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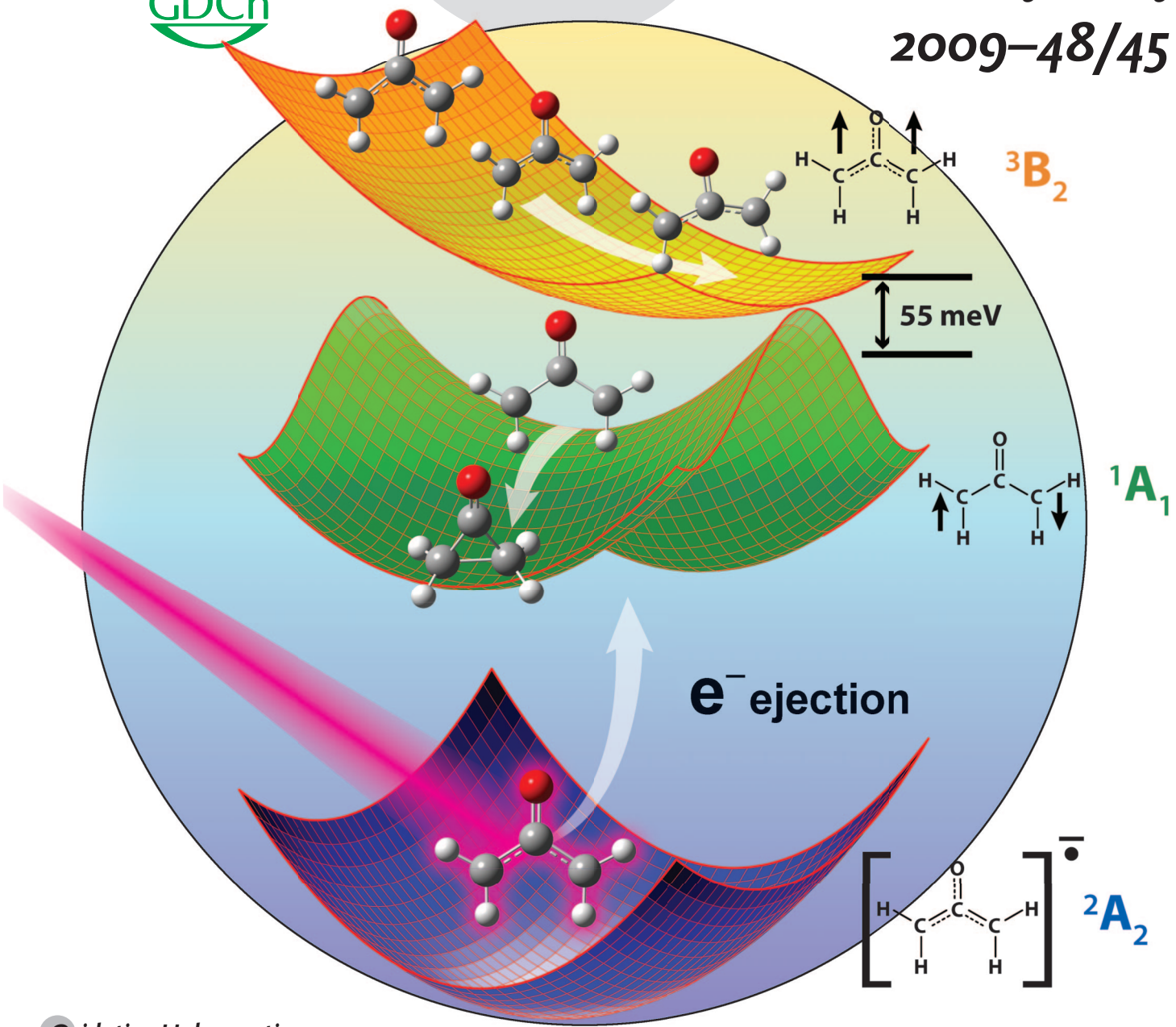

Oxidative Halogenation
J. Iskra et al.

Polymeric Janus Particles
A. F. M. Kilbinger and F. Wurm

Chemistry at Interfaces
C. Wöll

Selenium Catalysts
C. Santi, T. Wirth et al.

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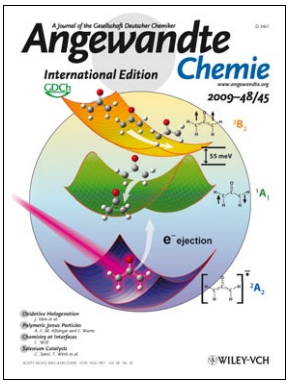
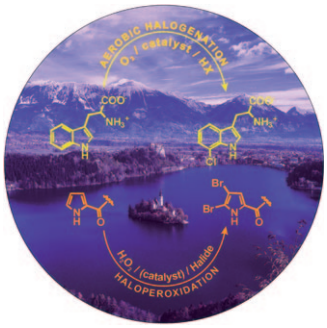
Cover Picture



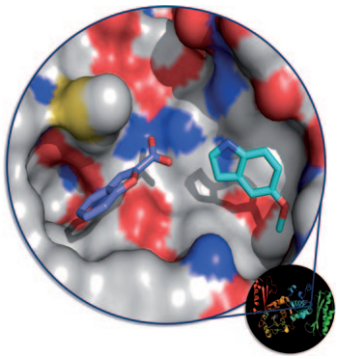
Takatoshi Ichino, Stephanie M. Villano, Adam J. Gianola, Daniel J. Goebbert, Luis Velarde, Andrei Sanov, Stephen J. Blanksby, Xin Zhou, David A. Hrovat, Weston Thatcher Borden, and W. Carl Lineberger*

Photodetachment of the oxyallyl radical anion leads to formation of the oxyallyl diradical, an elusive transient molecule involved in many organic reactions. As described by W. C. Lineberger et al. in their Communication on page 8509 ff., the photoelectron spectrum reveals that the oxyallyl ground state is singlet and the lowest triplet state is only 55 meV higher in energy. The spectral profile indicates that the planar singlet state is the transition state for ring-opening of cyclopropanone, whilst the CCC bending motion is activated upon photodetachment to the triplet state.

Janus Particles
A. F. M. Kilbinger and F. Wurm present developments in the synthesis of so-called Janus particles, which have two differing halves, in their Minireview on page 8412 ff.



Oxidative Halogenation
Molecular halogen does not have to be used to halogenate an organic substrate: the possibility exists to generate a halogenating reagent in situ from halide salts. The current status of this research is described by J. Iskra et al. in their Review on page 8424 ff.



Tuberculosis Drugs
A combined strategy of fragment growing and fragment linking was used to make inhibitors for pantothenate synthetase from *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The principle of this method is discussed by C. Abell et al. in their Communication on page 8452 ff.