From the Editor

With this, the second issue of *Advances in Cement Research*, we are able to see the way that the journal is developing a little more clearly. Firstly, our stated intention that it should be an international journal in all senses is being borne out by the spread of countries from which papers have been submitted and where subscribers are based: researchers in 16 countries have offered papers for consideration at the time of writing and we have subscribers from nearly 40 countries. Our intention is of course to extend both of these and we would encourage readers to consider *Advances* as a suitable journal for publishing the results of their research. We would assure all authors and potential authors that papers will be considered promptly and, if accepted, published at the earliest opportunity. Papers are welcome on any aspect of cement, from studies of cement raw materials and manufacturing, to hydration and properties. The term "cement" may be taken in a broad sense—encompassing all forms of hydraulic cementitious binders. Guidelines for authors are printed inside the front cover, and your Editor would be happy to offer advice and guidance on any points of doubt.

This second issue should, according to our original plan, have been published in January 1988. However, we have held it back in order to maintain the highest possible technical and production standards for the journal. This is because the reviewing, production and printing have taken a little longer than anticipated. Volume 1 will therefore consist of four issues, dated October 1987, April, July and October 1988.

The Editorial Advisory Board (or four-sixths of it at least) had the pleasure of meeting in December at the Materials Research Society Fall Meeting in Boston. This gave an opportunity to discuss our reviewing procedures and to consider future ideas for development of the journal.

Corrigendum:

In the caption to Figure 7 of the paper *Some applications of conduction calorimetry to cement hydration* by Dr J. Bensted, published in Vol. 1, No. 1, page 40, the temperature at which the tests were carried out was 50°C not 20°C as shown.