

The AEC has also authorized two additional new projects: the construction of facilities related to the eventual development of nuclear propulsion for aircraft at the National Reactor Testing Station in Idaho; and development work on a nuclear power plant suitable for propulsion of large naval vessels, to be conducted by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation under a contract with the AEC.

A placement service for scientific and professional personnel at the Army Chemical Center in Maryland has made it possible for GI's with technical backgrounds to find employment upon their release from active duty and has provided industry, government agencies, and other employers of scientists with an opportunity to interview Army personnel for employment prior to their actual availability.

Industrial

Detroit Edison Company has established a nuclear power development department to coordinate atomic energy studies under an AEC contract which the company holds jointly with the Dow Chemical Company in order to examine the feasibility of the commercial production of electricity from a reactor.

Marketing of radioisotopes produced at Chalk River, which has been handled in the past two years by Eldorado Mining and Refining, Ltd., is now being handled by Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd. The commercial products division of Eldorado has been transferred as an entity, but the division will continue to be located in Ottawa. Eldorado will produce radium as a by-product of its uranium operation, as usual, but will withdraw from the marketing of radium products.

Jena optical glass will soon be produced at a new plant in Western Germany, now in the process of being

built with the help of Marshall Plan funds. Formerly located in what is now the Russian Zone of Germany, the Jena plant was originally liberated by U. S. forces and, before the Russians took over, about 180 of the top personnel, including scientists, were evacuated to the west. The first section of the Jena Glass Works Schott & Gen. plant was formally opened a short time ago near Mainz with ceremonies attended by important American, French, and German officials. The Fish-Schurman Corporation, New Rochelle, N. Y., represents the Jena Works in this country.

The Computer Corporation of America has inaugurated a service which furnishes solutions to complex problems in dynamics for industrial organizations, government bureaus, and researchers. The new service, according to a company spokesman, should prove useful for qualitative and quantitative studies in aerodynamics, servo-analysis, thermodynamics, and many other fields. Inquiries should be addressed to Computer Corporation of America, 149 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y.

The X-Ray Diffraction School will hold its fall session at the plant of North American Philips Company in Mount Vernon, N. Y., from October 6th through the 10th. Basic subjects to be covered will include x-ray diffraction, new high and low temperature camera techniques, fluorescence analysis, geiger-counter x-ray spectrometer, and electron microscopy and diffraction.

Fourteen Eastman Kodak Company fellowships have been awarded to thirteen colleges and universities for the next academic year. The fellowships, worth \$1400 apiece, are made available under a program started in 1939 to help support advanced studies in physics, chemistry, and chemical engineering.

Brien McMahon, U. S. Senator from Connecticut and chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on



Sen. Brien McMahon. *Black Star* photo by *Peggy Plummer*.

Atomic Energy, died at Georgetown University Hospital on July 28th at the age of forty-eight. A freshman senator with only eight months experience in Congress on August 6, 1945, the date of the Hiroshima explosion, McMahon applied himself at once to the task of learning as much nuclear science as possible and quickly became known as one of the more scientifically enlightened members of Congress. He was the author of a bill generally approved by scientists which was passed into law as the Atomic Energy Act of 1946—the legislation which formally established the civilian administration of the Atomic Energy Commission and which defined its powers and its limitations. As chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee, McMahon remained in close touch with the progress of the atomic energy program and was vigorously active in his efforts to bring about its six-fold expansion, from an expenditure of from one to six billion dollars per year. A lawyer by profession, McMahon served for several years in Washington as an assistant to the Attorney General of the United States before his election to the Senate in 1944.