

consumer will be the final judge once such foods have been approved by the Federal Food and Drug Administration. The consumer's acceptance of irradiated foods will be based primarily on quality and cost, assuming that his fears of radiation have been allayed. If improvement in quality is too slight to be an important factor, only the commercial advantages of irradiation will serve to encourage its use. The latter might include: longer marketing periods for fresh or fresh-like products; new markets for such products in remote areas; and less spoilage of products that are irradiated. Commercially, over-all economics will dictate how and if radiation will finally be used. At its present stage of development, irradiation is of only marginal interest to the food industry. Therefore, any major research and development is likely to be under governmental sponsorship. Yet in view of the potentials of the processes that have already been revealed, further research seems desirable.

- 171 Radiochemical Determination of Radium in Urine. H. V. Weiss and Ming G. Lai.
Anal. Chem. 33, 39-41 (Jan. 1961).

By experimentation with radium-223 a rapid and accurate procedure was developed for the determination of minute quantities of radium in urine. The method depends upon the cocrystallization of radium from urine with potassium rhodizonate and the purification of this extract by ion exchange. Radium is isolated in an essentially residue-free form and its recovery from urine is $94.9 \pm 3.3\%$.
-- Authors' summary

- 172 The Difference in Response of Grafted and Normal Skin to Ionizing Irradiation: Clinical Observations. P. Rubin and J. W. Grise.
Am. J. Roentgenol. Radium Therapy Nuclear Med. 84, 645-655 (Oct. 1960).

From the clinical observations presented, it can be concluded that differences in the pattern of response and recovery to ionizing irradiation occur in grafted skin sites. It is also apparent that there is a spectrum of response ranging from pronounced radio-sensitivity to relative radio-resistance. The reactivity is proportional to the age of the graft.

-- Nuclear Sci. Absts.

- 173 A Protective Lead Apron for the Cautious Radiologist. E. L. Lame.
Am. J. Roentgenol. Radium Therapy Nuclear Med. 84, 357-358 (Aug. 1960).

Design features are described of a protective lead apron for the protection of radiologists.

-- Nuclear Sci. Absts.

- 174 Aspects of the Control of Radiation Exposure. D. J. Mathias and J. R. A. Lakey.
G. E. C. Atomic Energy Rev. 2, 172-176 (1960).

A description is given of how comparatively simple modifications to standard x-ray machines have enabled weld radiography to be carried out on the site safely and conveniently. An indication is given of the types of hazard likely to be encountered during the operation of a nuclear power station. The general principles for dealing with these hazards are discussed.

-- Nuclear Sci. Absts.

- 175 Personnel Decontamination Units at Brookhaven National Laboratory. R. A. Love.
Intern. Rec. Med. 173, 365-368 (June 1960).

The design of a decontamination suite is described which was incorporated in the medical research center for use in the event of a major radioactive contaminating accident. It is suggested that serious thought be given to the incorporation of such a unit in general hospitals for use in case of possible contamination from industrial accidents or radiological warfare.

-- Nuclear Sci. Absts.

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