

measures of risk as a function of intake. In all listings of the radium cases published by the CHR, both the skeletal dose in rads (centigrays) and the initial systemic intake have been listed. The initial systemic intake may be expressed as activity per unit of skeletal mass, nCi/g, or as the total systemic activity, μ Ci. In this document the latter format is used.

Another problem that arose for the new CHR concerned space. With increased funding and a charge to take over the study of all U.S. radium cases, acquiring offices for new staff and storage space for the case records created a difficult problem for the small RPY Division. The JCAE came to the aid of the CHR at this time, because it was particularly interested in this study of exposed humans.

Rowland was twice called to testify at JCAE hearings on the adequacy of funding and facilities at Argonne for the program. One of the many concerns had to do with an appropriate area in which exhumed bodies could be studied. Such studies were then housed in a metal building attached to one of the wings of Building 203. Unfortunately, this structure was also the passageway to the relatively new underground counting facility. One end of the building was used for a waiting room for visiting radium subjects who were awaiting their turn to enter the whole-body counter. The only entrance to the temporary morgue was through this waiting room, and a continuing fear was that the door would be opened at an inappropriate time.

Testimony as to the unsatisfactory nature of facilities fell on receptive ears, and funding was authorized in Fiscal Year 1972 to add a new wing to Building 203. This new facility for the CHR housed a complete morgue in the basement, with access for delivery of cadavers through an adjacent, enclosed, out-of-sight area. On the main floor was a specially designed room for record storage, with adjacent office space for employees who worked with these records. Division office space was also included, freeing office and laboratory space for others. This new wing solved the vexing problems of space and also provided facilities actually designed for the type of work underway, resulting in a remarkable increase in staff efficiency.

The CHR was deeply grateful for the efforts of two members of the JCAE who were instrumental in making this facility available. These were Congressman Holifield from California and Congressman Price from Illinois. These legislators appeared truly interested in studies of the effects of radiation on humans, seeing such studies as having immediate applications to the protection of workers in AEC facilities.

The examination of radium patients by the new CHR began in July of 1971. In the next 12 months, 159 patients came to Argonne for examination.