

## Protection Against Radioactivity Studied By US-Japan Scientists



Both Japanese and American atomic scientists Wednesday debated, and demonstrated, a variety of methods and detection instruments for measuring the intensity of atomic radiation.

Also discussed at the third day session of the five-day radiobiological conference in Tokyo were the methods for protecting against the danger of radioactive contamination those workers who are working at laboratories or plants experimenting with the radioactive substances.

Among those instruments in demonstration was the air sampler—the equipment employed in the U.S. for sampl-

## Huge Narcotics Den Uncovered

Honjo Police Wednesday raided the Hotel New York, a rickety downtown inn at Mukojima, Tokyo, and seized 10,000 ampules of philopon powder, 200,000 ampules of philopon and a set of philopon manufacturing machine.

The police also arrested the hotel manager, Kenzo Yasuda, 39, a Korean, on charges of violating the Drugs Control Law. Tanshin Takayama, also a Korean and suspected ring-leader, was already at large.

The hotel, surrounded by thick concrete walls and absolutely shut off from outside, was formerly operated by Nicholas V. Zapetti, an American. The hotel employees said they have not seen Zapetti since April this year, and the inn has been operated by a handful of Koreans, who changed the former prostitution house into a philopon manufacturing center.

One of the girl employees said she heard the humming of an electric motor in a locked room through days and nights,

ing air and removing airborne radioactivity particles for measurement in the laboratory.

Particular interest was evinced by the Japanese delegates in the filter papers and other components used to such in radioactive particles from the air, and also in the gummed paper employed at more than a hundred experimental stations in the U.S. to collect samples of the particles falling from the atmosphere or brought down by rain or snow.

Discussions were centered over the standard methods of calibrating instruments, and the use and interpretation of readings on beta-gamma survey instruments, film badges, ionization chambers, scintillation counters and different types of instruments for measuring neutron radiation.

It was pointed out that different readings as between two instruments in the same laboratory or as between instruments in two different laboratories or as between instruments in different countries come from lack of uniform calibration.

As for the American methods for surveying the distribution of fallout of radioactive ash following the atomic bomb test, it was explained that radioactive dust is first collected on gummed paper at the observation points scattered across the U.S., and then these samples are mailed to the laboratories, baked into ash, and automatically measured and recorded for radioactivity.

At the press conference following the day's session, the American delegation members said they have been exchanging various samples with their colleagues, and that they are willing to do the same with the Japanese scientists in the future.

(Photo shows Dr. Eisenbud giving explanation about the air sampler while Dr. Harley and Salisbury watch nearby.)

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