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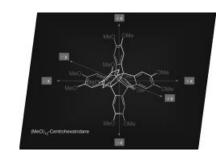
Pages 1601-1812

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COVER PICTURE

The cover picture shows a sketch of a recently synthesized polycyclic molecule, 2,3,6,7,10,11,14,15,20,21,26,27-dodecamethoxycentrohexaindane, bearing six 5,6-dimethoxyindane units that are mutually fused along the three axes of the Cartesian space. This "Cartesian hexaveratrole" is strictly T_d-symmetrical and topologically nonplanar because of its rigid centrohexaquinane core. It contains three truly linear 2,2'-spirobiindane units that cross each other at right angles, and consequently, four [3.3.3]propellane and triquinacene moieties and even three [5.5.5.5] fenestrane units, all bearing the veratrole groupings at 90 and 180° to each other. Twelvefold centrohexaindanes can be envisaged to offer an access to three-dimensional, supramolecular, highly porous networks in which their intrinsic orthogonality is perpetuated in all directions of the three-space. Details are discussed in the article by M. Harig and D. Kuck on p. 1647ff.



MICROREVIEWS Contents

1613 J. M. Concellón, H. Rodríguez-Solla

Reduction of Multiple Bonds without Hydrogen or Hydride Complexes: Samarium Diiodide as a Mild Reducing Reagent

$$R-X \longrightarrow Y \longrightarrow Sml_2 \longrightarrow R-X-Y$$

Keywords: Reduction / Samarium