ETR's neutron flux average of 1.9×10^{15} neutrons per square centimeter per second is the highest known in a test reactor. The test spaces, measuring up to $9 \times 9 \times 36$ inches, are the largest in any test reactor now in operation for accommodating reactor components. The $14 million reactor and its related experimental facilities will be operated for the Commission's programs by the Atomic Energy Division of Phillips Petroleum Company, which also furnished the ETR's conceptual design. Kaiser Engineers, a Division of The Henry J. Kaiser Company, performed the design and construction work. General Electric Company performed the design of the reactor tank, core, and controls under subcontract to Kaiser. Construction of the reactor, completed on August 31, 1957, required 23 months.

A low-power research reactor for use in student instruction is to be installed in Cory Hall on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley. The 100-milliwatt reactor will be purchased from Aerojet-General Nucleonics and will be financed through use of $95 000 of a grant of $142 000 awarded to the University last May by the Atomic Energy Commission as part of an AEC program to help educational institutions equip laboratories for use in training nuclear scientists and engineers.

The Physics Department of the American University of Beirut, Lebanon, is currently undergoing a reorganization and expansion program and has announced that plans are now under way to provide research facilities in experimental solid-state physics. The department is also in the process of recruiting a limited number of experienced research physicists for its staff.

Nearly seven percent (142 000 persons) of a total of two million federal employees in 1953–54 were engaged in the conduct of research and development and related activities, according to a report released in October by the National Science Foundation. Approximately 37 000 were scientists and engineers and the remainder were supporting personnel. In addition to the 37 000 scientists and engineers, all of whom were engaged in scientific activities, another 65 000 were employed in construction and operations work. Included in the 102 000 total, 25 000 were physical and mathematical scientists, 70 percent of whom were engaged in scientific activities. The remainder (77 000) were either engineers or life or social scientists, about 25 percent of whom were employed in scientific work. Two percent (77 000) of all military personnel were also engaged in scientific activities. About 9000 were scientists and engineers, and the remainder supporting personnel.

Publications

The Proceedings of the First International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy (Geneva, 1955) are now available in a microcard edition. The 16-volume set is being offered at a price of $70 and may be ordered from The Chronicle of United Nations Activities, 234 West 26th Street, New York 1, N. Y.

The first eleven volumes of a projected 20-volume set of *The Transactions of the Fifth World Power Conference* (Vienna, June 1956) are now available from Walter J. Johnson, Inc., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York 3, N. Y. The remaining nine volumes, including an index volume, will be completed by the end of this year. The approximately 7500 pages of the *Transactions* cover the theme of the Conference, "The Energy Resources in the Light of Technical and Economic Developments", and consist of 279 papers in the original language of presentation, a summary in English, French, and German, 18 general reports, a record of all discussions, and most of the illustrations shown at the Conference. The price of the complete set is $148.

Theodore E. LeLoup, a senior fellow of the Power Rectifiers Fellowship at Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., died on July 9 as the result of injuries sustained in an accident two weeks earlier. His age was 36. Born in Troy, N. Y., he graduated from Siena College in 1943. After serving for three years as an Air Force meteorologist, he became an instructor in physics at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, where he received his master's degree in 1950. He was associated with the General Engineering Laboratory of the General Electric Company until 1952 when he joined the Mellon Institute. Mr. LeLoup was a member of the American Physical Society.

Otto Sandvik, head of the Eastman Kodak Company's Physics Division in Rochester, N. Y., died on October 8 at the age of 64. A native of Vaage, Norway, Dr. Sandvik was awarded a BS degree from the University of North Dakota in 1920 and a PhD degree from Northwestern University in 1924, after which he joined the Kodak Research Laboratories, becoming head of the Physics Division in 1953. Dr. Sandvik was best known for his work on the physics of the photographic image and in the field of photographic sound recording. He was a member of the Optical Society of America.

Henry A. Straus, a group leader in the Radar Division of Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Lincoln Laboratory, died at his home in Waban, Mass., on September 21. His age was 43. Born in Valley City, N. Dak., Dr. Straus graduated from Cornell University in 1935. He was awarded the MS and PhD degrees (the latter in 1941) from the University of Chicago. From 1941 to 1946 he worked at the MIT Radiation Laboratory, where he contributed to the development of microwave radar equipment. After the war, Dr. Straus was associated with the Oak Ridge and Brookhaven National Laboratories and, before returning to MIT in 1951, he was chief physicist in radio and antenna development for the Bendix Radio Corporation. Dr. Straus was a member of the American Physical Society.