skin from beta-radiation and complete protection against alpha-radiation, (4) control of ingestion and inhalation hazards, (5) elimination of direct skin contact with radioactive materials. Clothing should preferably be light weight, nonporous, washable or expendable and should provide complete body coverage. Leakage at wrist and ankles should be avoided, and at the neck a tight connection should be made to the respiratory protector. Light-colored clothing reflects infrared radiation and thereby minimizes skin burns. -- Cond. from Authors' Summary

1021 The Concept of a Maximum Permissible Exposure. R. S. Stone. Radiol. 58, 639-661 (May 1952).

The history of the knowledge of effects of x-rays on the tissues is reviewed comprehensively, especially the gradual development of the idea of a maximum tolerance dose. The concept of a maximum permissible exposure now rests on a fairly large number of experiments and observations. The present recommendation of the International Commission is 0.3 roentgen per week measured in free air, or 0.5 roentgen on the body surface. This refers to x-rays or gamma rays of quantum energy less than 3 mev. Complete recommendations from the National Committee on Radiation Protection will be published soon. The principal effects of radiation are discussed.

1022 Instruments for Measuring Secondary Radiation. W. W. Van Allen. Arch. Ind. Hyg. & Occ. Med. 6, 124-127 (Aug. 1952).

The ordinary integrating instruments are not suitable for measuring the secondary radiation to which patients and operators may be exposed. A specially constructed instrument had been used in the Electronics Laboratory of the Public Health Service, but it has been found that at least one of the many types of radiation-survey meters which are commercially given can readily be converted from a rate meter to an integrating meter, with provisions for two or more ranges of either type. Full directions for modification are given, with diagrams.

1023 Radiological Contamination of Food. I. G. Poppoff, G. W. Morrison, and F. R. Holden. Food Technol. 6, 278-280 (1952).

Atomic or radiological warfare will bring the military forces and civilian population face to face with possible radiological contamination of food. In this report consideration is limited to the contamination of food by radioactive particulate matter. Factors influencing the extent of such contamination and the conditions under which food may be safely salvaged are discussed.

-- Authors' Summary