

- Human experimentation on inhalation of mock dial paint dust
- Policy on skeletal X-rays
- Policy on radionuclides other than radium and thorium
- Plans for reports and for subsequent meetings

The report of the CHR Advisory Committee addressed each of these points. The major conclusions were that complete skeletal X-rays should be obtained on all patients; a rigorous exhumation program should be undertaken; no therapy should be provided; and feasible, defensible epidemiologic goals should be established. The goals, however, were not defined.

A second meeting of this committee was held at Argonne on October 4-5, 1973. Present was a representative of the Division of Biomedical and Environmental Research of the AEC (DBER/AEC), Dr. Sidney Marks. The agenda for this meeting was limited to three topics, submitted to Evans by Rowland in preparation for the meeting. These topics were the following:

- Skeletal X-ray examination of all subjects
- The goals and intensity of the exhumation program
- The epidemiologic design for the study of several subgroups

The first item above appeared again, Rowland explained, because he was worried about possible criticisms of the CHR's policy of obtaining skeletal X-rays on all patients in view of current concerns about unnecessary X-rays, particularly if the criteria of risk for X-ray exposures changed at a later date. (After-the-fact judgments have not yet surfaced about this policy, but fortunately the CHR staff had ignored the first recommendation on human experimentation on inhalation of mock dial paint dust. The study of mock dial paint at MIT [Maletskos et al. 1969] was later selected as an example of "the use of human subjects as guinea pigs for radiation experiments" by a subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives. This experiment, which "did not benefit them as individuals" and "exceeded presently recognized limits for occupational exposure" was included in the subcommittee's published report titled *American Nuclear Guinea Pigs* [U.S. House of Representatives 1986]).

The CHR Advisory Committee concluded that complete skeletal X-rays were justified by the additional protection that early diagnosis provided for