been developed as catalysts for oxidation of alkenes to epoxides, alcohols, or carbonyl derivatives. Mechanistic studies indicated that the course of the reaction was extremely sensitive to the coordination sphere of the nickel, and there was some progress towards the design of new receptors, intended to encapsulate both the catalytic site and the organic substrate.

The production standards of the volume are excellent. In particular the diagrams are clear, which is most important if the reader is to understand the complex three-dimensional interactions in these molecules. There is an author index, which is well laid out, if scarcely necessary, and a subject index, which conveys considerably less useful information than the page giving the titles of the articles.

The quality of the papers in this book is high, and it represents a useful overview of current developments in the area. The price is not excessive, but I must have some doubts about the practice of reprinting journal issues, even when the journal is

not one which would be found on the shelves of every chemistry library. Libraries who do not take or have access to the journal should seriously consider buying the book.

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