

NEW! Gaertner Low Profile Optical Bench



- **Lathe Bed type**
- **Light weight • Inexpensive**
- **Any length: 1/4m to 4m • Height: 1-29/32"**

Versatile. Any length to order, from 1/4m to 4m. Accepts standard Gaertner lathe bed carriages. Scales read to 1mm. Clamps to table or instrument using flanges. Also mounts on optional leveling screws. Light weight—convenient for use on air-mounted large tables and surface plates. Low profile design permits low optical axis.

Rugged. Hard-coated aluminum construction resists wear and corrosion. Broad-gauge Vee and flat ways provide increased stability.

Scores of uses. Ideal for any lab—R & D, Industrial, or Educational. Use for prototyping, experimental set-ups, or anywhere fixed or moving alignment is needed. Low priced—attractive for quantity OEM applications.

New Flat Bed Carriages. Fits on low profile bench. Wide and narrow, with tapped holes for Gaertner Positioning Slides, X-Y stages, support tubes and your own fixtures. CALL OR WRITE FOR INFORMATION.



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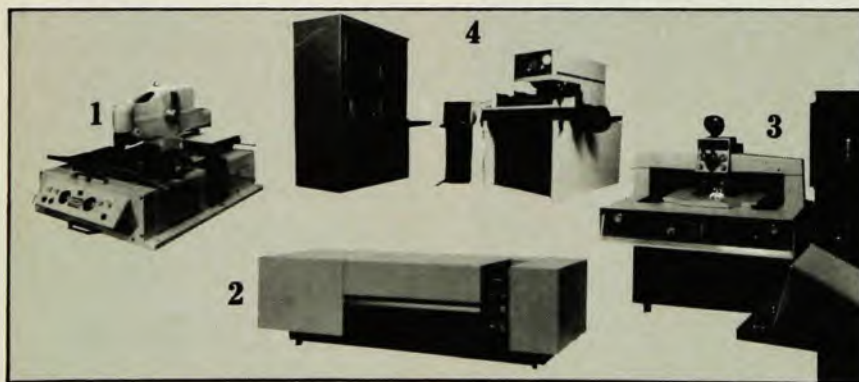
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See at our booth #215, Physics Show, Jan. 29-31, Anaheim, Calif.

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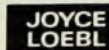


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obituaries

spins and associated magnetic moments. This work demonstrated clearly that the basic understanding, as expressed by Gregory Breit and Rabi in 1931, was correct; the optical results had been misinterpreted. Continuing these studies with other co-workers, Rabi won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1944.

Cohen worked for the US Naval Bureau of Ordnance as a civilian physicist during 1940-44. Projects included the protection of ships' magnetic compasses against degaussing equipment and later, the development of acoustically-guided anti-submarine torpedoes.

He joined the National Bureau of Standards in 1944 to work on the development of a device for precision dive-bombing. After the war he began to organize a vacuum-tube development laboratory that worked on electron tubes for both military and civilian applications.

In 1947 the Brookhaven National Laboratory, then being established, asked Cohen to join to study the measurement of nuclear spins in radioactive species. The work has continued during the past ten years, using radiofrequency nuclear resonance, microwave spectroscopy and molecular beams. Several nuclear spins have been determined.

Cohen's molecular-beam apparatus, the type used at Columbia during the 1930's by Rabi and his students, was donated in July to the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of History and Technology.

Garnett Gray

Garnett G. Gray, professor of physics at Trinity University, died on 20 July at the age of 39. Gray completed his BA at Millikin University in 1956 and his PhD at the University of Nebraska in 1964. He joined the physics faculty of Trinity University in 1962. He had done research in high-energy physics, but in recent years devoted himself primarily to undergraduate teaching and to the development of laboratory apparatus and curriculum materials. He was chapter advisor to the Society of Physics Students and served as SPS zone councilor and on the SPS national council. Gray conducted National Science Foundation summer institutes in PSSC and in project physics and was involved in several aspects of cooperative college-high-school science programs. At the time of his death he was serving as secretary-treasurer of the Texas section of the American Association of Physics Teachers.