Data was plotted on semi-logarithmic paper (two cycles times 12 divisions per inch). There were 18 points on each graph over a 40-day period of time. The mean half-time survival was 29.8 days with a range of 25.5 to 35.0 days. One standard deviation was 2.5 days and, therefore, the two standard deviation range was 25 to 35 days.

In summary, it would therefore seem reasonable to report normal mean half-survival time for the radiochromate method of 30 days plus or minus five days. Values below 25 days should probably be looked upon with some suspicion and be ascertained with certainty that there is no gastrointestinal blood loss. And indeed, in this study two patients with survivals of 23 days were the only two patients with active severe rheumaoid arthritis.

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TO THE EDITOR

I would like our "Journal"—The Journal of Nuclear Medicine—and our "Society"—The Society of Nuclear Medicine—to be the publication and the society, respectively, known to the world as those most interested in the history of Nuclear Medicine and Nuclear Physics.

During a recent visit to Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies (O. R. Associated Universities), I spoke with a number of doctors about my "idea" and without exception they displayed interest and enthusiasm.

My idea is this: republish the original papers or reports of Becquerel, the Curies, Roentgen, Rutherford, etc. Each number of the Journal should include a significant paper (or two short ones) relative to radioactivtiy, nuclear physics or nuclear medicine.

Few people now in these fields have read the original reports, but I am reasonably sure that most workers would be eager to see these papers.

Naturally, a great deal of "leg-work" will have to be done. Two of my sons and I have already started to track down some of these great works and, if necessary, we can have people in London and Paris help us.

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