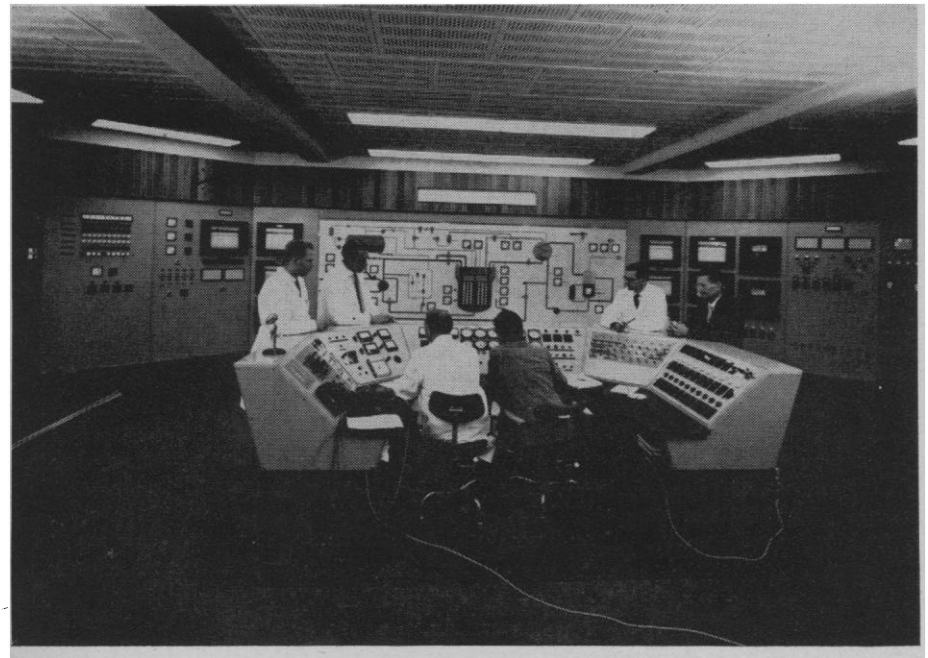

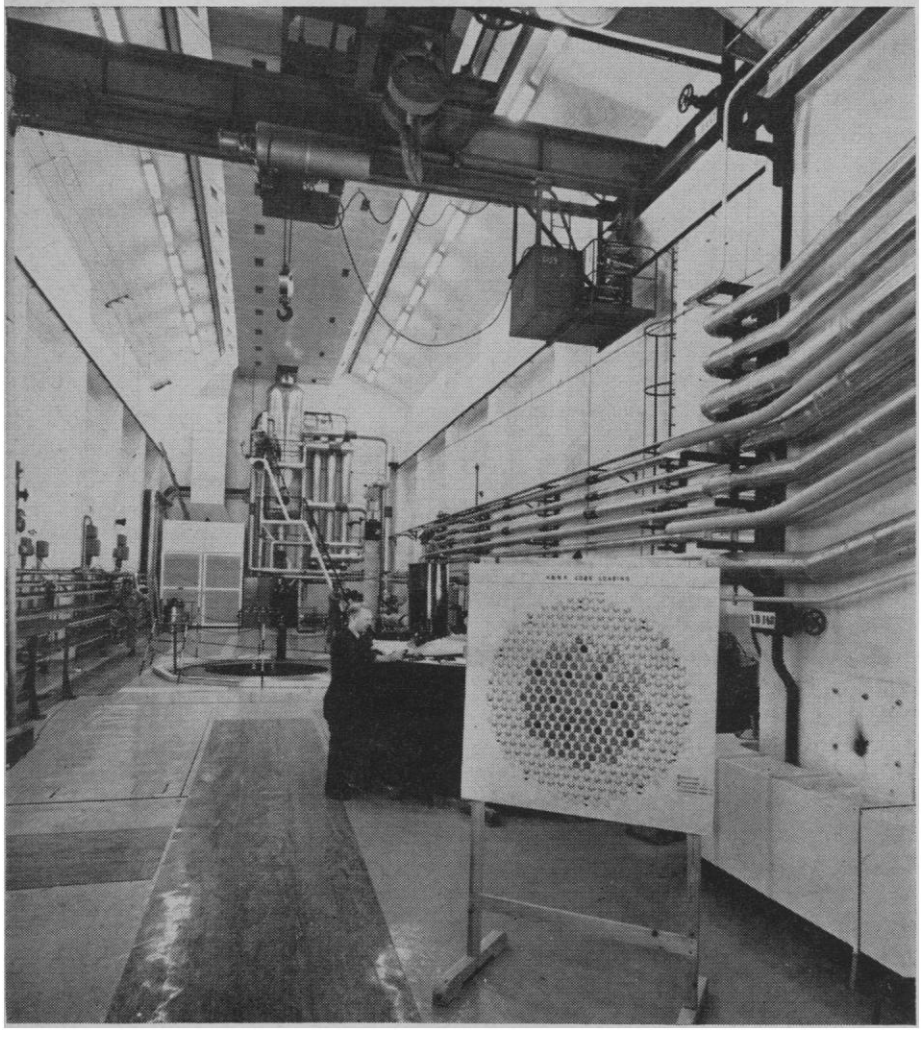

(Top) Some members of the international team of the Halden reactor project in the control room of the reactor. Seated at the control deck are deputy project managers Kjell Petter Lien (Norway) and N. Rydell (Sweden). Standing are (from left to right) Magnus Oevreeide (Norway), Heinz Braun (Germany), Henk Buis (Netherlands), and J. Deshong (U.S.A.). (Bottom) Halden reactor hall as it appears from the entrance tunnel. The display board in the foreground shows the present core loading. The reactor pit is in the middle of the floor, with the steam drum in the background.

King Olva Opens Heavy Water Reactor at Halden

King Olav of Norway opened the world's first boiling heavy water reactor at Halden, south of Oslo, on 10 October. The reactor was built by the Norwegian Institutt for Atom-energi and is to be used for an international cooperative research program that is being sponsored by the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation. In addition to Norwegian scientists, the Halden research group includes investigators from Austria, Denmark, Euratom (representing Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands), Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. The joint project was organized by the OEEC European Nuclear Energy Agency.

The reactor has been working at low power levels since 29 June. The power level will be gradually increased toward the ultimate design level of 20,000 kilowatts (heat).

New Curriculum Introduced at Stanford

The Stanford University School of Medicine's new curriculum, which went into effect on 30 September in the new $22-million Medical Center, inaugurates a program in which basic science is taught according to subjects or areas of unified interest, rather than along departmental lines. Laboratory work is carried out in small multidiscipline laboratories employing almost exclusively the experimental approach. Individual courses in anatomy, physiology, and biochemistry, among others, have given way to cooperative courses planned and executed by committees made up of representatives of the departments concerned. An integrated course presents the fundamental principles concerning the biological aspects of man in terms of normal structure and function.

At Stanford the total medical school program is 5 years, most of the students entering at the end of 3 years of college work. The basic medical sciences are spread out over the first 3 years. In addition an amount of time equivalent to 1 academic year is devoted to nonmedical work, work that is carried out during the first 3 years. The Stanford program is similar to one that Western Reserve University has had in effect for about 6 years.