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PREFACE

Field-Flow Fractionation was developed by Professor J. Calvin Giddings. The expansion of the Field Flow Fractionation technique, all around the world, is a major breakthrough of Professor Giddings, who was one of the true pioneers of chromatography.

Almost all the authors whose papers are presented in this special issue of the Journal of Liquid Chromatography and Related Technologies, which is dedicated to the memory of this eminent scientist and excellent man, belong to the large, world-wide group of pupils and collaborators of Professor Giddings. There are few scientists who have had the impact, both scientifically and educationally, that Professor Giddings has had. His work and his contributions to his collaborators, and this particular field of science, stand as an exceptional achievement.

Professor Giddings didn't only teach his collaborators the FFF method, but he also provided some of them, including me, with basic components of the FFF equipment, so they continued working in the same field under his encouragement and guidance, especially while taking their first steps in scientific research.

I, and evidently all of his pupils and collaborators, feel very fortunate for having had the chance to cooperate with this distinguished scientist and wonderful person—not mentioning the knowledge we gained about this innovative separation technique.

We scientists, from America, Europe, Asia, and Australia, must pledge our honour and continue working with FFF, to spread this important method all around the world. We have the obligation to make the FFF technique well known, in the short-term outlook, to more and more scientists working on biological, pharmaceutical, environmental, and industrial particulate matters and macromolecules. As can be concluded from the manuscripts in this special issue of the Journal, it is quite evident that the advantages of this method, compared to similar others, are impressive. We must overcome every technical difficulty we may encounter, and impart this important chromatographic technique to as many people as possible.

The remembrance of Professor Giddings will lead our steps to the achievement of our goal, which is to make the FFF technique known to the whole scientific world.

Dr. George Karaiskakis, Guest Editor Professor of Physical Chemistry Department of Chemistry University of Patras Greece