using, as I said, the conventional and isothermal forging techniques.

I would like to finish by saying that I hope that I have been able to present to you today some of the areas where Titanium technology is advancing. The Aluminum alloys and organic composites are not sitting still; there are many advances. Aluminum alloys which are usable, as I said, to perhaps as high as 650 degrees Farenheit with strenghts as high as perhaps 80 or 90 KSI and with used density particularly Lithium additions same kinds of advances with organic composites. I have chosen the areas more interesting in my opinion, but everybody is entitled to his own selection of the areas which might see the biggest advances over the next few years. Thank you.

QUESTIONS:

1. Does Mr. Froes foresee any potential for mechanical alloying of Titanium powders.

The answer is very definitely: yes. In a presentation of this sort I of course have to cover many items very quickly which I did today, but certainly mechanical alloying is one of the areas where I see a lot of potential and in fact already at my laboratory we are doing some work, for example on Titanium, mechanically alloyed with additions such as Nickel and Copper which have very deep detecties, which means that they are very susceptible to production of amorphous phases. We're working in those alloys, we are also working with alloys which I had mentioned earlier, which are difficult to alloy with Titanium conventionally such as Lithium and Magnesium to try to reduce the density. So, yes I do see mechanical alloying being an area very fruitful for further exploration in the Titanium system, not only for conventional types of microstructural development using the mechanical alloying approach such as in the ODS, the Oxygen dispersion strenght and Nickel based materials, but also as I've emphasized, in terms of producing amorphous materials