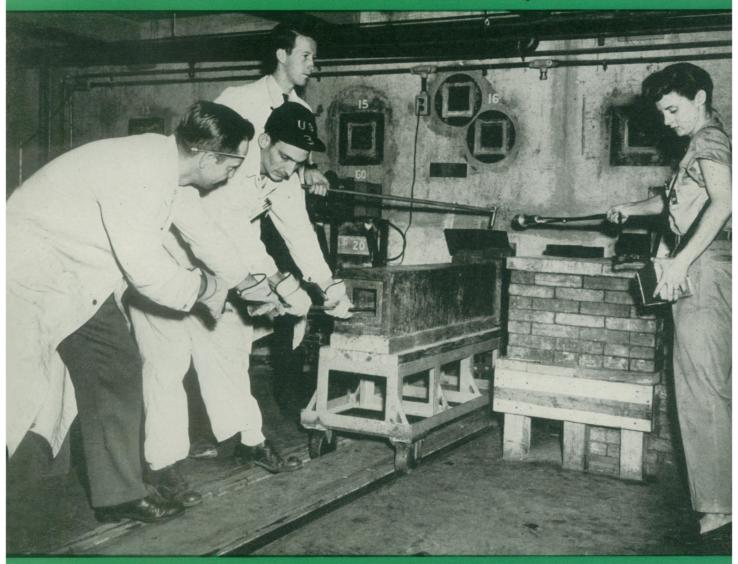


SCIENCE NEWS LETTER

Vol. 49, No. 25

THE WEEKLY SUMMARY OF CURRENT SCIENCE • JUNE 22, 1946



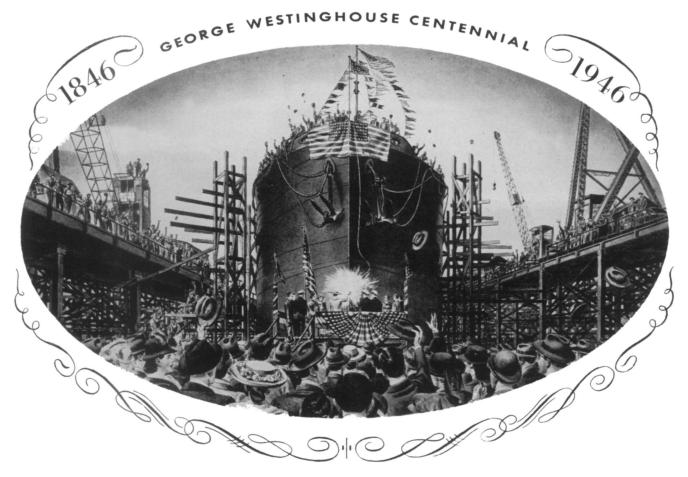
Birthplace of Radioisotopes

See Page 387

A SCIENCE SERVICE PUBLICATION

1921 TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

1946



Launching a New Era...

Nearly half a century ago, George Westinghouse developed a revolutionary steam turbine that supplanted the steam engine as a driving force for central station generators.

Always vitally interested in better transportation, Westinghouse quickly realized that here was the *ideal power source* for ship propulsion. Because of its compactness, the steam turbine would permit more space for fuel... reduce weight and vibration... assure far greater fuel economy.

But there was one engineering problem that no one had yet solved—an efficient means for coupling the rapidly whirling turbine shaft with the ship's slow-moving propeller.

George Westinghouse supplied this missing link — with the help of marine experts, Rear Admiral Melville and John H. MacAlpine — by developing the first practical gear-reduction turbine drive.

After six long years of study and experiment, Westinghouse built two 3250 horsepower geared turbines which were installed in the collier, U. S. S. Neptune — launched on June 21, 1912.

The trial run was a notable success. It was one of the great achievements of George Westinghouse's remarkable career—for it initiated a new epoch in marine propulsion.





TODAY – The world's greatest warships and maritime vessels are powered by reduction-geared turbines, pioneered by George Westinghouse in 1912. Many of them are driven by Westinghouse propulsion equipment. Recently, the U. S. Aircraft carrier Lake Champlain crossed the Atlantic at the record-breaking average speed of 32.048 knots. The geared turbines in the Lake Champlain—as well as in all other Essex class carriers—proudly bear the nameplate of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation

Tune in: TED MALONE-Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 11:45 am, EDT, American Network