

# JOURNALS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CHEMISTRY

## Refereeing Procedure and Policy (1995)

### 1.0 Contributions to Dalton, Perkin and Faraday Transactions, J. Mater. Chem., The Analyst, J. Anal. At. Spectrom. and J. Chem. Research

#### 1.1 Introduction

This document summarises the procedure used for assessing papers submitted to the four *Transactions*, *J. Mater. Chem.*, *The Analyst*, *J. Anal. At. Spectrom.*, and *J. Chem. Research*, and provides guidelines for referees engaged in this assessment.

#### 1.2 Subject Matter

Papers are submitted to the various journals according to subject matter. If it is felt that a paper would be published more appropriately in an RSC journal other than the one suggested by the author, the referee should inform the Editor. The topics covered by the various journals are as follows.

*Dalton Transactions (Inorganic Chemistry)*. All aspects of the chemistry of inorganic and organometallic compounds, including bioinorganic chemistry and solid-state inorganic chemistry; the applications of physicochemical techniques to the study of their structures, properties and reactions, including kinetics and mechanism; new or improved experimental techniques and syntheses.

*Faraday Transactions (Physical Chemistry and Chemical Physics)*. Gas-phase kinetics and dynamics; molecular beam kinetics and spectroscopy, photochemistry and photophysics; energy transfer and relaxation processes: laser-induced chemistry; spectroscopies of molecules, molecular and gas-phase complexes: quantum chemistry and molecular structure, statistical mechanics of gaseous molecules and complexes; spectroscopies, statistical mechanics and quantum theory of the condensed phase, computational chemistry and molecular dynamics; colloid and interface science, surface science, physisorption and chromatographic science, chemisorption and heterogeneous catalysis, zeolites and ion-exchange phenomena; electrode processes, liquids and solutions; solid-state chemistry (microstructures and dynamics); reactions in condensed phases; physical chemistry of macromolecules and polymers; materials science; thermodynamics; biophysical chemistry and radiation chemistry.

*Perkin Transactions 1 (Organic Chemistry)*. All aspects of organic and bio-organic chemistry. These include synthetic organic chemistry of all types, organometallic chemistry, chemistry and biosynthesis of natural products, the relationship between molecular structure and biological activity, the chemistry of polymers and biological macromolecules, and medicinal and agricultural chemistry where there is originality in the science.

*Perkin Transactions 2 (Physical Organic Chemistry)*. Physicochemical aspects of organic, organometallic, and bio-organic chemistry, including kinetic, mechanistic, structural, spectroscopic and theoretical studies. Such topics include structure-activity relationships and physical aspects of biological processes and of the study of polymers and biological macromolecules.

*Journal of Materials Chemistry*. The chemistry of materials, particularly those associated with advanced technology; modelling of materials; synthesis and structural characterisation; physicochemical aspects of fabrication; chemical, structural, electrical, magnetic and optical properties; applications.

*The Analyst (Analytical Science)*. Theory and practice of all aspects of analytical chemistry, fundamental and applied, including inorganic and organic chemical, physical and biological methods in applications areas such as environmental, clinical, geological, industrial, veterinary, food, etc.

*Journal of Analytical Atomic Spectrometry*. The development of fundamental theory, practice and analytical application of atomic spectrometric techniques, including ICP MS and XRF.

*Journal of Chemical Research*. All areas of chemistry. The format of this journal (one- or two-page printed synopsis in Part S, plus microform version of authors' full text typescript in Part M) makes it particularly suitable for papers containing lengthy experimental sections or extensive data tabulations.

#### 1.3 Procedure

Each manuscript is considered independently by two referees. The referees' reports constitute recommendations to the appropriate Editorial Board, which is empowered to take final action on manuscripts submitted. The Editor, acting for the Editorial Board, is responsible for all administrative and executive actions, and is empowered to accept or reject papers. It is the Editor's duty to see that, as far as possible, agreement is reached between authors and referees; although the referees may need to be consulted again concerning an author's reply to comments, further refereeing will be avoided as far as possible.

1.3.1 *Adjudication of disagreements*. If there is a notable discrepancy between the reports of the two referees, or if the difference between authors and referees cannot be resolved readily, a third referee may be appointed as adjudicator. In extreme cases, differences may be reported to the appropriate Editorial Board for resolution.

When a paper is recommended for rejection by referees, the Editor will inform the authors and return the top copy of the manuscript. Authors have the right to appeal to the Editorial Board if they regard a decision to reject as unfair. The Editor may refer to the Editorial Boards any papers which have been recommended for acceptance by the referees, but about which the Editor is doubtful.

1.3.2 *Anonymity*. The anonymity of referees is strictly preserved, and reports should be couched in terms which do not disclose the identity of the writer. A referee should never communicate directly with an author, unless and until such action has been sanctioned by the Society, through the Editor.

1.3.3 *Confidentiality*. A referee should treat a paper received for assessment as confidential material. Information acquired by a referee from such a paper is not available for citation until the paper is published.

## 1.4 Policy

The primary criterion for acceptance of a contribution for publication is that it should advance scientific knowledge significantly. Papers that do **not** contain new experimental results may be considered for publication **only** if they either reinterpret or summarise known facts or results in a manner presenting an advance in chemical knowledge. Papers in interdisciplinary areas are acceptable if the chemical content is considered satisfactory.

Papers reporting results regarded as **routine** or **trivial** are not acceptable in the absence of other, desirable attributes.

Although short papers are acceptable, the Society strongly discourages the **fragmentation** of a substantial body of work into a number of short publications; such fragmentation is likely to be grounds for rejection.

The **length** of an article should be commensurate with its scientific content; however, authors are allowed every latitude (consistent with reasonable brevity) in the **form** in which their work is presented. Figures and flow-charts can often save space as well as clarify complicated arguments, and should not be excised unless they are unhelpful or really extravagant. The use of colour and/or half-tones is permitted in cases where genuine clarification results; referees are asked to advise on this.

If a paper as a whole is judged suitable for the *Journal*, minor criticisms should not be unduly emphasised. It is the responsibility of the Editor to ensure the use of reasonably brief phraseology, and to assist the author to present his work in the most appropriate format.

However, referees should not hesitate to recommend rejection of papers which appear incurably badly composed.

It should be clearly understood that referees' reports are made in confidence to the Editor, at whose discretion comments will be transmitted to the author. To assist the Editor, referees are requested to indicate which comments are designed only for consideration, as distinct from those which, in the referee's view, require specific action or an adequate answer before the paper is accepted.

Referees may ask for sight of **supporting data** not submitted for publication, or for sight of a previous paper which has been submitted but not yet published. Such requests must be made to the Editor, not directly to the author.

1.4.1 *Authentication of new compounds.* Referees are asked to assess, as a whole, the evidence in support of the homogeneity and structure of all new compounds. No hard and fast rules can be laid down to cover all types of compounds, but the Society's policy is that evidence for the unequivocal identification of new compounds should wherever possible include good elemental analytical data; for example, an accurate mass measurement of a molecular ion does not provide evidence of purity of a compound and must be accompanied by independent evidence of homogeneity. Low-resolution mass spectrometry must be treated with even more reserve in the absence of firm evidence to distinguish between alternative molecular formulae. Where elemental analytical data are not available, appropriate evidence which is convincing to an expert in the field may be acceptable.

Spectroscopic information necessary to the assignment of structure should normally be given. Just how complete this information should be must depend upon the circumstances; the structure of a compound obtained from an unusual reaction or isolated from a natural source needs much stronger supporting evidence than one derived by a standard reaction from a precursor of undisputed structure.

Referees are reminded of the need to be exacting in their standards but at the same time flexible in their admission of

evidence. It remains the Society's policy to accept work only of high quality and to permit no lowering of standards.

## 1.5 Titles and Summaries

Referees should comment on titles and summaries with the following points in mind.

Titles of papers are used out of context by several organizations for current awareness purposes. To enable such systems to serve chemists adequately, titles must be written around a sufficient number of scientific words carefully chosen to cover the important aspects of the paper.

Summaries should preferably be self-contained, so that they can be understood without reference to the main text.

## 1.6 Speed of Refereeing

The Editorial Boards are anxious to maintain and to reduce further if possible the publication times now being achieved. In this connection, referees should submit their reports with the minimum of delay, or return manuscripts immediately to the Editor if long delay seems inevitable.

## 1.7 Suggestions of Alternative Referees

The Editor welcomes suggestions of alternative referees competent to deal with particular subject areas. Such suggestions are particularly helpful in cases where referees consider themselves ill-equipped (in terms of specialist knowledge) to deal with a specific paper, and in highly specialized or new areas of research where only a limited number of experts may be available. If, in such a case, the alternative and the original referee work in the same institution, the manuscript may be passed on directly after informing the Editor.

## 1.8 Short Papers and Letters

'Short Papers' are published in *J. Chem. Research*. They are intended for the description of essentially complete pieces of work which can be described in two printed pages or less. They are **NOT** preliminary communications, nor in any way an alternative to *Chemical Communications*, for which there are additional criteria of novelty and urgency. The quality of material contained in a short paper should be the same as that in a full paper. Investigations arising out of some larger project but not prosecuted to the same degree are particularly appropriate for this format.

A short paper should not normally exceed in length about 8 pages of typescript, including figures, tables, *etc.* It should comprise a one-sentence abstract and discussion, but adequate experimental details are required. As a consequence of its length, it appears in full in Part S with no microform version in Part M.

'Letters', published in *Dalton Transactions*, *Analytical Proceedings*, and *The Analyst*, are a medium for the expression of scientific opinions and views normally concerning material published in that journal; it is intended that contributions in this format should be published rapidly. The letters section is for scientific discussion, and is not intended to compete with media for the publication of more general matters such as *Chemistry in Britain*.

Only rarely should a Letter exceed one printed column in length (about 1–2 pages of typescript). Where a letter is polemical in nature, and if it is accepted, a reply will be solicited from other parties implicated, for consideration for publication alongside the original letter.

## 1.9 Relationship with Communications Journals

In cases where a preliminary report of the work described has appeared (for example in *Chemical Communications*), referees

should alert the editor to any excessive and unnecessary repetition of material; this can arise in connection with communications journals in which the restrictions on length and the reporting of experimental data are less severe than those of *Chemical Communications*. Furthermore, the acceptability of the full paper must be judged on the basis of the significance of the additional information provided, as well as on the criteria outlined in the foregoing sections.

## 2.0 Contributions to Chemical Communications

*Chemical Communications* is intended as a forum for preliminary accounts of original and significant work, in any area of chemistry that is likely to prove of wide general appeal or exceptional specialist interest. Such preliminary reports should be followed up in most cases by full papers in other journals, providing detailed accounts of the work. It is Society policy that only a fraction of research work warrants publication in *Chemical Communications*, and strict refereeing standards should be applied. The benefit to the reader from the rapid publication of a particular piece of work before it appears as a full paper must be balanced against the desirability of avoiding duplicate publication. The needs of the reader, not the author, must be considered, and priority in publication should not be allowed to determine acceptability. Acceptance should be recommended only if, in the opinion of the referee, the content of the paper is of such urgency or impact that rapid publication will be advantageous to the progress of chemical research.

Communications should be brief and **not exceed two pages** in the printed form including Tables and illustrations — a maximum of 1500 words for a purely textual communication. Only in exceptional circumstances will a Communication be allowed to extend to four printed pages. Lengthy introductions and discussion, extensive data, and excessive experimental details and conjecture should not be included. Figures and Tables will only be published if they are essential to understanding the paper. Referees may ask for sight of supporting data before reaching a decision.

The refereeing procedure for Communications is the same as that for full papers, except that rapidity of reporting is crucial in order to maintain rapid publication.

## 3.0 Communications submitted to Analytical Proceedings and J. Anal. At. Spectrom.

Criteria for acceptance of communications submitted to *Analytical Proceedings* and *J. Anal. At. Spectrom.* are broadly similar to those for contributions to *Chemical Communications*, except that they should be concerned specifically with analytical chemistry. Scientific importance (rather than urgency) is the main criterion for acceptance. A decision whether or not to publish rests with the Editor, who will obtain advice from at least one referee.

## 4.0 Communications submitted to Perkin, Dalton or Faraday Transactions or J. Mater. Chem.

Criteria for acceptance of Communications submitted to *Perkin*, *Dalton* or *Faraday Transactions* or *J. Mater. Chem.* are similar to those for contributions to *Chemical Communications*, except that the work will be of more specialist interest. For *Perkin* and *Dalton Communications* inclusion of key experi-

mental data is expected. Assessment is carried out by a small nucleus of referees, consisting largely of members of the appropriate Editorial Boards.

## 5.0 Contributions to Mendeleev Communications

*Mendeleev Communications*, published jointly by the Royal Society of Chemistry and the Russian Academy of Sciences, is a sister publication to *Chemical Communications*, containing preliminary reports of the same type, in any area of chemistry. The majority of contributions are from Russian authors.

Assessment involves two stages of refereeing. Manuscripts submitted to the Moscow Editorial Office are refereed initially by a Russian scientist. If found acceptable they are then reviewed by Western scientists chosen by the Royal Society of Chemistry. Manuscripts submitted to the UK Editorial Office undergo this two-stage refereeing process in reverse.

## 6.0 X-Ray Crystallographic Work

6.1 All papers containing crystallographic determinations will be refereed by two referees, one a structural chemist. If the editor considers it advisable, the paper may also be sent to a specialist crystallographer for comment. Referees will not normally be expected to check values of structural parameters for publication (e.g. bond lengths and angles against atomic co-ordinates; this will be done after publication by the appropriate crystallographic data centre), but should still pay attention to the quality of the experimental crystallographic work. However, their primary concern should be such new chemistry as is involved in the structure.

6.2 Papers will often contain the information in their *titles* that an X-ray structure determination has been carried out. However, this is not obligatory, especially if the X-ray determination forms only a minor part. *Summaries* should normally contain this information.

6.3 A structure referred to in a Communication will normally be fully refined. The Communication can then be considered to fulfil the archival function, and the structure determination may not require further detailed refereeing when presented as part of a full paper. In the full paper, the author's purpose will then be served by a simple reference back to the original communication. However, if the crystallography is discussed again at any length in the full paper, the data should be re-presented to the referees in full, and re-published if considered necessary.

6.4 There may be other cases when an author wishes to publish a full paper in which the result of a crystal structure determination is discussed, but in which details or extensive discussion are considered unnecessary. The crystallographer may even be omitted as a co-author (for example when the determination is carried out by a commercial company). If the author is able to show the referees that this procedure is appropriate, it will be allowed provided that it does not lead to unnecessary fragmentation. However, the author must provide, as supplementary information, sufficient data relating to the crystal structure determination to allow a referee to make sure that the point made is correct, and co-ordinates *etc.* will be deposited. The brief published description of the determination should be supplemented by appropriate reference to 'unpublished work'.

# CONFERENCE DIARY †

## 1995

### February

*Biotechnology, a Century after Louis Pasteur—7th European Congress on Biotechnology,*  
Nice, France **February 19–23**

*Contact:* Mme L. Cohen  
Tel +331 45 55 6946. Fax +331 45 55 4033

*Practical Approaches to Protein Structure Elucidation,*  
London, UK **February 21**

*Contact:* Dr D. J. Livingstone  
Tel +44 1438 782088. Fax +44 1438 782570

### March

*Lipophilicity in Drug Research and Toxicology,*  
Lausanne, Switzerland **March 21–24**

*Contact:* Professor Bernard Testa, School of Pharmacy,  
University of Lausanne, BEP, CH-1015 Lausanne, Switzerland  
Tel +41 21 692 4521. Fax +41 21 692 4505

*Glycotechnology: Analysis, Synthesis and Production of Oligosaccharides and Glycosylated Proteins in Biotechnology,*  
Cambridge, UK **March 27–30**

*Contact:* Dr E. Hounsell  
Fax +44 (0) 181 423 1275

*28th International ESR Conference,*  
Guildford, UK **March 27–31**

RSC\*

### April

*Targeting Processes in Protein Phosphorylation Systems,*  
Leicester, UK **April 5–6**

RSC\*

*Hormones in Development,*  
Leicester, UK **April 5–7**

RSC\*

*RSC Annual Congress (Perkin Symposium, the Synthesis of Biologically Active Compounds),*  
Edinburgh, UK **April 10–13**

RSC\*

*Florida Catalysis Conference,*  
Palm Coast, FL, USA **April 24–28**

*Contact:* Professor R. S. Drago, PO Box 13413, Gainesville,  
FL 32604, USA  
Tel +1 904 392 6043

*International Symposium on Protein Structure and Function,*  
Exeter, UK **August 19–21**

*Contact:* Professor S. M. Roberts, Department of Chemistry,  
University of Exeter, Stocker Road, Exeter, UK EX4 4QD  
Tel +44 (0) 1392 263429/30. Fax +44 (0) 1392 263431

*Medicinal Chemistry,*  
Hatfield, UK **April 27**

*Contact:* Dr D. I. C. Scopes  
Tel +44 (0) 1920 882656. Fax +44 (0) 1920 462334

*Recent Pathways and Progress in Mechanistic Organic Chemistry,*  
London, UK **April 27**

RSC\* (Mr S. S. Langer)

*30th ESF/EUCHEM Conference on Stereochemistry,*  
Bürgenstock, Switzerland **April 30–May 6**

*Contact:* Professor A. Vasella, Laboratory of Organic Chemistry,  
ETH-Zentrum, CH-8092 Zürich, Switzerland

\* *Contact:* Dr J. F. Gibson, Royal Society of Chemistry, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, UK W1V 0BN. Fax +44 (0) 171 437 8883  
† Conference organisers are invited to provide details of meetings concerning organic, bio-organic or physical organic chemistry to:  
Dr A. P. Kybett, Journals Department, Royal Society of Chemistry, Thomas Graham House, Science Park, Cambridge, UK CB4 4WF.  
Fax +44 (0) 1223 420247. E-mail PERKIN@RSC.ORG.

## May

*1st EuroConference on Carbohydrate Mimics*,  
Strasbourg, France **May 15–18**

*Contact:* Dr Y. Chapleur, ECCM1, Université H. Poincaré—  
Nancy 1, BP 239, F-54506 Vandoeuvre, France  
Fax +33 83 91 24 79

*New Horizons in Amino Acid Chemistry*,  
London, UK **May 16**

*Contact:* Professor R. J. K. Taylor, Department of Chemistry,  
University of York, Heslington, York, UK YO1 5DD  
Tel +44 (0) 1904 432607. Fax +44 (0) 1904 432516  
E-mail RJKT1@York.ac.uk

*78th Canadian Society for Chemistry Conference*,  
Guelph, ON, Canada **May 28–June 1**

*Contact:* Diane Goltz, The Chemical Institute of Canada,  
130 Slater Street, Suite 550, Ottawa, ON, K1P 6E2, Canada  
Fax +1 613 232 5862

## June

*IXth European Symposium on Organic Chemistry*,  
Warsaw, Poland **June 18–23**

*Contact:* Dr A. Konowal, Institute of Organic Chemistry,  
Polish Academy of Sciences, ul. Kasprzaka 44/52,  
01-224 Warsaw, Poland  
Fax +48 22 326681

*Chemical Lead Generation in Drug Discovery*,  
Cambridge, UK **June 25–27**

*Contact:* Dr B. Porter  
Tel +44 (0) 181 919 3547. Fax +44 (0) 181 919 2029

## July

*12th RSC International Meeting: NMR Spectroscopy*,  
Manchester, UK **July 2–7**

RSC\*

*8th European Carbohydrate Symposium*,  
Sevilla, Spain **July 2–7**

*Contact:* Professor M. Gomez-Guillen, Departamento de  
Química Orgánica, Facultad de Química, Apartado 553,  
E-41071 Sevilla, Spain

*XXth International Symposium on Macrocyclic Chemistry*,  
Jerusalem, Israel **July 2–7**

*Contact:* Secretariat, XXth International Symposium on  
Macrocyclic Chemistry, PO Box 50006, Tel Aviv 61500, Israel  
Tel +972 3 5140014. Fax +972 5175674

*12th International Conference on the Chemistry of the  
Organic Solid State*,  
Matsuyama, Japan **July 9–14**

*Contact:* ICCOSS XII, Professor Fumio Toda, Department of  
Applied Chemistry, Faculty of Engineering, Ehime University,  
Matsuyama, Ehime 790, Japan

*Biological Challenges for Organic Chemistry*,  
St Andrews, UK **July 10–13**

RSC\*

*Olefin Metathesis and Related Chemistry*,  
Durham, UK **July 10–14**

RSC\* (Mrs Y. A. Fish)

*International Society of Magnetic Resonance Conference*,  
Sydney, Australia **July 16–21**

*Contact:* Dr Les Field, Chairman, ISMAR-95, Department of  
Organic Chemistry, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW 2006,  
Australia. Tel +61 2 692 2060. Fax +61 2 692 3329  
E-mail ISMAR-95@biochem.su.oz.au

*5th European Symposium on Organic Reactivity*,  
Santiago de Compostela, Spain **July 16–21**

*Contact:* Dr J. R. Leis, Departamento de Química Física,  
Facultad de Química, Universidad de Santiago,  
15706 Santiago de Compostela, Spain  
Tel +34 (9) 81 591078. Fax +34 (9) 81 595012

*9th International Conference on Cytochrome P450*,  
Zurich, Switzerland **July 23–27**

*Contact:* 9th International Conference on Cytochrome P450,  
PO Box 254, CH-4016 Basel, Switzerland

*14th International Symposium—Synthesis in Organic  
Chemistry*, Cambridge, UK **July 25–27**

RSC\*

*8th International Symposium on Novel Aromatic Compounds*,  
Braunschweig, Germany **July 31–August 4**

*Contact:* Gesellschaft Deutscher Chemiker, Abt. Tagungen,  
ISNA-8, PO Box 90 04 40, D-60444 Frankfurt am Main,  
Germany  
Tel +49 69 79 17358, 360. Fax +49 69 79 17475

\* *Contact:* Dr J. F. Gibson, Royal Society of Chemistry, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, UK W1V 0BN. Fax +44 (0) 171 437 8883

## August

*IUPAC General Assembly*, Guildford, UK **August 4–11**

RSC\*

*8th IUPAC Meeting on Organometallic Chemistry Directed towards Organic Synthesis*,  
Santa Barbara, CA, USA **August 6–10**

*Contact:* Professor Bruce H. Lipshutz, Department of Chemistry, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA 93106, USA  
Tel +1 805 893 2521. Fax +1 805 893 4120

*15th International Congress of Heterocyclic Chemistry*,  
Taipei, Taiwan, ROC **August 6–11**

*Contact:* Professor Chin-Kang Sha, Department of Chemistry, National Tsing Hua University, Hsinchu 300, Taiwan, ROC  
Tel +886 35 722427. Fax +886 35 725870  
E-mail cksha@chem.nthu.edu.tw

*3rd Pan American Chemical Congress*,  
San Juan, Puerto Rico **August 6–11**

*Contact:* G. A. Castillo, Colegio de quimicos de Peurto Rico, PO Box 195116, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00919-5116

*4th International Congress on Amino Acids*,  
Vienna, Austria **August 7–11**

*Contact:* Professor Dr G. Lubec, University of Vienna, Department of Paediatrics, A 1090 Vienna, Waehringer Guertel 18, Austria  
Fax +43 1 40 400 3238

*IVth International Conference on Carbanion Chemistry*,  
Fort Collins, CO, USA **August 12–16**

*Contact:* Professor A. I. Meyers, Department of Chemistry, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado 80523, USA  
Tel +1 303 491 6897. Fax +1 303 491 2114

*Hong Kong International Symposium on Heterocyclic Chemistry*,  
Hong Kong **August 13–16**

*Contact:* Dr R. M. Letcher, Department of Chemistry, The University of Hong Kong, Pokfulam Road, Hong Kong  
Fax +852 857 1586  
E-mail HRSCLRM@HKUCC.BITNET

*Vth International Seminar on Inclusion Compounds*,  
Istanbul, Turkey **August 27–31**

*Contact:* Professor Dr Sevim Akyüz, Physics Department, Istanbul University, Fen Fakültesi, Vezneciler, 34459 Istanbul, Türkiye  
Fax +90 212 5190834  
E-mail fen12@earn.triuvm11

*Chirality and Selectivity in Basic and Applied Organic Chemistry*,  
Jerusalem, Israel **August 28–September 1**

RSC\* (Mr S. S. Langer)

## September

*International Medicinal Chemistry Symposium*,  
Tokyo, Japan **September 3–5**

*Contact:* S. Ikegami, Secretary General, AIMECS 95, c/o Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Teikyo University, Sagamiko, Kanagawa 199-01, Japan

*6th European Conference on the Spectroscopy of Biological Molecules*,  
Villeneuve d'Ascq, France **September 3–8**

*Contact:* Professor J. C. Merlin, ECSBM '95, LASIR, UST Lille, Bât. C5, 59655 Villeneuve d'Ascq Cedex, France  
Tel + 33 20 43 69 88. Fax + 33 20 43 67 55  
E-mail ECSBM95@univ-lille1.fr

*RSC Autumn Meeting*,  
Sheffield, UK **September 5–8**

RSC\*

*Biotrans '95*, Warwick, UK **September 5–8**

*Contact:* Elaine Wellingham, Conference Secretariat, Field End House, Bude Close, Nailsea, Bristol UK BS19 2FQ  
Tel/Fax +44 (0) 275 853311

*8th RSC-SCI Medicinal Chemistry Symposium*,  
Cambridge, UK **September 10–13**

*Contact:* SCI Conference Department, 14/15 Belgrave Square, London, UK SW1X 8PS

*Perspectives in Receptor Research. 10th Camerino-Noordwijkerhout Symposium*,  
Camerino, Italy **September 10–14**

*Contact:* Professor Maria Pigni, Dipartimento di Scienze Chimiche, Università di Camerino, Via S. Agostino, 1, 62032 Camerino, Italy  
Tel +39 (0) 737 40339. Fax +39 (0) 737 37345  
E-mail ANGELI@CAMVAX.CINECA.IT

\* *Contact:* Dr J. F. Gibson, Royal Society of Chemistry, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, UK W1V 0BN. Fax +44 (0) 171 437 8883

*XIth FEChem Conference on Organometallic Chemistry,*  
Parma, Italy **September 10–15**

*Contact: Professor Marta Catellani, Secretary of XIth FEChem,*  
Università di Parma, Dipartimento di Chimica, Organica e  
Industriale, viale delle Scienze, I-43100 Parma, Italy

*Imperial Chemistry, 150th Anniversary Meeting,*  
Imperial College, London, UK **September 21–23**

RSC\*

## December

*Pacificchem '95 (International Congress of Pacific Basin  
Chemical Societies),*  
Honolulu, HI, USA **December 17–22**

*Contact: Mrs C. Pruitt, Congress Manager Pacificchem '95,*  
American Chemical Society, 1155–16th St., NW, Washington  
DC 20036, USA  
Tel +1 202 872 4397. Fax +1 202 872 6128  
E-mail cpp91@acs.org

# DIARY OF MAJOR MEETINGS OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

MEETING	YEAR	DATE	LOCATION
209th	Spring 1995	April 2–6	Anaheim, CA
210th	Fall 1995	August 20–24	Chicago, IL
211th	Spring 1996	March 24–28	New Orleans, LA
212th	Fall 1996	August 18–22	Boston, MA
213th	Spring 1997	April 13–17	San Francisco, CA
214th	Fall 1997	September 7–11	Las Vegas, NV
215th	Spring 1998	March 29–April 3	Dallas, TX
216th	Fall 1998	August 16–21	Orlando, FL
217th	Spring 1999	March 21–26	Anaheim, CA
218th	Fall 1999	August 22–27	New Orleans, LA
219th	Spring 2000	March 26–31	Las Vegas, NV
220th	Fall 2000	August 20–25	Washington, DC
221st	Spring 2001	April 1–6	San Francisco, CA
222nd	Fall 2001	August 19–24	Chicago, IL

*Contact: ACS Meetings, 1155–16th St., N.W., Washington DC 20036–4899, USA*