

additional tumors of the bone or other organs could be attributed to normal incidence, so the time for radiation-effected clinical findings has passed. Subtle changes may be observed, however, through future molecular studies. Although such findings would not alter the practical threshold for tumorigenicity, they would be interesting indicators of radiobiological effects long after exposure. The radiographs from partial or whole-body X-rays used to observe subtle changes in bones of the exposed subjects are also of interest to the medical community, as has been recently attested by well-known radiologists.

The scientists associated with this program since its inception are numerous, and some are still actively analyzing the data today, in their retirement years. Naming such persons entails the risk of missing someone important. The primary contributors are mentioned throughout the book, through the many references cited. This treatise is a monument to these scientists, to accompany their many accomplishments over the years. The author, Dr. Rowland, deserves credit for his contributions to the radium studies; he served as the first director of the Center for Human Radiobiology.

As the most recent principal investigator for the Internal Emitter Program, it is my pleasure to introduce this book to its many interested readers throughout the world.

Robert G. Thomas
Program Manager
Environmental Research Division
Argonne National Laboratory