

I. Nominations for Coblentz Award

The first Coblentz Award was given in 1964. Since then, this annual award has come to be widely known throughout the scientific community, and honors both the recipient and the Coblentz Society. In order to continue this fine tradition of recognizing outstanding young (under 36) molecular spectroscopists, the Society needs your help. Please send your nominations to the Secretary for transmittal to the Award Committee. Nominations are needed by September 15; any names received too late will be considered by next year's Committee. Please mail your nominations to Dr. R. W. Hannah, Secretary, The Coblentz Society, Inc., c/o The Perkin Elmer Corporation, 761 Main Avenue, Norwalk, Connecticut 06852.



II. Coblentz Society Board of Managers

It's once again time to think about the election of new members to the Board of Management. Board members, unlike Coblentz awardees, can be over 35 years old. They do not have to give an award address. They do not get their picture in the scientific news magazines. They do, however, have an association with some fine spectroscopists, and have a unique opportunity to contribute to their field. If you know of someone that would be a good candidate for the Board, please send his or her name to Dr. Hannah or to the chairman of the Nominating Committee, Dr. Jack L. Koenig, Case Western Reserve University, University Circle, Cleveland, Ohio 44106.

Bob Hanna shows how to set gain during coffee break at the Introductory IR Techniques Clinic

III. Infrared Workshops

Jeanette Grasselli, Chairman of the Education Committee, reports that plans are underway for the 1974 Introductory



Bob Manning (r) discusses spectrometer performance at the Cleveland Advanced IR Clinic

Infrared Techniques Clinic to be held Wednesday, March 6; and the Advanced Techniques Clinic on Friday, March 8, at the Cleveburgh Conference. Past workshops have been well attended and highly rated by the participants, who have a maximum of interaction with a capable faculty. Application blanks will be included with the next Newsletter.

IV. *What's Wrong With This Spectrum?*

- A. Answer to the problem in Mailing No. 57. The zero setting on the spectrometer was displaced downscale, apparently to increase band intensities. The tip off? band shapes. While allowable for rough qualitative purposes, this technique distorts band intensity relationships and thus makes the spectrum unusable for quantitative measurements unless the expansion is done in a carefully prescribed manner (too complex to detail here).
- B. Today's problem: you are allowed exactly 3.4 seconds to diagnose the problem with this Class II spectrum of benzene.

