

The first progress report, published three years after the formation of the project (NJRRP 1962a), stated that more than 900 workers from the radium industry had been identified. Former employees of the U.S. Radium Corporation, some 800, constituted the largest group. Some 520 workers were located; of these, 340 were alive, and the remaining 180 were deceased. Approximately 200 of the 340 living cases were currently undergoing comprehensive medical, radiographic, dental, clinical laboratory, and radiologic studies.

By the end of the project, 978 names were in the files. (Of these cases, 23 were already under study by either MIT or Argonne, so the newly discovered cases totaled 955.) Of these, 328 were alive, and 269 were dead; the remaining 381 were not found and existed only as names in the files. Of the 978, 520 had been employed as dial painters, 80 as laboratory workers, and the remaining 378 in other occupations.

A core population, consisting of 161 cooperative cases with relatively complete records, was used by several investigators and consultants in evaluating the findings. An age- and sex-matched control population, consisting of 99 siblings and spouses of the subjects, was set up to furnish comparative information for clinical, laboratory, history, and other studies.

During the life of this project eight progress reports were published (NJRRP 1962a-b, 1963a-c, 1964, 1965, 1966). At the project's termination a two-volume summary of its findings was also published (NJRRP 1967).

Argonne Cancer Research Hospital and the Argonne Radium Studies

A search for dial painters in the area of Ottawa, LaSalle, and Peru, Illinois, was started in 1956 by Miller, on his own initiative. Miller was aided subsequently by Irene Sweet, Rose's secretary. In 1957 Miller stated that he had identified about 300 former dial painters who appeared willing to participate in a study at Argonne. These women were found by interviewing known former painters and asking them to recall their coworkers. Some former workers produced personal Christmas card lists or company photographs that were quite helpful. Miller was remarkably successful in this effort, and much of the credit for the later success of the Argonne program is due to his early efforts to find dial painters and win their cooperation.

The semiannual reports of the RPY Division from this period indicated that radium-exposed individuals were now coming to Argonne for body burden measurements and clinical examinations. At the time of the above