

## Substituent-Dependent Stabilization of Organic Free Radicals: Synthesis and Reactions.

Adding some more free radicals to Professor Nozoe's book is a real pleasure and an honour:

$\text{Ar}_2\text{C}^\bullet\text{-R}$ : do they dimerise? Not, when p-substituted ( $\text{R}=\text{e.g. tBu}$ )  
When, then how? That depends on slight changes in  $\text{R}$ ,  
 $\alpha, \alpha'$  - (long sought for),  $\alpha, \beta$  - and such exotic  
birds like enol ethers  $\text{Ar}_2\text{C}=\text{C}(\text{OR})-\text{C}(\text{R})_2$  are com-  
peting dimers.

A few tenths of a kcal often are decisive in  
radical chemistry, here also in 1,2- versus 1,4-  
additions to  $\text{C}=\text{C}-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$  systems.

And the capto-dative concept of radical stabilization?  
There is none, at least no general one. But, the concept  
stimulated so many new works.

$\text{-C}^\bullet$  20 years ago: Thought to be good only for  
polymerizations and physical org. chem.,  
nonselective, nonspecific,  
Now: Highly selective, highly specific!

Let us look for more synthetic applications, esp.  
with organometallic reagents!

Hiroshima, Oct. 5, 1988.

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