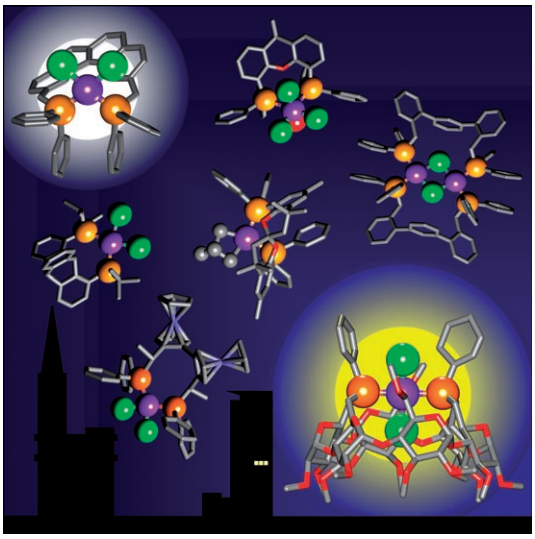
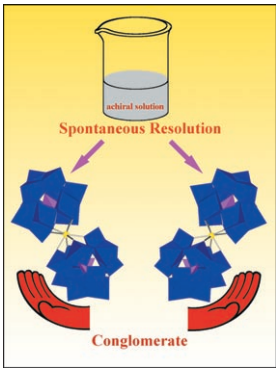
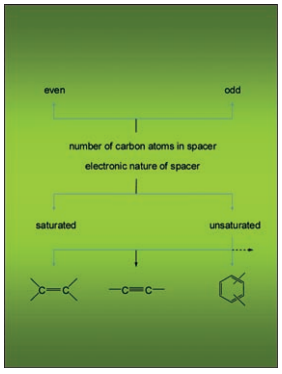
… Venanzi, Van Leeuwen, Protasiewicz, Gelman, and others have been involved in the design and synthesis of so-called *trans*-spanning diphosphines (see examples depicted). Chelating ligands of this type have become very useful in homogeneous catalysis. In fact, most of these ligands do not always behave as they are supposed to, namely as *trans*-binders, their reactions with transition metals frequently leading to *cis*-complexes and sometimes also to non-chelating structures. In their Full Paper on page 9448 ff., D. Matt, D. Armspach and coworkers describe the ligand TRANSDIP, a cyclodextrin-derived, rigidified diphosphine, which provides *trans*-chelated complexes exclusively when treated with d^8-metal halides. A complex of this type is illustrated on the bottom right of the picture, which also shows the Strasbourg skyline.



Titanium Imide Complexes
In their Concept article on page 9428 ff., D. J. Mindiola et al. cover the simplistic to rather sophisticated synthetic strategies that have been applied to incorporate low-coordinate, terminal imides of unparalleled reactivity. These syntheses have now evolved from the more common deprotonation pathways to more elegant methods such as denitrogenation.

Chiral Resolution
In their Full Paper on page 9442 ff., C. L. Hill et al. describe the formation of a chiral cluster compound, $[Hf(PW_{11}O_{39})_2]^{10-}$. The product is spontaneously resolved upon crystallization in the absence of any chiral source. Optically active crystals of both enantiomers were isolable and spectroscopically distinguishable. The solid state CD spectrum and X-ray crystal structure of enantiopure crystals indicate significant chirality manifested throughout the entire polyanion structure.





Extending Elimination Reactions
In their Full Paper on page 9462 ff., H. Hopf et al. describe how the classical 1,2-elimination reaction can be significantly "extended" or "stretched" by introducing unsaturated spacer elements between the two carbon atoms carrying the two substituents to be eliminated.