Preface

The Tenth International Conference on Raman Spectroscopy was held under the Chairmanship of Professor Warner L. Peticolas at the University of Oregon in Eugene, Oregon during the period of 31 August to 5 September 1986. This international conference, like its predecessors, had lectures presented by many eminent scientists, along with a sprinkle of several young scientists who are rapidly gaining excellent reputations in the field of Raman spectroscopy. The Conference was quite honored by Professor Nicholas Bloembergen, Nobel laureate, who agreed to present a plenary lecture on "A Quarter Century of Stimulated Raman Effect". In addition to Professor Bloembergen, plenary lectures were also presented by Professors B. P. Stoicheff, on the "Generation of Coherent and Tunable Radiation by Scattering Processes", and A. C. Albrecht on "Light-Induced Spectral Redistribution of Spontaneous Emission". The first two of these lectures are provided as part of this publication, and an additional nine invited lectures have been chosen to provide a broad indication of the type of lectures which were presented at the Conference.

The First International Conference on Raman Spectroscopy (ICORS-1) was held in Ottawa, Canada, in 1969. The second Conference was held in 1970 at Oxford University. It was concluded at the end of this meeting that such conferences should be held every two years. The International Steering Committee has provided general guidance for such meetings since that time, and they have been held every two years since 1970. This year's Conference was somewhat different in that many of the invited speakers were relatively new to the field of Raman spectroscopy. However, there were a large number of established investigators who also participated in the Conference. The collected abstracts of the Conference were published in a book which was printed by the University of Oregon. Such volumes have been appearing at every international conference since 1976 and are excellent sources for references to the considerable amount of work which has been the foundation of this active field for the past ten years. It should be noted that, even though Raman spectroscopy is a rather mature field, there are still a significant number of outstanding young investigators who have chosen to pursue their scientific careers in this field, and therefore the utilization of Raman spectroscopy to solve scientific problems should continue for many years. The eleven articles chosen to be published in Pure and Applied Chemistry represent only very limited areas where the Raman effect has been a valuable technique for scientific studies. These articles will simply indicate to the reader that Raman spectroscopy is a very dynamic scientific field, and that Raman spectroscopy is still developing. Many new discoveries can be expected in the future.

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