disqualify himself from participating in any transaction in the consequences of which he has a substantial economic interest. It is expected that the President, through regulations, will define "substantial economic interest." It should be noted also that disqualification may be required if the economic interest in question is held by the employee's wife, child, or firm. This rule thus recognizes qualitative and quantitative differences in economic interests. It also provides for exemptions to be made by the President in situations where an exemption is in the national interest.

A second restraint prohibits a regular employee from assisting others for pay in transactions involving the government. As noted earlier, this restraint is somewhat relaxed for the intermittent employee.

The authors further propose that regular employees will not be permitted to have their pay supplemented by "anything of economic value" from a nongovernmental source in consideration of services rendered to the government. This restraint would not be applicable to intermittent employees or those serving without compensation. It also excludes from the ambit of its coverage certain private security-oriented interests, such as industrial pension and retirement plans.

In two other sections, the authors delineate rules of conduct with respect to gifts and the abuse of government office. While the section on gifts adds little certainty to present law, the section devoted to abuse of office is new and of special interest. This latter provision forbids a government employee to use his office in such a manner as to induce a person doing business with, or subject to regulation by, the employee's agency to provide the government employee with "anything of economic value." This section thus effectively deals with bribery and the problem of blatantly improper gifts.

In the area of postemployment restrictions, we find another interesting change. Once having played a direct and integral part in a given transaction as a government employee, the individual, upon leaving government service, is thereafter permanently barred from assisting any other person in connection with that transaction. If the degree of contact amounts only to "official responsibility," the bar is for a period of two years. Thus, for situations of actual conflict, the authors properly suggest an indefinite bar, but for situations of potential conflict, they propose only a "cooling-off" period of two years. This section would be applicable equally to both regular and intermittent employees.

After a brief review of these new suggested restraints, it is apparent that they provide no panacea and that not all the vagary in the present law has been eliminated. But it should be remembered that the drafters anticipate that the President and his administration will fill in and amplify these proposals.

Unquestionably, the most significant aspect of this proposed program is its reliance on administrative procedures. In reality, the administrative agencies have always been responsible for regulating conflicts of interest, but now it is proposed that responsibility should be complemented by authority exercisable in accordance with clear, modern guidelines. To those who fear laxity in the administrative process, it can only be said that experience has proved the criminal law to be ineffective as an instrument for dealing with conflict-of-interest problems. A time for experimentation has arrived, and if that experiment takes the form suggested by this forthright and well-considered study by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, I feel confident of its success.

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Clinical Chemical Pathology. C. H. Gray. Edward Arnold, London; Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore, Md., ed. 2, 1959. iii + 160 pp. Illus. $3.75.

The second edition of this short text preserves well the first edition's excellent presentation of the chemical aspects of disease. The chapters on the function of the liver have been modified to include the newly developed function tests, while the chapter on the chemical pathology of the alimentary tract has been much reduced in length. A new chapter on fats has been added, and the chapter on biochemical tests in endocrine disease has been rewritten to include recent advances. The discussion of salt and water deficiency is excellent.

While this book offers much to the medical student, it appears to be an essential companion for laboratory technicians; by using it, the latter will obtain an appreciation of the value and the limitations of biochemical analyses.

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Quantum Chemistry. Methods and applications. R. Daudel, R. Lefebvre, and C. Moser. Interscience, New York, 1959. xiii + 572 pp. Illus. $14.50.

The appearance of this book fills a gap in the basic literature relating to the application of quantum mechanics to chemical problems. During the past 30 years, research in two areas related to this field has been extensive and varied: in the semiempirical quantum mechanical treatment of molecular properties and in the development of detailed and elaborate methods for obtaining more accurate wave functions for quantum mechanical methods used in studying molecules. Indeed, the literature is so vast that it discourages all but the most ambitious beginner who wishes to specialize in the field, and it presents a confusing mass of detail to the nonspecialist who wishes to use the results of these studies to understand his own problems. This volume provides an excellent summary of the situation to date and at the same time gives enough details concerning the various methods and their application to enable the interested chemist to use them in studying his problems.

Quantum Chemistry is divided into two parts. Part 1 proceeds from a relatively simple, nonmathematical presentation of the concepts of quantum mechanics to the development of the quite simple principles that are needed to understand the very numerous approximate methods developed for the study of bond lengths and angles, excitation energies and transition probabilities, reaction mechanisms and rates, and so forth. Each of these problems is then discussed in separate chapters, with copious examples for illustration. This part of the book is very easily read, and the discussions are sufficiently detailed to provide any interested chemist with the tools for a clearer understanding of the relationships between molecular structure and experimental results in either equilibrium or rate studies.

In Part 2 the authors delve much more deeply into quantum theory and discuss in detail the higher order approximations which are necessary once the useful limits of the simpler approximations are reached. This part of the book will be particularly useful to advanced graduate students who are planning to specialize in quantum chemical theory, and it will also be useful to the nonspecialist for checking his efforts