

ATOM BLAST SEARS 23 FISHERMEN: JAPAN MAY PROTEST

A Japanese Government protest was indicated today in the aftermath of stories by 23 Japanese fishermen, suffering hideous blistering black-scar burns and pus dripping eyes and ears, that they were apparent victims of an atomic blast.

The Japanese Foreign Office submitted a formal request to the American Embassy in Tokyo for investigation of the explosion, reports INS.

The Yomuri said the Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture, home of the fishermen, would lodge a formal protest on the grounds that the vessel the men were sailing in was outside the restricted atom bomb testing grounds of the Marshall Islands.

The fishermen, apparently victims of America's most recent tests of possibly a hydrogen bomb, reported they spotted the explosion on March 1, the date the Atomic Energy Commission said the tests took place.

The crew of the vessel, the 160-ton Fukuryu Maru, said the boat was outside the restricted waters of the blast area.

The matter of the blast was taken up in the Diet yesterday afternoon.

A Japanese scientist who examined one of the victims with a Geiger counter said he could not tell yet whether the men were victims of atomic or hydrogen bomb explosions.

But another scientist, who has done considerable research on the victims of Hiroshima and Na-

gasaki, said the description of the burns the fishermen suffered did not sound like atomic bomb injuries.

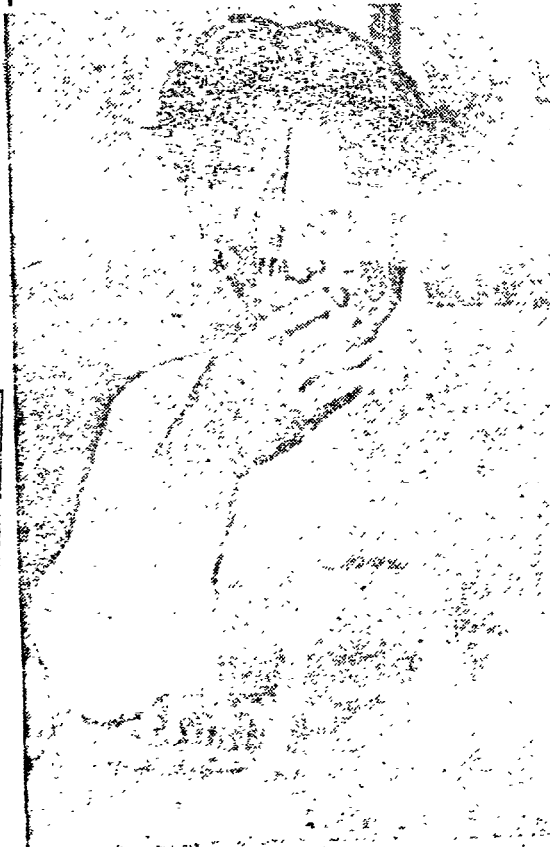
The scientist said hydrogen bomb effects could be considerably different.

Two of the fishermen were in hospital. The condition of one was said to be serious.

It was likely that the fishermen, many of whom did not know they were radiation victims, would all be taken to hospital.

White ash which fell on their ship after the explosion was found to be radioactive. Sale of their fish catch, already brought to Tokyo, was suspended.

HISTORY REPEATED



THE searing effects of atomic radiation were seen in the first time since Hiroshima and Nagasaki yesterday: group of Japanese fishermen was found to have been burned by an American test blast in the Pacific. Here, and blistered by the blast is Sanjiro Masuda, pictured in hospital—Kyodo.

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BIKINI INCIDENT



"US Should Compensate"

Washington, Thurs. — The United States Government should compensate the 23 Japanese seamen for injuries if they were "innocent victims" of a mid-Pacific atomic blast which rained dangerous radioactive ashes on their fishing vessel, Mr Sterling Cole, Chairman of the Congressional Atomic Energy Commission, said yesterday. He urged a full investigation of the incident which occurred off Bikini Atoll in the Marshall Islands on March 1.

In the Diet, opposition members yesterday raised the incident while the Maritime Safety Agency claimed that it took place outside the US-proclaimed closed area, says Yomiuri.

Foreign Minister Okazaki said the Government would demand compensation for affected fishermen if the incident took place outside the closed area upon completion of investigations.

The question was whether the incident took place inside or outside of the area, and the Government had entrusted scientists to make a thorough investigation on this point, he said.

Answering Rightist and Leftist Socialist members, the Foreign Minister revealed that no official notice had been received from the US on the establishment of a closed area in the Bikini Atoll, though the Government was officially notified of a similar zone in the Eniwetok Atoll in 1952.

In the Lower House Fisheries Committee, Director-General of the Maritime Safety Agency Den Yamaguchi testified that the incident took place 14 miles outside the closed area according to an examination of the ship's log.

The crew of the Fukuryu Maru, the third group of Japanese victimized by nuclear weapons following Hiroshima and Nagasaki, are all expected to survive the burns they suffered from the "death dust."

Hair, like in most A-bomb patients, already began falling off the blistered seaman, S. Masuda, 29, the severest of the cases now under examination at Tokyo University Hospital.

But Professor K. Shimizu, the surgeon in charge, said with long range treatment, plus frequent blood transfusion, there was no fear of death.

Burns, he added, may not result in creating keloids, the ugly scars that characterized the victims both in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.

Along with another seaman Masuda today is undergoing a series of tests and treatments at the same hospital.

[Atomic, P-8]

RETALIATION?

With courage and clarity, Mr Lester Pearson, Canadian Minister for External Affairs, has boldly brought into the open questions which have been troubling not only allies of the US but also US leaders like Mr Adlai Stevenson.

These questions revolve around conflicting ideas of what is actually proposed, and perhaps even planned, under the new so-called policy of "massive atomic retaliation."

Mr Pearson reasonably wants assurances of consultations and agreement between the US and her allies on the nature, timing and consequences of any such fateful and decisive stroke.

The advocates of "peripheral strategy" and "massive atomic retaliation" have, in principle, strong and plausible arguments on their side. But there are inevitably valid doubts and fears that, in a bid to stop a local war, "retaliation" will succeed only in opening a world war.

As Mr Stevenson has pertinently asked: "Would we have resorted to global atomic war to meet the Communist threat in Greece and Turkey? Or to counter the Berlin blockade?"

He takes it for granted that this would not have been done, an assumption which, right or wrong, implies that the policy of "massive retaliation" is as empty as Mr Dulles' ill-advised and hastily discarded election pledge to "liberate" satellite peoples behind the Iron Curtain.

If this interpretation is correct, critics must insist that ambiguous or hollow warnings are worse than no pledge at all. If it is incorrect, Mr Pearson's questions—in the best interests of the US and the rest of the free world—must be frankly and fully answered.

Unfortunate Accident: Dulles

Washington, Wed.—US Secretary of State Dulles said yesterday reports of 23 Japanese fishermen being burned by radioactive ashes which rained from the sky after a mid-Pacific atomic explosion appeared to indicate an unfortunate accident.—Kyodo-Reuters.

him believe that the weapon in question was not an atomic bomb but a hydrogen bomb built with lithium.

Nuclear weapon of this type was reported recently to have been completed in Russia.

Dr. Takeya also pointed out the considerable durability of the dust's radioactivity.

"If the crew," he added, "had inhaled the dust into their lungs, as the situation indicates they had, new symptoms may appear within a week.

"Probably it was a hydrogen bomb, of a large and very complete type.

Preserved in a test tube the extracted dust will be placed under a series of analyses at the Institute, Tokyo University.

How the explosion occurred at about 4 am on the morning of March 1 was described by Aikichi Kuboyama, the boat's radio-man.

"The skies lit up as if the sun had suddenly risen from behind the clouds on the horizon. The phenomenon lasted for about three minutes.

"Then seven or eight minutes later a dull explosion was heard. Three hours later dust began falling all around the sea."

Experts believe from the time sound took to travel, the ship was located approximately 100 miles from the centre of the blast.

One thing appears to be clear enough.

For any nation with submarines to observe the US nuclear weapons experiments in the Pacific would not have been so difficult.

Atomic

All of the other crew are now suffering from fever.

Doctors assigned to in Tokyo were particularly with two aspects:

In sharp contrast to Hiroshima symptoms blood corpuscles in blood instead of increasing, nor has any other familiar atomic been noticed.

One theory was that the dust resulting from March 1 test was of a "very different" nature.

From the Fukuryu parts extracted for an programme of the danger Snow-white and fine. It consists mostly of fine coral reefs that about test area.

But placed under a counter it registered might after the explosion an impressive 40,000 c

Careful study of the dust disclose some of the regarding the type, and a nuclear weapon tested said Dr. Takeya.

Circumstances in which crew noticed the explosion

Tokyo, Thursday, March 18, 1954

Price 10 Yen

FISH PRICES PLUNGE: ATOMIC RADIATION SCARE GRIPS NATION

The price of fish and fish products in Tokyo and other major cities plummeted by 20 to 50 per cent yesterday and sushi sales dropped to almost zero in the wake of the news that Japanese fishermen brought back radioactive tuna and shark from the US atom testing area in the Central Pacific.

At least one family in Yaizu, the home port of the Fukuryu Maru which brought back the radioactive catch, was known to have eaten the affected tuna.

A shipment of the "atomic fish," which arrived in the Tokyo Central Fish Market, in Tsukiji, was buried in a hole, nine feet deep.

Authorities took measures to track down and stop distribution of other shipments which were sent to Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Okayama, Kagoshima and many other centres.

In Osaka and Iida, Nagano Prefecture, shipments were already confiscated and buried.

In Saitama, health authorities stopped the catching of tuna which had come from the Fukuryu Maru.

Five cannery workers who had handled the fish were under observation for effects of radiation.

The family which ate the atomic fish was also under observation but had not yet shown any effects.

Steps were being taken to burn and scuttle the Fukuryu Maru because of its strong radioactivity.

Two out of the 23 fishermen of the Fukuryu Maru were being treated at Tokyo University Hospital, while the rest were isolated in a hospital in Yaizu.

One of Japan's foremost nuclear physicists, Dr M. Takeya, commenting on the case said: "If a typhoon had happened to hit the test ground, Japan could have been affected by resulting radioactive clouds of dusts."

It was suggested in some circles that the case could be an example of future "germ warfare," pointing out that a large area had been contaminated.

The drop in the fish price affected not only the types caught in the Pacific but also coastal products.

Tuna, shark, salted fish and other processed products were cheaper by 50 per cent in Tokyo.

Other fish was lower by 20 to 30 per cent.

Fish prices in Osaka, Nara, Nagoya and Kyoto were also down by 20 to 30 per cent.

Sushi shops in Yaizu were completely deserted.

BACK FROM HELL



THIS 100-ton ship, the Number 5 Fukuryu Maru, has had consternation to the fishmarkets of Japan. It all began the ship brought back 23 nuclear explosion victims and 10 tons of radioactive fish from the central Pacific US atom area.—Kyodo.

NINE MORE SHIPS FOUND RADIOACTIVE

The Government yesterday issued a statement following a cabinet meeting to allay the nuclear radiation scare sweeping the country as a result of the Fukuryu Maru case, says Yomiuri.

The statement, issued in the names of the Agriculture and Forestry Minister Shigeru Hori and Welfare Minister Ryuen Kusaba, assured the public that the Government had taken effective steps to prevent radioactive fish from being sold to consumers.

14,000,000 Tons Of TNT

Washington, Thurs.—Mr Carl Durham, a Democrat member of the House of Representatives and ranking Democrat on the Congressional Atomic Committee, said today the US "exploded this month" a thermonuclear weapon many times more powerful than the explosion test of November 1, 1952.

Official sources said that a "warm-up" explosion of a hydrogen device in the Pacific about March 1 surprised American scientists with a blast at least 600 times more powerful than the Hiroshima atomic bomb.

They said it was three or four times stronger than had been expected.

The Hiroshima bomb, which caused 60,000 deaths, was measured at 20,000 tons of TNT.

The March 1 hydrogen explosion was measured at between 12,000,000 and 14,000,000 tons of TNT.

The burst was set off from a 150-foot tower and shot a nuclear cloud more than 17 miles into the air.

The shock was felt at Kwajalein Island, 176 miles away.—Kyodo-Reuters.

Each tuna would be stamped with a Government certification of its safety.

All ships now at sea will be instructed to put in at Government designated ports where health officials will be waiting to conduct radiation tests.

Before the Government's statement was issued yesterday, the radiation scare was fed by reports that nine other vessels, including the 238-ton Shunyo Maru, had returned with a slightly radioactive cargo.

The Shunyo Maru reported that the closest she had come to the Bikini testing area was about 800 miles away when she passed near the Solomons on her way back from New Guinea waters.

At the Cabinet meeting, the Government decided not to press any immediate demands against the US.

As long as Washington showed sincerity in trying to settle the incident, Japan would work together with American officials in investigating the facts of the case.

The Government also decided to accept the offer of the Atom Bomb Casualty Commission to help the 23 crew members of the Fukuryu Maru.

In Washington, the State Department on Wednesday issued a formal statement voicing the concern of the US Government over the "regrettable" incident.

It said that the US Government was conducting an investigation, in co-operation with Japanese authorities in order to determine how the incident occurred "despite the careful precautions taken, including warnings given over a wide area."

In the Diet yesterday, a Foreign Office spokesman supported a Rightist Socialist member's suggestions that Japan take the initiative in urging international control of atomic energy.

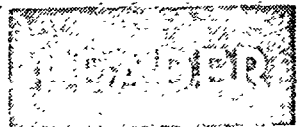
He said that Japan naturally would ask indemnities if the US was found responsible.

Asked about measures for preventing repetition of the case, he said there would be no other way but to extend the closed area.

The eight-member University investigation headed by Professor Nakaizumi, dispatched to Shizuoka, on Wednesday tentatively arrived at a conclusion that the 23 fishermen would survive burns.

They also established No 5 Fukuryu Maru was not seriously radioactive, but there was no need to burn or scold and that, as regards the tuna, it was safe to eat and was dangerous.

The ill-fated ship, no longer in the eastern jetty of the island, was on the verge of sailing yesterday because of ice.



CHILL WARNING

There could be no more dramatic and chilling proof of man's inability to control the tremendous forces which he is now unleashing than the grim presence of atomic dust in the Tsukiji fish-market.

Even the world's top scientists, it is tragically clear, cannot confine the effects of these monstrous new weapons to theoretically "safe" areas of experimentation.

Atomic forces spare no one, observe no "off limits" restrictions, respect no professor's formulas, obey no ruler's decrees.

May not the time come when responsible leaders, appalled by the fearful and uncontrollable devices of destruction which both sides possess, will shrink from using atomic weapons at all?

The precedent exists in both sides' restraint from poison gas and germ warfare in World War II.

In any event, this macabre visitation to our doorsteps in Japan presents more graphic warning of the catastrophe that may await mankind than all the official reports of the unimaginable explosive force of nuclear bombs could ever provide.

Allison Says U.S. Will Compensate

H-Blast Error Admitted; U.S. Ponders Bomb Power

WASHINGTON, March 19 (INS)—Official disclosure that a miscalculation was made in the Pacific H-bomb tests and a Senate demand that the facts be made public confront the Government today amid reports that enormous new explosions are planned.

Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.), revealed in a report on why 264 persons on Kwajalein and nearby islands suffered radiation exposure that the test blast was "larger than expected" and that unpredicted, high-altitude winds played a part in the incident.

Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Alexander Wiley (R-Wis.) denounced "giving out whispers" about the H-bomb and declared President Eisenhower should tell the public of the "serious nature of this new development."

Rep. Sterling Cole (R-N.Y.), Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, refused to comment on reports that a second new H-bomb, 10 times more powerful than the March 1 blast, is to be set off in April as part of the present Pacific tests.

Wiley made his demand during an impromptu Senate debate late yesterday. He compared the present situation to the withholding of information before Pearl Harbor and declared the people must have H-bomb facts if they are to have the "wisdom to act."

Holifield, who visited the radiation victims on Kwajalein, said they are receiving the best possible care, that they are "enjoying" their recovery and that all the evidence so far is that no permanent injuries will result.

The chief of the American Atom Bomb Casualty Commission in Hiroshima, Dr. John M. Morton, examined two victims of the radioactive shower at the Tokyo University Hospital and said his group will pledge all its facilities to aid their recovery.

Dr. Morton said he found the fishermen "in better shape than I had expected" and predicted they would recover in "two or three weeks; a month at most."

And in Yaizu, where the Fukuryu Maru docked last Sunday, reports indicated the 21 other crew members of the 99-ton vessel were improving.

But while official Japan appeared calm, hysteria among the people over rumors of atomic food poisoning continued to spread. Another "radioactive" tuna boat put into Tokyo late yesterday from the South Pacific.

The sale of tuna continued to fall off throughout the nation despite prices less than half of wholesale.

The Japanese Tuna-Bonito Fisheries Association yesterday began coordinating Geiger-counter inspections of all ships, plus their crews and cargoes, which have passed within 700 miles of the Bikini test site since March 1.

Japanese health officials have stamped safe tuna with the Government seal of approval.

The 99-ton fishing boat Kochi Maru No. 22 docked at Tokyo Tsukiji Pier yesterday with 4.5 tons of tuna from the South Pacific. A Geiger-counter check revealed a slight radioactive condition aboard the vessel but medical authorities said no radioactivity was found among the crew or the cargo.

One U.S. importer of tuna suspended shipments to America pending investigation of the Fukuryu Maru incident. The Budget C Van Camp Company, Jiji Press reported, notified Japanese exporters yesterday to hold up a shipment of 1,500 tons of tuna purchased by the company recently.

A shipment of a special salve for radiation burns left San Francisco by air early today to treat the 23 crewmen of the Fukuryu Maru.

The Nippon Times yesterday received a contribution of ¥1,000 to help pay medical expenses for the 23 radiation victims. The donor was J. Dern Palmer of the Japan Procurement Agency.

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AMERICAN LADY INSPECTS RADIATION SHIP VICTIMS

— Exclusive Account Given —

OSAKA, Mar. 19.—It was "with a sense of duty to my people in the United States" that Mrs. Jane Nishiwaki, an American lady married to a Japanese atomic expert now investigating the Fukuryu Maru incident has taken up the pen to report the case to America.

Mrs. Nishiwaki, a member of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, stayed in the trouble spot of Yaizu from March 16 to 18 with her husband, Dr. Yasushi Nishiwaki of Osaka Municipal Medical University.

She, herself an expert in biology, assisted her husband in investigating the radioactivity seen among fishermen and their catch resulting from hydrogen bomb explosion at Bikini.

She returned to Osaka on March 18 and penned the below article which she sent specially to the Mainichi Newspapers. It is also to appear in magazine Newsweek, St. Louis Post Dispatch and the Chicago Daily News.

She is an instructor at Osaka Jogakuin. Her special contribution follows:

Radioactive Tuna

By Jane Nishiwaki

"Please test my fish," said an anxious man. "We've already eaten a part of it." It was a huge tuna which would have meant many meals for several families.

"Test my little boy, is he alright?" asked a worried mother as she edged in with a crowd of people holding their fish and children and clothing all seeking help because of being exposed to radioactive rays from a hydrogen explosion on March 1.

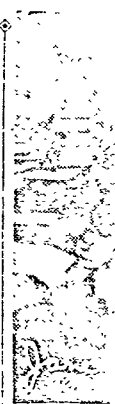
The U.S. Joint Atomic Energy Committee Chairman of Congress W. Sterling Cole said "the best of our medical talent" will be available to the Japanese who were injured. This is a very fine offer but actually when people are exposed to radioactive radiation, even with the best treatment complete cure is very difficult.

Mr. Cole said warnings about the recent test explosions were issued as far back as 1952. Yet the Maritime Safety Board of Japan confirmed Wednesday, the 17th (March) that this tuna boat was 14 miles eastnortheast of the forbidden area.

Today another ship's cargo of fish was also found to contain radioactivity. Yet this ship was reported to be 600 miles from the bombing on March 1.

Within the last 24 hours I have witnessed tests being made and heard the pleas of the fishermen, mothers and all who have had or eaten radioactive tuna fish. Yes there is worry and tension because this catch was distributed to almost all parts of Japan.

Because the men reported for treatment of their burns, the atomic disease was discovered and some of the fish was immediately tested, so much of it was not eaten. Just how many people will be affected in years to come by the radioactivity of the fish already consumed is yet to be uncovered, but the loss of money from the large fish markets to the small fish monger with cart going from house to house can be told or rather estimated at yen



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Mar 20 1954 The Herald

US DOCTOR EXAMINES H-VICTIMS



Dr. Morton (left) examining a radiation patient.

Dr. John J. Morton, 67, Director of the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission, after examining the Bikini radioactive dust victims said there were no indication of internal injuries and the patients were in better condition than he expected.

The atomic casualty expert visited the burned fishermen at the Tokyo University Hospital accompanied by Dr. Tsuzuki Friday morning.

"The patients are improving and will be better," Dr. Morton told the press after his examination.

"In two to three weeks to a month the men will recover."

He said that his mission was to find out about their injuries and prepare a complete report to the American authorities.

Dr. Tsuzuki, on the other hand announced that he would explain the result of the chemical analysis of the radioactive dust at 11 a.m. Saturday. He added that there were no such ashes, or debris or dust in the Hiroshima Nagasaki atomic bombings.

Dr. Morton told reporters that it is "very regrettable that men at their occupation should have been burned like this."

"We feel very sympathetic to them. I have been instructed to put all our facilities at the disposal of Dr. Tsuzuki and the Japanese doctors who are treating them."

"We hope they will make a quick recovery."

"I can see they are getting excellent care and should soon recover."

"I bought some doctors to make more complete studies after which I will consult the doctors here and offer any suggestion which will occur to me. I will try to give all information we can get to the Japanese authorities and will report to my government as quickly as possible, so that proper action can be taken in the United States."

Dr. Morton said that he hopes to get a conclusion from his examinations within a week and will thereafter discuss plans for further steps to be taken.

Mar 20 1954 The Herald

GOV'T TO SEEK COMPENSATION

The Administration would shortly enter into negotiations with Washington to seek for compensative relief measures for the atomic radiation burn victims, Foreign Minister Katsuo Okazaki declared before the House of Councillors' budget committee Friday.

He said steps would at the same time be taken to obtain Washington's confirmation that the Fukuryu Maru No. 5 was operating outside the specified danger area at the time of the Bikini atoll H-bomb test.

Means of minimizing adverse effects upon the aquatic industry of the continued atomic tests in the waters adjacent to the Bikini island would also be explored through various scientific survey, he said.

As for the medical treatment for the radiation-burnt crewmen and de-radioactivation of the ship, he said, the Government would gladly accept U.S. offers for assistance.

Okazaki drew a storm of jeers from the Opposition gallery when he said that the occurrence of the incident, regrettable as it was, might have been unavoidable in view of the pressing need of bolstering the Free World's defense potentials.

Allison Renews US Assurances

American Ambassador John M. Allison renewed the assurances of U.S. civilian and military assistance to those affected by "the accident which befell the Fukuryu Maru," and of the fact that the U.S. would "insure fair and just compensation if the facts so warrant."

The American envoy communicated to the Foreign Ministry Friday the following statement.

"I have been pleased to learn of the prompt action which is being taken by both Japanese and American authorities to provide the most effective possible medical and technical assistance to those affected by the accident which befell the Fukuryu Maru. This assistance is being offered out of humanitarian concern for the injured crew members and concern for the public safety.

"I wish to renew the assurances already given that United States civilian and military personnel and facilities in Japan are available to give the greatest possible degree of assistance to the Japanese authorities, who have already shown themselves alert and vigorous in dealing with the problem.

"Our joint investigations of the incident are already well underway and will, I believe, lead to findings which we can both accept.

"In advance of those findings, I am authorized to make clear that the United States is prepared to take such steps as may be necessary to insure fair and just compensation if the facts so warrant."

SPEEDY PROBE OF A-DISASTER PLEGGED BY COL

Mar 20 1954 The Herald

WASHINGTON, Mar. 19 (AP)—Republican representative Sterling Cole (New York) chairman of the Congressional Joint Atomic Energy Committee, said here today that inquiry to determine the responsibility for the Mars' Isles affair in which 23 Japanese fishermen were affected by atomic radiation would be opened without delay.

He revealed that he had already questioned certain witnesses in secret and that the evidence would be made public within the limit which the nature of the evidence would permit.

A number of Congressmen have demanded an inquiry into the affair and two of the representatives Melvin Price (Democrat East St. Louis) and representative James E. Zandt, Republican (Pennsylvania) have said that "an excusable error had been committed by those whose duty was to calculate the range of the explosion."

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Troubled Waters

With the Japanese staple diet relying so heavily on sea-foods, and due to the geographic fact that Japan is an island nation, it is readily understandable that her fishermen are very active and range to distant waters in the never-ceasing quest for fish. The numerous international troubles that have recently beset the industry are, however, very unusual.

That the effects of a nuclear experiment on a lonely and distant Pacific atoll have been felt in Japan is currently the cause of nationwide surprise and consternation. The Foreign Office will naturally take steps toward solving the problem of compensation, but it must not be forgotten that there have been other incidents affecting the industry and consequent problems that are yet unsolved.

One outstanding question is that of compensation for fishing vessels lost and crew members who have been apprehended for alleged violations of the so-called "Rhee Line". Fifty-four Japanese fishermen are currently held in Korea on these charges and it is hoped that negotiations with the ROK will soon be reopened to enable these men to be repatriated in the near future.

A few days ago, a question was raised in the Upper House as to the lack of payment of compensation to the captain of a small fishing-craft who was seriously injured by an American bullet while off Kujikuri Beach. The Government gave assurance that compensation was forthcoming under the terms of the U.S.-Japan Administrative Agreement since this case was one of injuries suffered through the performance of official duties.

This case is a much closer-to-home matter than the Rhee Line or Bikini questions and should be settled immediately to avoid any possibility, however slight, of damaging friendly relations between the nations concerned.

It would be most ungrateful for a nation depending so critically on the fishing industry to fail in its responsibilities relating to the protection and welfare of its fishermen.

Tuna Exports To Be Tested

Kyodo-UP

WASHINGTON, Mar. 19—The Food and Drug Administration said today it has ordered its West Coast inspectors to check for radioactive contamination all imports of tuna and shark meat caught in the Pacific atomic test area.

All tuna exported to the U.S. will be marked as safe to eat after inspection. Government and tuna export representatives decided yesterday.

Eight ships carrying frozen tuna from Yokohama, Kobe and Shimizu for U.S. ports today and tomorrow will undergo examination to ascertain complete freedom from atomic radiation damage.

Following the spread of panic with the report of radioactive effects on the No. 5 Fukuryu Maru, after fishing in the Marshall Islands area, American importers of Japanese tuna requested the Japan Tuna Export Association to guarantee all future tuna shipments are free from radioactivity.

The request was supplemented by a request by the American Embassy in Tokyo to the Foreign Office, Kyodo reports.

WHOSE DUST: JAPAN US EXPERTS COMPETE

Competition has developed between Japanese and American scientists investigating the radioactive Fukuryu Maru and her 23 injured crew members, who returned from the Central Pacific fishing grounds covered the nuclear "dust of death," says Yomiuri.

The Japanese are reported to be reluctant to co-operate with the American experts.

Japanese scientists yesterday rushed their analysis of the "dust of death" collected from the Fukuryu Maru, while the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission team, headed by Dr John Morton, started an independent investigation.

The Japanese are endeavouring to carry out their own investigation without help from the Americans.

The US team yesterday visited the two patients in the Tokyo University Hospital and is scheduled to visit Yaizu (Shizuoka Prefecture) today to investigate the Fukuryu Maru and 21 victims hospitalized there.

The Japanese team visited the port on Wednesday.

Though the cabinet on Thursday agreed to conduct a joint investigation with the US, the eight-member Tokyo University team and other Japanese scientists are reluctant to make such a joint effort.

The delicate relation between the Japanese and American scientists was reflected in two statements released on Thursday concerning the investigation of the "dust of death."

Dr Morton, who flew to Tokyo from Hiroshima, told reporters that he expected an announcement on the ash from Washington in the near future, while the Tokyo University team, announcing that the principal contents were calcium carbonate, was confident that they would independently trace other contents soon.

However, the American and Japanese officials yesterday met for the first time, at a conference at the Tsukiji Fish Market and a Far Eastern Air Force official promised to submit, after consultation with the ABCC, data on the ash upon urgent request of the Japanese.

The Tokyo Fish Market in Tsukiji, one of the biggest sufferers of the radiation scare, yesterday found no bidders at all for tuna, and other big fish caught in the open seas.

One of the two victims hospitalized in the Tokyo University Hospital has started to lose white blood cell count to a dangerous extent.

The US public is rushing a special salve for radiation burns by a JAL plane, arriving here tomorrow morning.

Mrs Jane Nishiwaki, an American wife of Professor Yasushi Nishiwaki of the Osaka Medical College, who inspected Yaizu on Wednesday, yesterday published

a signed article in Mainichi, urging the Americans to accept the damage, including contaminated fish.

The New York Herald yesterday said that if proved that the Japanese was not at fault "complaints will surely be multiplied."

The Washington Post Times Herald said: "Efforts to avoid a conclusion that American authorities may have been in some degree negligent in the matter".

US Mistook Size Of H-Explosion

Washington, Fri.—A California Congressman just back from the Pacific hydrogen-bomb test disclosed officially yesterday that an explosion "larger than expected" was set off by US earlier this month.

Representative Chet Hollifield (Democrat) made the statement in explaining why 264 persons suffered radiation exposure on Kwajalein and nearby islands, reports INS.

Earlier, Congressmen who refused to be quoted said the explosion amazed its creators.

Senate Foreign Relations Chairman Alexander Wiley (Republican), meanwhile demanded that President Eisenhower tell the

F-52 "H-Bomb Carrier" Ready

Seattle, Fri.—Gen Nathan Twining, Air Force Chief of Staff, yesterday watched the first production model of the eight-jet B-52 "H-Bomb Carrier" roll off the assembly line at the Boeing Aircraft Company.

Gen Twining said the giant Strato-Fortress is capable of bombing strategic areas anywhere in the world, with refueling aid.—INS.

American people just how powerful the new H-bomb was.

Several Senators immediately cautioned that this might give information to a potential enemy.

Mr Hollifield, who visited the radiation victims on Kwajalein, said unexpected shifts in high-altitude winds also played a part in the incident.

It apparently was the first major miscalculation made in nuclear tests.

Congressional sources revealed that the unexpectedly large explosion proved that there was an increase in "force per pound" released by the H-bomb when it is made larger, and that aside from practical considerations it was a "limitless" weapon.

Dangers Of Atomic Age

New York, Fri.—Japan's newly appointed Ambassador to the US Mr Satzo Iguchi warned in a speech last night of the "unprecedented dangers of the atomic age."

"We cannot escape from the fact that all of us are living under the shadow of a terrible menace," he said.

"Every home and every community anywhere in the world—even civilization itself—will be in danger of extinction if atomic weapons should be used in another war. In the face of this common danger which confronts mankind, your country and mine and all who uphold the principles of humanity, morality and peace must work together to preserve our civilization."

Mr Iguchi was addressing a meeting of the Japan Society, his first speech in the US since being appointed Ambassador.

Mr Iguchi said Japan would increasingly assume responsibility for its own defence under the terms of its security treaty and recently signed military aid pact with the US but warned that his nation's efforts to expand its defence role might seem "unjustifiably inadequate."

He said the problem of defence was exceedingly complex for Japan. The Government was faced with the "psychological demilitarization" which followed the last war and the early settlement of reparations with Asian neighbour countries.

"Nor can we ignore the apprehension of some of our neighbours concerning the possible resurgence of Japanese militarism," he said.

"We who know the true temper of the post-war generation of the Japanese people know how little possibility there is of militarist revival. Others do not and we must therefore move from circumspection."

He added: "I do not mean to offer excuses. The Japanese Government is fully committed to the building up of its defence system to the limit of its ability."

"The majority of the Japanese people are becoming increasingly aware of the stakes involved."

"Even though her efforts must necessarily be modest during this initial stage, Japan is steadily assuming increasing responsibility for her defence."

The austerity budget which the present Japanese Government has now imposed upon itself is, I think, eloquent evidence of our intention to make the necessary sacrifices in order to shoulder our share of the defence burden."

VICTIMS GET 2 NEW DRUGS

Two new drugs will be tried out on radiation-burned Japanese fishermen who were showered by radioactive ash when the U.S. test exploded a hydrogen bomb at Bikini March 1, the Tokyo University medical department announced yesterday, the Associated Press reported.

One is the American developed EDTA (ethylen-diamin-tetra-acetic acid).

The other is Tokyo University's own "Iriloysin," which Dr. Kentaro Shimizu of the University's Hospital said helps the body increase white corpuscles destroyed by radiation.

The two most seriously radiation-burned fishermen of the fishing ship No. 5 Fukuryu Maru are being treated at the University Hospital, where corpuscle count yesterday was reported down to 4,200 and 4,800 as compared to 6,000 each earlier in the week.

The other 21 crewmen suffering from radioactivity should be brought to Tokyo for treatment, Dr. John J. Morton, director of the Atom Bomb Casualty Commission at Hiroshima, said on arrival in Yaizu yesterday.

Viewing victims in the municipal Kita Hospital, he said that a "few here are more serious cases than the patients in Tokyo." He couldn't say how long treatment would take for complete cure, but said he would recommend moving the patients to the Japanese Government.

Dr. Morton also said that the No. 5 Fukuryu Maru still is contaminated with radioactivity to a dangerous degree. Saying that it could be scrubbed off, he advised that the ship be sent to Yokosuka to be neutralized by U.S. naval authorities, Kyodo reported.

An expert of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission is scheduled to arrive here tomorrow to join teams checking the effect of the March 1 blast. Dr. Masao Tsuzuki of Tokyo University Hospital said yesterday that the AEC is sending its chief of health and safety, Dr. Merrill Eisenbud, to work with Japanese on the investigation.

Meanwhile, Tokyo University professors testing the particles which fell on the fishing ship, announced that the principal substance was calcium carbonicum. They said that matter created by the nuclear fission had adhered to the particles, but added no radiation could be detected.

At a conference between representatives of Japanese fisheries circles and the Fisheries Board yesterday, it was confirmed that in the voyage to and from fishing grounds east of Australia, a Japanese ship would require three additional days because of the extension of the hazard area by the United States.

The Fisheries Board immediately started talks with the Foreign Office concerning its desire to have the danger area and its effective period reduced by the United States.

U.S. to Check Fish For Radioactivity

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—The Food and Drug Administration (FDR) said Friday its inspectors have been instructed to check incoming shipments of tuna and shark meat from the Pacific atom bomb test area for radioactivity.

The agency said inspectors at Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle will use Geiger counters for several weeks to determine whether there is "any detectable contamination with radioactivity."

Results Of Chemical Analysis Of Radioactive Dust Released

The Tokyo University Hospital announced Saturday morning the results of the chemical analysis conducted of the radioactive dust which covered the Fukuryu Maru No. 5 near Bikini.

The analysis was made under Prof. Kenjiro Kimura, dean of the Physics Department of Tokyo University.

Dr. Masao Tsuzuki, professor emeritus of Tokyo University and authority on radioactive disease gave the following report at a press conference Saturday.

The main elements of the dust are calcium carbonate. There is no evidence that the calcium is radioactive but there are fission products attached to it.

The other elements analyzed as of Saturday morning are:

1. Zirconium (ZR 95), which takes 65 days for its radioactivity to decrease by half.
2. A sister product, Niobium (NV 95) which takes 35 days for decrease to half.
3. Tellurium (TE 132), which takes 77 hours, and a by-product, Iodine-132, which decreases by half in 2.4 hours.

Dr. Kimura who supervised the tests said that the analysis would continue to determine whether any of the "more dangerous," longer-lived radioactive elements were present.

He believed such rare earth elements as Lanthanum and Cesium, and Alkaline Earth minerals as calcium, strontium and barium, were also present.

Dr. Tsuzuki explained that by identifying the radioactive material, it was possible to tell which parts of the body would be affected.

Some radioactive elements were more dangerous, he said, because they stayed longer in the bones and other internal parts.

Dr. Kimura said they were as a rule more difficult to detect.

It was not known yet how these discoveries would affect the treatment of the stricken fishermen.

The fishermen have been given glucose injections and

blood transfusions in emergency doses, and applied an ointment of Ethylene-Diamine-Tetra-Acid and a medicine produced by university scholars to combat a decline in the white corpuscles.

The official name given to the ailment of the men is "Acute Radiation Sickness" in order to differentiate from the "Atomic Bomb Sickness" which was given to the victims of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings.

Dr. Tsuzuki said there were no heat and concussion effects in the case of the fishermen.

NHK Set To Appeal To World Nations On Bikini Damage

To appeal to the world about the unfortunate Fukuryu Maru No. 5 incident, N.H.K. will broadcast Tuesday of the severe damage caused by the "dust of Bikini" to the 23 Japanese fishermen in detail. It was announced by the N.H.K. International Bureau Saturday.

The program, which was recorded Saturday afternoon, will be sent in Japanese and English for home and foreign consumption for 10 minutes Tuesday from 2.10 p.m.

Professor Emeritus Masao Tsuzuki of Tokyo University who has been engaged in the medical treatment of the sufferers, explained scientifically in the record that the March 1 explosion caused far greater radioactivity than in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

He warned, moreover, that frequent experimental explosions might threaten the Japanese who live on fish, pointing out the possible spreading of the poisoning dust over the world.

The program is scheduled to beam on 10 different frequencies each for Hawaii, Australia, the Philippines, India, European and North and South American countries.

The bureau official said the program has no "political objectives" except to make a plain report of the damage as it is.

H-Bomb Test In Raises Int'l Law

By Pierre Durel, AFP Staff Cor

WASHINGTON, Mar. 19.—The unexpected repercussions caused by the surface explosion of the first "H" bomb appear to have raised a question of international law.

Some experts have taken the position that a power may hold any experiments it wishes on the high seas after having taken the necessary precautionary measures and warned all interested parties.

This interpretation is based on the principle that a country may carry out naval maneuvers, for example, after having warned the interested powers that on such and such a date, such and such a zone will be considered as a danger area, after which anyone who has been warned, wandering into the zone, would do so at his own risk and peril.

In the case of naval maneuvers carried out with classical weapon, it was easy to define the danger zone. The thermonuclear tests of March 1 have proven that this is not the case for tests involving atomic or thermonuclear weapons.

According to currently available information, it appears that the Japanese fishermen who were affected more or less seriously by radioactive ash from the explosion had been outside of the theoretical forbidden zone.

Republican Representative James Van Zandt of Pennsylvania, a member of the Joint

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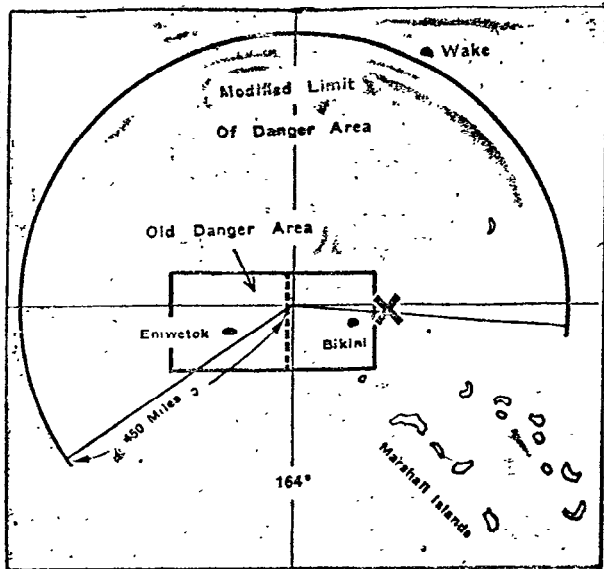
Victims Improving

The condition of the two fishermen treated at the Tokyo University Hospital of their radioactivity is "improving" but there had been a "slight deterioration" in the white corpuscles count, Prof. M. Tsuzuki said Saturday.

"This is causing us some worry," Dr. Tsuzuki said, "though with the passage of time there has been some improvement in the surface burns. The blackened skin is peeling off in some places."

Though there are no indications yet of serious internal damage, he said, "there is a very serious problem in the number of radioactive element that was present."

US Notifies Expansion Of A-Test Danger Zone



The United States Friday has formally informed the Japanese Government of the expansion of nuclear test danger zone in the Pacific in an apparent attempt to forestall the recurrence of the unfortunate "atomic dusting" incident of March 1.

Official U.S. notice to that effect was handed to Japanese Ambassador Sadao Iguchi in Washington the same day.

The newly expanded danger area, effective as from Friday and until approximately the end of June this year, is several times larger than the previous one in its scope.

The modified limits of danger zone is: "sector of a circle of 450 miles radius centered in latitude 12 degrees North, longitude 164 degrees East, included between bearing 240 degrees from the center thence clockwise to bearing 95 degrees from the center."

According to the notice, it was understood the current modified limits of danger zone comprise the above sector plus those remaining portions of danger area announced previously.

The United States in its note also said that all possible precautions will be taken to "insure against the incidence of injuries to human life or to property within the danger area."

If necessary, it also added, warnings of any hazards outside the designated danger area will be given in the event that such dangers are created

by activities conducted within the danger area.

Upon receipt of the U.S. notice, the Foreign Ministry Saturday morning notified the various Government and public authorities concerned of the expansion of the danger limits.

Since the current U.S. action was to expand its danger zone in the Marshall Islands, North Pacific, it has no more binding power than a "warning," observers interpreted.

(The X mark in the diagram shows the position of the Fukuryu Maru No. 5 as indicated in the log-book of the ship at the time of the test.)

To Ask US To Limit Danger Area To Minimum

The Government will most probably request the U.S. Government shortly to limit the so-called danger zone of the U.S. nuclear tests to the minimum, it was learned Saturday.

The current U.S. action to modify the limits of the danger zone about several times larger than the previous one is bound to affect the fishing industry a great deal, the Fisheries Agency opined.

The actual loss of the annual fishing yield in the Pacific area as a result of the current U.S. action will be about one per cent of the entire yield, the Agency said.

STRICT CHECKING OF TUNA EXPORT TO US REQUESTED

The United States Government Friday officially requested the Japanese Foreign Ministry to strictly check the radioactive elements in the canned and frozen tuna to be exported to the United States, it was reported Saturday.

The Japanese Government is reportedly determined to assume full responsibility of carrying out strict examinations of radioactive elements in the canned and frozen tuna. Governmental ministries concerned have started careful check-ups.

In the meantime, 1,500,000 cases of canned tuna and about 30,000 tons of frozen tuna are being shipped off to the United States every year.

Government sources are apprehensive lest the news on a tuna boat showered by the Bikini explosion should cause psychological effects on American consumers in the future. However, exporters here are rather optimistic about it.

US Confirms Error In Radiation Case

Washington, Sat.— A completely authoritative source said yesterday the United States had tentatively established that American "negligence or error" in the Bikini H-bomb tests caused injury to 23 Japanese fishermen, reports INS.

The source said the US "will accept responsibility" and would make compensation to the Japanese tuna fishermen in the South Pacific burned by a radioactive "fall out" after a thermonuclear explosion on March 1.

Investigation so far completed, the source said, seemed clearly to support the claim of the Japanese fishermen that they were outside the danger area when showered by radioactive ash.

On Friday, US Ambassador to Japan John Allison promised the Japanese Government that compensation would be made if it were established that the fishermen were not at fault through either negligently or deliberately fishing within a danger zone.

It had now been tentatively established, the source said, that the blame rested only with US officials and scientists in charge of the March 1 blast.

According to information de-

veloped yesterday, however, the fault was due not so much to either carelessness or negligence as it was to the explosion being two to three times more powerful than anticipated.

Squads of US Federal food inspectors are under orders now to check all imports of tuna fish from the Pacific hydrogen bomb test area on the "slim" possibility they may be radioactive.

In Tokyo, a spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Office said today that all tuna fish exported to America would be tested first with Geiger counters and the government would vouch for it being free from radioactive contamination.

The Foreign Office acted quickly on the heels of news that one California tuna packer cancelled a 150-ton tuna shipment order from Japan in the alarm that has spread since the 23 Japanese fishermen returned with a radioactive tuna cargo from the Marshall Islands area.



SALVE FOR FISHERMEN—A chest containing special radiation burn salve for 23 Japanese fishermen caught in a rain of radioactive ashes after the March 1 Bikini hydrogen blast arrived at Tokyo International Airport aboard a JAL plane from San Francisco yesterday morning. Left to right are Miss Tamie Kawamoto, JAL stewardess; Kikuei Urashima, JAL managing director, traffic-sales; Tadashi Tamura, chief of the Tokyo Quarantine Station, Welfare Ministry, and Seijiro Yanagita, JAL president. Kyodo Photo

Japan, U.S. to Negotiate On Fukuryu Compensation

Japan and the United States are expected this week to begin thrashing out possible methods of compensation for the 23 radiation-burned crewmen of the Fukuryu Maru No. 5 caught too close to the March 1

hydrogen test at Bikini. Japanese Government sources revealed the negotiations, as yet indefinite, would center on "data relative to damage and casualties" suffered by the fishing boat and its crew. The "data," Kyodo reports, is that compiled by Japanese authorities and the American Atomic Energy Casualty Commission at Hiroshima.

Representatives of the ABCC have examined all 23 of the burned crew members at Tokyo University Hospital and medical centers in Yaizu.

Kyodo said the Government probably will not make a formal demand for compensation but will seek settlement through an agreement with the U.S. which, in actuality, "would amount to compensation."

Some Government leaders believe that America's desire, expressed by U.S. Ambassador John M. Allison, to assist in every way gives the way to amicable settlement without the necessity of a formal protest.

The negotiations are expected to consider evidence compiled by the Atomic Safety Board and the Atomic Energy Board on the effects on the Fukuryu Maru of the force of the bomb's explosion, the Welfare Ministry's report on the condition of the victims and weather conditions in the South Pacific March 1.

Meanwhile, the Fisheries Board announced it will continue "thorough inspection" of all tuna caught in the Bikini area to insure that frozen tuna exported to the U.S. is "free from harmful radioactivity."

Kyodo said. The action was taken pursuant to a request by the nation's fish exporters.

Two Tokyo University professors said Saturday two of the 23 fishermen may develop cancer as a result of their radiation burns. The professors, Dr. Masao Tsuzaki and Kentaro Suzuki, told a meeting of the Japan Medical Association Hall the men may develop the disease because of their long contact with radioactive material.

The professors, however, said the two most seriously effected fishermen now are out of danger and expected to live.

Dust From Bikini 'Invaded' Japan Earlier This Month — Belief Of Kyoto Physics Scholars —

KYOTO, Mar. 21.—Speculations are rife among the scholars of the Kyoto University Engineering Department's applied physics room that the radio-active dust from the mammoth hydrogen explosion on Bikini March 1 "invaded" the skies over Japan early this month.

These scientists base their speculations on the fact that the Geiger counter in their laboratory had shown an extraordinarily high susceptibility to radioactivity on March 3, two days after the historic explosion.

The scholars concerned, who had no authorization to explain the unusual phenomenon until the shocking incident of the Fukuryu Maru No. 5 made headlines in Japanese newspapers last week, are now convinced that it had something to do with the March 1 hydrogen blast on Bikini.

The survey conducted by Prof. Tsumako Shitai and his staff revealed that counts on the indicator between the hours

from 4.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. on March 3 jumped up to a per-minute-average of 225 from the normal 40 to 50.

At no time prior or after that particular date has the counter showed such a high count, the survey disclosed.

Prof. Kiichi Kimura, applied physics room, Kyoto University, when approached for comment by the Mainichi, stated as follows:

"The first question that should be solved is whether the wind would blow with such continuous velocity that makes it cover the distance between the Bikini Atoll and Japan in two days. Under favorable climatic conditions, it is of course possible that the wind could carry the atomic dust after a lapse of two days to the skies over Japan and raise the radioactivity in the area."

Tuna (Still Cont'd):

Up in Sapporo, Hokkaido, the last shipment of radioactive tuna arrived—and was promptly buried.

The same treatment was also accorded the dead tuna from the Marshall Islands at Otaru, Obihiro and Asahigawa, the city amid the still snowy wilderness in Central Hokkaido.

And when it the week-long atom scare the country over disappeared.

Or did it?

Down in Kyoto nuclear physicists who met for a convention weren't so sure.

For a cosmic ray observatory in the city, as it was announced at the gathering on March 3 suddenly registered 10 times the average radioactivity counts.

Did it have anything to do with the thermonuclear device test that took place on March 1 in the Marshall Islands proving grounds?

Some of the theoretical physicists were sceptical.

But at least Prof. K. Fushimi, a respected experimentalist of Osaka University, appeared to be deeply impressed.

Said he: "It might mean all living creatures on the face of the globe are exposed to a considerable danger."

What happened to those sushi lovers who had unsuspectingly eaten radioactive slices of tuna?

In Fukuoka, Central Honshu, four of seven such people examined showed a decline in white blood corpuscles—down to half the normal mark.

They complained, though, of no pain nor felt any symptoms at all.

Into Tokyo University hospital, a parade of worried sushi lovers was still coming, each to uncover their tamago and to have it checked by a Geiger counter.

In the same university, a group of specialists released a progress report of their analysis of the "death dust" collected from Fukuryu Maru.

The result: four radioactive elements and a lot of "A-Bomb" fragments were found—but no strontium, the telltale sign that the device exploded was an H-Bomb built with lithium.

In Tokyo, Geiger counters in stock were all sold out.

The Science Institute, the only counter maker in the country, began to receive an appalling number of orders for the product.

Previously the customers were hospitals and scientific labs.

But the latest patrons mostly had a different purpose in placing their orders: check upon fish from the Pacific.

The Institute, delighted at the prospects, had decided to switch to mass production.

H-Safety Area Enlarged

Washington, Sun.—The Navy yesterday confirmed that the US had enlarged a danger zone for nuclear tests in the Pacific, after a Japanese ship was showered with ash from a Bikini explosion on March 1.

The Navy described the enlarged danger zone as an incomplete circle radiating 450 miles from a point roughly between Eniwetok and Bikini atolls says Kyodo-Router.

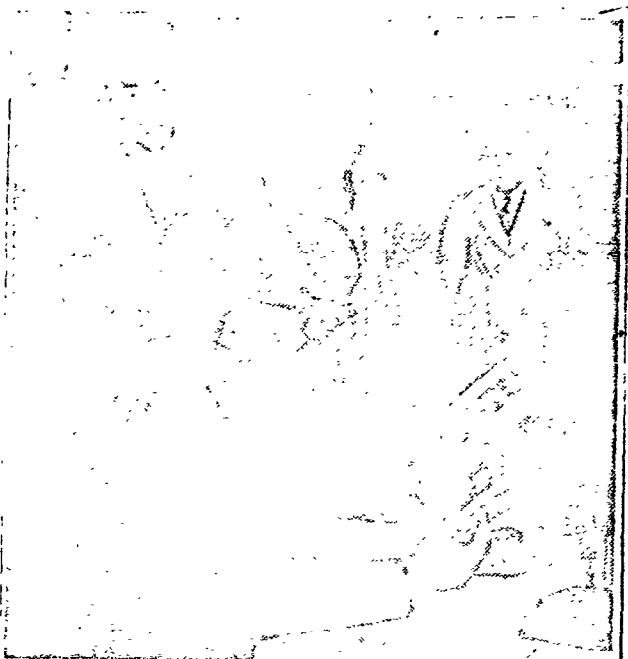
INS reported Senator John Pastore (Democrat, Rhode Island), yesterday said that atomic radiation injuries to Japanese fishermen from the Bikini explosion were far less serious than was first reported.

The Senator arrived in San Francisco yesterday and departed for New York shortly afterwards. He had made a visit to the Bikini testing grounds and then gone on to Tokyo. Mr Pastore said he had arrived in Bikini after the test.

He said he had been fully briefed by US officials in Tokyo on all available facts concerning the incident involving the Fukuryu Maru and the 23 fishermen.

Mr Pastore added: "Unfortunately, the original reports exaggerated this incident and made the injuries to the fishermen appear to be far more serious than they are in fact."

S.P. King



FINDINGS BARED—Dr. Masao Tsuzuki (second from left), Tokyo University atomic scientist who with Dr. Kentaro Shimizu (right background) is treating the two most serious cases of radiation poisoning, shows X-rays to newsmen at a press conference yesterday. Dr. Tsuzuki said seven different radioactive elements have been found among ashes taken from the Fukuryu Maru No. 5. Kyodo Photo

Politics, Jealousy Slow Bikini Victims' Treatment

Petty politics and professional jealousy teamed yesterday to throw a clinker into Japanese-American attempts to treat 23 fishermen dusted by nuclear ash in the March 1 Bikini H-Bomb explosion.

Joint efforts to heal the 23 Japanese atomic experts at Tokyo crew members of the Fukuryu Maru received a temporary setback with the levying of charges that scientists, both American and Japanese, were using the fishermen as "guinea pigs."

More than 100 Japanese Government officials and scientists joined the growing list of agencies and individuals willing to investigate and examine the "hot" tuna boat and its crew.

Local officials rejected an American offer to decontaminate the Fukuryu Maru at the U.S. Naval Base at Yokosuka—the only place in the Far East with facilities for the job. Officials claimed the American proposal was an attempt to "destroy evidence."

Asahi Shinbun charged the American Atom Bomb Casualty Commission now studying the case was more interested in gathering scientific data than in curing the atom-dusted victims.

"Guinea pig" charges also bonced between groups of Japanese scientists in Yaitzu, home port of the "hot" fishing boat, and by the victims and their families. Some 10 "investigation" groups swarmed to Yaitzu yesterday to look at the radioactive vessel.

Asahi reported the Welfare Ministry and Shizuoka Prefecture health authorities late yesterday decided to transfer 23 fishermen now in Yaitzu hospitals to Tokyo where better medical facilities are available. The transfer, earlier rejected, was recommended by a team of

Japanese atomic experts at Tokyo University Hospital.

The scientific controversy created a tumultuous background for the arrival here last night of Merrill Eisenbud, director of the Health and Safety Division of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. He will join the ABCC staff "in correlating radiological studies with those of the Marshall Islands."

Eisenbud landed at Tokyo International Airport shortly after 10 p.m. and was whisked from his plane to a waiting U.S. Embassy sedan. He made no statement.

The atomic expert, who will confer today with American Ambassador John M. Allison, is expected to reveal scientific information relative to the March 1 blast.

Meanwhile, Tokyo University scientists announced the discovery of seven radioactive elements after examining sample dust taken from the Fukuryu Maru. Dr. Masao Tsuzuki, head of the scientific team studying the case, said there was nothing in the ash to confirm the material in the explosion was different from the plutonium bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.

An American woman married to a Japanese atomic expert yesterday sent letters to U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt asking them to urge the U.S. not to preclude a repeat of the March 1 Bikini nuclear test. She is Mrs. Jane Nishiwaki, wife of Dr. Yasushi Nishiwaki, an assistant professor at the Osaka Municipal Medical University.

SOCIALISTS WANT A-CURB

The two Socialist Parties yesterday submitted to the Diet a resolution asking the United Nations to transfer atom bomb tests to international control.

The Left-Wing Socialists set an appeal to all political parties to join in proposing the motion.

The Right-Wing Socialist Party, meanwhile, made these decisions on the 23 Japanese victims of the Bikini bomb test: (1) All crewmen of the Fukuryu Maru be given complete treatment at a given hospital; (2) Japan reject possible U.S. request for the persons of these men; Treatment be administered exclusively by Japanese medical experts; (3) Japan ask the U.S. for data on nuclear fission tests and facilities and materials necessary for medical treatment as well as compensation for the affected crewmen.

The Cabinet will study concrete measures on the case of the fishermen affected by the Bikini atomic bomb test at a meeting today, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kenji Fukunaga told representatives of the two Socialist Parties yesterday.

Those Socialist representatives called on Fukunaga to demand the Cabinet to map measures to preclude recurrence of the radiation incident.

Meanwhile, the General Council of Japan Labor Union (Sohyo) yesterday decided its member unions should hold workshop rallies around April 10 in a fight opposing use of atomic weapons.

The labor organization will also seek the support of the World Federation of Trade Unions and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions to its planned resolution calling for an international ban on the use of atomic weapons.

Sangyo Keizai in its comment on the fishing boat No. 5 Fukuryu Maru's suffering from U.S. atomic blast test in Bikini proving grounds' regretted Japanese scientists' sectarianism. Instead of acting as present, the paper stressed scientists and medical services as well should act together probing into the incident for treatment of the victims.

Bikini Death Dust Found To Have Deadly Chemical

The "Bikini Death Dust" contained the dangerous elements Strontium-90 and Barium which have penetrated the bone marrow and upset the blood supply system of the two hospitalized fishermen it was announced by Tokyo University Hospital Monday.

Prof. Masao Tsuzuki told the press Monday morning that small quantities of the feared Strontium-90 and Barium 140 discovered through the chemical analysis of the dust, besides the other elements already announced Saturday.

Those were Zirconium-95, Niobium-95, Iodine-132, and Tellurium-132.

It takes 25 years for the radioactivity of Strontium-90 to decrease by half, he said.

The radioactivity on the skin of the two interned fishermen is disappearing, Prof. Tsuzuki announced, but the radioactive rays have penetrated the blood-forming bone marrow.

There was no radioactivity detected in the blood and urine of the patients but a very small quantity in their excrements.

This indicates that the rays have not been absorbed by internal organs and blood vessels and give cause for optimism in their recovery.

However, the blood-forming bone marrow have been attacked by these "bone-seeker" rays and treatment must concentrate on the ejection of this radioactivity from the body.

The normal count of bone marrow cells is from 100,000 to 200,000. According to an examination by Prof. Miyoshi, of six members of the Fukuryu Maru No. 5, their count was down to 50,000 and even 20,000.

It is believed that this destruction of the cells was caused by the penetration of Strontium and Barium into the bone marrow.

But as the quantity of Barium found in the "dust" was greater than Strontium, Prof. Tsuzuki said it made their ejection easier.

As to their internal organs, he said that their liver maybe somewhat affected.

The two fishermen furthermore suffer from conjunctivitis and corneitis and have skin rashes outside their ears.

The fishermen were showered with radiation from head down, the intensity decreasing in the lower parts of the body.

The most exposed was the head, then neck, arms, both hands and abdomen.

As a result of treatment with various medicines the radioactivity on their skin has decreased.

For example on the hair of the one who wore a cap the radioactivity has come down to 0.1 milli-Roentgen per hour, and the other who did not wear a hat, two milli-Roentgen per hour.

Prof. Kimura and other scientists conducting the tests are looking for evidence of cobalt, plutonium, or uranium but have not yet been able to ascertain whether they were present in the dust.

Prof. Tsuzuki commented, however, that due to the extremely small amount of dust available for study it could not be said that those elements were not present because they could not be detected.

The results of the chemical analysis so far show that there was little difference besides the presence of iodine, with the material used in the atom bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.

Neither zinc nor silver known to be atomic fission products could be detected in the dust so far, Prof. Tsuzuki said.

Further experiments were conducted at Tokyo University by scientists with the dust and white mice.

An autopsy 12 hours after letting the white mice ingest the dust showed that the organs were affected in the following order:

Bone marrow, kidney, liver, muscles.

It was confirmed that most of the radioactive dust passed through the digestive system and was ejected in the excreta.

When injected subcutaneously into the mice the order in which the body was affected was similar to when it was ingested orally. Also the excreta became radioactive.

This phenomena was significant, Prof. Tsuzuki said, in the cure of the "Acute Radiation Sickness" as it showed that the "hot" elements could be driven out without waiting for their radioactivity to decline.

The six radioactive elements discovered through the chemical analysis as of Monday morning besides the others announced Saturday were:

Niobium-95, 90 hours; Iodine-131, eight days; strontium-89, 23 days; strontium-90, 25 years; barium-140, 12.8 days; and rantan-140, 40 hours.

Gov't To Release ¥1.7-Mil.

The Government Monday decided to release ¥1,700,000 out of the state reserves to meet various expenses in connection with the current "death dust" incident of 23 fishermen in the Bikini Atoll H-bomb test.

This emergency issuance of the state fund is expected to be mainly used for the purchase of examination instruments and investigation of the incident situations.

2 Or 3 Critical,

Reports Dr. Tsuzuki

Dr. Masao Tsuzuki of the Tokyo University Hospital, now treating two fishermen victimized by the H-bomb test at Bikini Atoll, reported to the Welfare Committee of the Lower House Monday that two or three of the 23 fishermen are in a critical condition at present.

The entire medical circles are now being mobilized to save those critical "atomic" patients, Dr. Tsuzuki said, adding that there is no fear at this moment that they would die in a few days.

Dr. Tsuzuki expressed his

GOV'T STUDYING LEGALITY OF US NOTICE ON ZONE

The Government is studying the legality of a recent unilateral American notice on the expansion of the danger zone in connection with the test of American nuclear weapons, Deputy Prime Minister Taketora Ogata told the House of Councillors budget committee Monday.

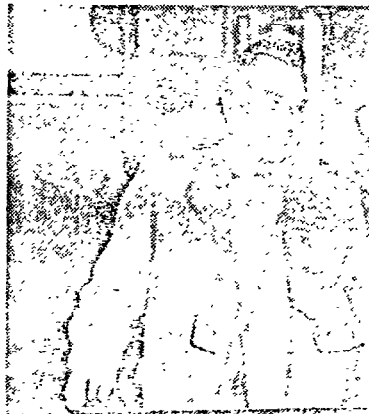
Leftist Socialist Tokuji Kameda asked if the Government received an American notice on March 19 that the United States is expanding the danger zone at Bikini atomic test ground by several times.

Agriculture Minister Shigeru Hori in reply confirmed the receipt of the notice, adding that he had taken proper steps for the dissemination of the information to quarters concerned.

Kameda wanted to know if Hori's answer meant that Japan recognized such unilateral steps taken by the United States.

The Deputy Prime Minister replied that the American notice might create a new problem in the light of the international laws, and also that the Government is studying how it should act toward such a notice.

US Atomic Expe



Merill Eisenbud, director of the health and safety division of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, arrived in the Tokyo International Airport at 10 p.m. Monday aboard a FAA plane.

Eisenbud was a strict security guard on his arrival, and hurried to an American Embassy car waiting for him without any comment.

He is expected to join the

fear that there would be a decrease in the amount of fish in the area affected by the atomic tests radiation.

To help cure the "atomic" patients completely, Dr. Tsuzuki urged the Government to guarantee the living of their families, not to mention the necessary medical expenses.

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STRONTIUM FOUND IN RADIOACTIVE DUST

The Tokyo University team, analyzing the radioactive dust on the Fukuryu Maru, yesterday announced that it had discovered the presence of the deadly element Strontium 90, reports Yomiuri.

The eight-man team of experts also discovered barium and another unidentified element in addition to the four already announced on Saturday.

Radioactive strontium clings to blood-forming organs and destroys cells by beta rays. It normally takes about 25 years to lose half of its effects and about 100 years until it becomes completely harmless.

Dr Masao Tsutsuki, Tokyo University authority on atomic diseases, said discovery of the deadly element had necessitated a radical change in the treatment of the patients.

Dr Tsutsuki said he and another scientist would revisit Yaizu

today to collect further evidence in the light of their latest discovery.

Foreign Office Counsellor Furuuchi who visited Yaizu over the week-end said that the Government was rushing preparations for adequate measures for the Fukuryu Maru incident.

He said the Government first would settle the question of compensation in view of the needs of the shipowner and the crew members. Later the question regarding Japan's deep sea fishing around the Marshall Islands would be considered in view of US extension of the danger zone.

U.S. Held Ready to Pay H-Bomb Blast Victims

Kyoto-UP
WASHINGTON, Mar. 22 — The United States plans to compensate the 23 Japanese fishermen burned with radioactive dust of the March 1 hydrogen-bomb test and the owners of their vessel regardless of the ship's location at the time of the explosion, informed American officials said today.

Up to now these officials maintained that compensation would be paid only in the event that the ship, the Fukuryu Maru, was not in the area barred to commercial shipping during the trial.

Japanese authorities claim that the ship's log shows it was 14 miles outside the danger zone, but the United States does not regard this information as conclusive and is carrying on an independent investigation.

Upper Winds Blamed

By The Associated Press
NEW YORK, Mar. 22—A member of the Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy Monday blamed unpredictable upper winds for the appearance of radioactive dust in areas assigned as safe.

Japanese fishermen thought to be out of harm's way were exposed during the March 1 hydrogen explosion at Bikini Atoll.

Appearing on the CBS-TV "Morning Show," Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.) said the blast was so much bigger than had been expected that the radioactive cloud rose higher than forecast.

This put the dust at the mercy of unpredictable air currents at higher levels and contaminated an area thought to be safely downwind of the explosion.

Rep. Holifield recently return-

ed from looking into results of the blast.

He said the U.S. personnel suffered no harmful effects and added: "The present capacity to explode thermonuclear devices has reached the point where complete measures of safety have to be established."

Reports 'Exaggerated'

Kyoto-UP
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Mar. 22—Reports that Japanese fishermen were made ill by radiation from the hydrogen explosion March 1 are "exaggerated," Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R.I.) said today.

Sen. Pastore, back from a 13-day tour of the Pacific testing area, said doctors assured him the fishermen will suffer no permanent effects from being exposed to atomic radiation.

He is a member of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Commission.

Fishermen Wrecked

By The Associated Press
PEARL HARBOR, Mar. 22—The U.S. Navy Monday released pictures of a group of Japanese fishermen evacuated from the Carolines, where their boat was wrecked March 1, the day the hydrogen bomb was exploded in the Pacific.

The Carolines are approximately 400 miles south and west of the area where the hydrogen test took place.

The picture caption said the Nishino Miya Maru smashed into a reef five miles south of Murilo Atoll. The Japanese abandoned the vessel and took shelter among the natives for five days.

They were evacuated from the island by the destroyer escort Edmonds and taken to the island of Truk.

Local Scientists W Free Hand in T

Plans for a joint U.S.-Japan study group to treat the victims of the Bikini nuclear bomb tests which were proposed by the Foreign Office have been blocked by the Japanese scientists, headed by Dr. Masao Tsuzuki, who claim they want to "maintain their independence."

The question has been further highlighted by the arrival late last night of Merrill Eisenbud, director of the Health and Safety Division of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, by Pan American airliner, to assist in the treatment of the victims.

At the airport last night, Mr. Eisenbud refused to give any statement to the waiting newspapermen and was taken immediately by a waiting car to the American Embassy, where he is expected to confer today with American Ambassador John M. Allison.

The problem of a joint investigating team first came up on Mar. 18 when Dr. John J. Morton, head of the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission in Hiroshima, came up to Tokyo.

At that time Dr. Tsuzuki said, "Japanese scientists will independently treat the victims and carry out investigations. The victims and the No. 5 Fukuryu Maru will be kept under Japanese control and will not be handed over to the Americans." Dr. Morton agreed at that time.

The same thing happened when Dr. Morton accompanied Dr. Masanori Nakazumi, Tokyo University professor, to Yaizu Harbor to inspect the vessel. The latest proposal also came from the Foreign Office, which asked the Welfare Ministry to sound out the views of the

Japanese Welfare Ministry. Education officials flatly told the scientists should continue their independent cooperation.

The Foreign Office said, "We scientists' primary problems and should be joint effort.

Concern meeting of commission have any to sponsor.

Seisuke Higher Education Bureau of Ministry, said by proceeding used can't organization scientists up. Action after the scientists.

Dr. Tsuzuki nothing a team. Eisenbud through a from Dr. Medical from the been can. University is no need of American.

The Welfare Ministry everything international Ministry views of leaves the forts she with. Program program tion.

Fish Eaters in Osaka Have Less White Cells

A check of 159 persons in Tondabayashi City in Osaka Prefecture who ate radioactive fish from the No. 5 Fukuryu Maru shows that approximately 30 per cent, or 51 persons, now have less than the normal number of white corpuscles.

However, it is still uncertain whether this is due to the fact that they ate the contaminated fish or whether, as often happens, this drop in white corpuscles is a result of colds or liver trouble.

To make a more accurate check, 16 doctors from the Osaka Medical College will carry out further tests of the people's blood, urine and excreta.

None of those examined complained of any subjective symptoms, but 20 were found to have less than 5,000 white corpuscles in one cubic milligram of blood, with 31 having less than 6,000. The rest all had more than 6,000, which is normal, Kyodo reports.

Japan to 'Cooperate' in A-Te

The Japanese Government will cooperate with the U.S. in atomic bomb experiments in the belief that the tests will contribute toward world peace, Foreign Minister Katsuo Okazaki declared yesterday.

The foreign minister's statement was made after a Cabinet meeting discussion of the March 1 Bikini incident. It was apparently the Government's answer to the Socialist parties' move Monday in submitting a Diet resolution asking the United Nations to transfer atomic bomb tests to international control.

Meanwhile, yesterday another move on the issue came from the left. The General Council of Japanese Trade Unions (Soyu) issued an appeal to unions, "peace organizations" and academic groups to call for a ban on international control on atomic weapons. The 3,000,000-member labor organization pro-

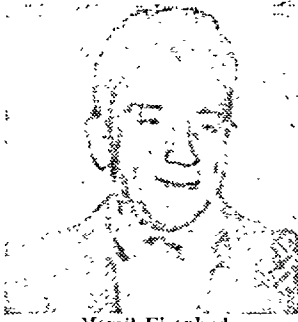
Okazaki Answers Leftists' Reaction to Bikini

posed that the subject be put on the agenda of the forthcoming Geneva conference "so as to forestall the destruction of mankind."

Okazaki revealed that the Japanese Government was studying, with U.S. authorities, how expansion of the mid-Pacific atomic proving area will affect Japanese fishing operations.

The foreign minister reported to the Cabinet that no conclusions had yet been reached in talks with the U.S. on compensation for the injured crewmen or on the American offer to decontaminate the atom-dusted Fukuryu Maru.

While the Government will certainly demand compensations, he said, the sum would



Merrill Eisenbud

be determined only after a careful scrutiny of the degree of liability. He added that it had not been decided whether the indemnity would be paid

"formally"

At the Merrill Eisenbud Health and the Atomic conferred John M. arrived by P in Tokyo assist in Bikini inci

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U.S. WILL PAY HIGH-CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, March 23 (Kyodo-UP)—The United States plans to compensate the 23 Japanese fishermen burned with radioactive dust of the March 1 hydrogen bomb test and the owners of their vessel regardless of the ship's location at the time of the explosion, informed American officials said today.

Up to now these officials maintained that compensation would be paid only in the event that the vessel, the Fukuryu Maru, was not in the area barred to commercial shipping during the trial.

Japanese authorities claim that the ship's log shows it was 14 miles outside the danger zone, but the United States does not regard this information as conclusive and is carrying on an independent investigation.

But high officials now feel they want to go ahead and compensate the Japanese for their difficulties notwithstanding the outcome of the investigation which may be months away.

WASHINGTON, March 23 (INS)—Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.) said yesterday that the immense hydrogen bomb explosion in the Pacific March 1 had gone "out of control" and spread radioactive dust over an unprecedented area.

Rep. Holifield just returned from a trip to the Pacific where he had been investigating radiation results of the blast among U.S. defense, peacetime and Pacific island residents.

The first Japan-American medical conference on the Bikini hydrogen bomb casualties will be held in Tokyo at 11 a.m. today at the Foreign Office.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the meeting was scheduled to allow Japanese doctors treating the 23 atom-dusted fishermen to exchange ideas with American medical experts.

The spokesman said the meeting will result in no change in the present policy of allowing Japanese doctors to treat the fishermen.

Prominent Japanese physicians and scientists, American Embassy officials, U.S. atomic experts and Japanese Foreign Ministry and Welfare Ministry leaders will be present.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23 (AP)—Two shipments of Japanese tuna here were inspected with Geiger counters by federal agents late yesterday and found to be free from radioactivity.

Inspections were ordered by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration of all tuna imported from Japan that might have been affected by the March 1 hydrogen bomb blast.

Jiji Shimpo commenting the Leftist Socialist Party statement concerning the March 1 atomic blast test at the Bikini proving grounds, said the paper is attempting to use the incident as a tool for stirring anti-Americanism in this country. Japanese politicians should do everything they can to soothe the situation, the paper said. Any other acts or remarks only prove detrimental to the country, the paper declared.

U.S. COMPENSATION FOR ATOM-BOMB VICTIMS SCHEDULED

OKAZAKI STRESSES U.S. AID EXTENSION

Foreign Minister Katsuo Okazaki said Tuesday that Washington has extended a "genuine cooperation" to Japan in connection with the March 1 Bikini Atoll incident, offering to make compensations for the radiation-burnt patients irrespective of where the radiation-laden dusts were showered on.

Okazaki made the statement during the course of his Cabinet briefing Tuesday morning on the progress of diplomatic negotiations over the H-bomb blast accident.

He also told the Cabinet all the crewmen of the Fukuryu Maru No. 5 were taken into the Tokyo University Hospital for medical treatments.

Foreign Minister Katsuo Okazaki at a press conference Tuesday said that the U.S. authorities proposed the air-transportation service to carry the "atomic" patients from Yaizu to Tokyo.

As most of the patients in Yaizu are not being given enough medical attention there, the Government is planning to bring them to Tokyo for better medical treatment, the Foreign Minister told the reporters.

As to the compensations Japan is expected to demand the U.S., Okazaki said the Government has not decided the exact amount yet pending further investigation into the damage incurred upon the victims.

Sufferers To Tokyo

YAIZU, Mar. 23. — Twenty-one Japanese fishermen, suffering from atomic radiation and who have been under medical treatment at the Kita Hospital here will be sent to Tokyo, it was learned Tuesday night.

A prefectural official visited here Tuesday afternoon to consult with the victims' families and other members concerned with the Fukuryu Maru incident.

Representatives of the victims' families agreed to remove the sufferers to Tokyo for more effective treatment provided that:

1. All expenses be paid by the Welfare Ministry.
2. Sufferers be flown to Tokyo from Yaizu Airfield.
3. Sufferers be accommodated in either Tokyo University or First National Hospital.

Fukuryu's Crew, Ship To Receive Aid Regardless Location At Time Of Blast

United Press

WASHINGTON, Mar. 23. —

States plans to compensate the fishermen burned with radioactive March 1 hydrogen bomb test air of their vessel regardless of the location at the time of the explosion, officials said today.

Up to now these officials maintained that compensation would be paid only in the event that the vessel, the Fukuryu Maru, was not in the area barred to commercial shipping during the trial.

Japanese authorities claim that the ship's log shows it was 11 miles outside the danger zone but the United States does not regard this information as conclusive and is carrying on an independent investigation.

But high officials now feel they want to go ahead and compensate the Japanese for their difficulties notwithstanding the outcome of the investigation which may be months away.

"We are not going to wait any longer," one official told the United Press. "We are prepared to compensate these people for their suffering and losses regardless of what the investigation may show."

He said that the American Embassy and the Department of State would be in touch with the Japanese Government to appraise the damages and reach a fair estimate.

Officials took strong exception to Tokyo press reports that American medical teams were using the fishermen as "guinea pigs" instead of curing them.

One official noted that members of the American Atom Bomb Casualty Commission in Hiroshima were actually parti-

icipating in the fishermen's medical aid, an agreement primarily in clinical

Eisenbud To See Specialists

Professor Merrill Eisenbud, visiting director of the Health and Safety Division of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, told the Mainichi Tuesday evening at the Sanno Hotel, Tokyo, that he would not make investigation of the radiation-spelled Fukuryu Maru, now being docked in the Yaizu Port, "although I came here to help the Japanese on the unfortunate incident."

The professor, who arrived in Tokyo late Monday night, conferred with American Ambassador John M. Allison Tuesday morning.

He said, "But, I did not see any Japanese official concerning the pending issue during today (Tuesday)," refusing to detail his actions.

Prof. Eisenbud also said he is scheduled to meet Japanese specialists and receive their reports on the suffering fishermen's conditions and various situations of the matter "some time" Wednesday.

"I will have a press conference late tomorrow (Wednesday)" about his only objective of his visiting this country, he added.

Strict security arrangements are extended to Prof. Eisenbud in Tokyo. The hotel management said it is under strict instruction not to reveal his whereabouts—not even his room number and whether in or out of the hotel. Hotel telephone operators are also under orders not to connect any phone call to his room.

The American Embassy and the Army headquarters are also apparently under instructions "from higher levels" not to reveal anything about the visiting atom expert.

Observers believed the professor himself is under strict orders to stay off the press and avoid making any specific remarks that may commit the United States to "dangerous consequences."

Pastore Claims Exaggerations

United Press

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Mar. 23.—Reports that Japanese fishermen were made ill by radiation from the hydrogen explosion March 1 are "exaggerated," Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R.I.) said today.

Pastore, back from a 13-day tour of the Pacific testing area, said doctors assured him the fishermen will suffer no permanent effects from being exposed to atomic radiation.

Pastore is a member of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Commission.

Asked to comment on the force of the blast, he said:

"Somehow we've got to develop the technique of living together in a spirit of peace, or we can expect the world and civilization to be destroyed."

Meeting Today

The first Japan-U.S. conference to discuss countermeasures for the Bikini dust sufferers opens Wednesday morning at the Foreign Ministry.

Atomic disease experts from both countries, including Professor Merrill Eisenbud, director of the Health and Safety of the Atomic Energy Commission, President J. Morton of the ABCC in Hiroshima, Masanori Nakazumi, professor of Tokyo University will be the participants at the conference that is scheduled from 11 a.m.

It was also confirmed late Tuesday night that the Welfare Ministry and the Tokyo University investigation group will be in charge of medical treatment and the Foreign Ministry of the various negotiations with the American Government and the American medical experts in Tokyo.

ATOM INQUIRY

Mar 24
Japan

Japan Wants "Free Hand"

Japanese atomic experts are asking for a free hand in carrying out their own investigations of the Fukuryu Maru case and have rejected a proposal for joint research with US authorities, says Yomiuri.

Professor Masanori Nakazumi of Tokyo University on Monday asked the Foreign Office to permit the Japanese team to carry out the investigations alone.

The US Embassy yesterday announced that Professor Merrill Eisenbud, Director of the Health and Safety Laboratory of the US Atomic Energy Commission, had conferred with Ambassador Allison and other Embassy officials regarding details of the Fukuryu Maru case.

The announcement said that Professor Eisenbud, who arrived in Tokyo late Monday night, had offered his assistance to Japanese authorities on the investigations.

The length of his stay in Japan is indefinite and no further plans had been made, the Embassy added.

Professor Masao Tsuzuki, Tokyo University authority on

This, Mr. Hoffield explained, put the radioactive dust at the mercy of unpredictable air currents, found at higher levels and contaminated the area thought to be safe down-wind from the blast.

Mr. Hoffield, who is member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, made it clear that there were "absolutely no harmful effects" to defence personnel in the islands.

The power of the blast has been estimated as between 600 and 700 times as great as that of the first Hiroshima atomic bomb which killed 60,000 persons.

He said: "The present capacity to explode thermo-nuclear devices has reached the point where completely new bounds of safety have to be established."

He expressed belief that more information should be released to the public and everybody "should know the terrible weapon effects" of these new devices,

atomic diseases, said there was no need for assistance from the US as regard the medical aspects of the radioactive dust.

The Tokyo University team, carrying out their research single-handed thus far, announced discovery of strontium and other radioactive elements on three occasions.

US Far East Air Force medical experts, who had promised to provide data on the dust last Friday, so far have not done so.

There have been sharp differences on the seriousness of injuries to the 23 Japanese fishermen who were victims of the US experimental blast.

Dr Tsuzuki told the Lower House Welfare Committee on Monday that he feared that two or three of the fishermen might die, despite a statement by US Senator John Pastore, member of the Joint Atomic Energy Commission, that initial reports of the injuries were "exaggerated."

The Cabinet yesterday decided to accommodate all of Fukuryu Maru crew, now hospitalized in a Yaizu hospital, in the Tokyo University hospital.

Differences have arisen in connection with disposition of the downed vessel, now isolated in the Yaizu port.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that US authorities have suggested privately that the ship be brought to Yokosuka to be decontaminated with the help of experts there.

He added the matter was still under consideration as Japanese authorities considered the ship was still valuable as evidence and that Japan would devise her own

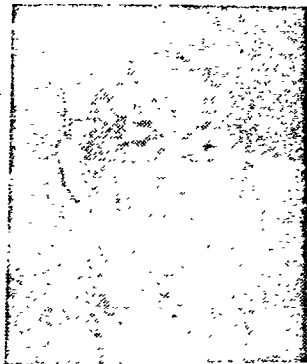
way of disposal.

Meanwhile, the recent notice to extend the danger in the Marshall Islands had led to Opposition party criticism of the US attitude.

Answering Leftist Socialist Shio Nakata in the Upper Budget Committee, Deputy Premier Takekura Ogata said the extension would raise international issue and add Japan would fully study the serious implications before determining her attitude.

Supplementing his remarks Deputy Premier also said to extend any danger area usually on high seas instead of territorial waters would create international problems.

Asked about a danger that Japan might be turned into a base for H-bombs, the Deputy Premier admitted that, if the US would not be thinking that at present, any arrangements could not continue in time of war. He urged the need for eliminating wars altogether.



PROFESSOR EISENBUD

H-Bomb "Out Of Control"

Washington, Tues.—Representative Chet Hoffield (Democrat, California) yesterday said that the immense hydrogen bomb explosion in the Pacific on March 1 had gone "out of control" and spread radioactive dust over an unprecedented area, reports INS.

Mr Hoffield has just returned from a trip to the Pacific where he had been investigating radiation results of the blast among US defence personnel and Pacific island residents.

He said in a television interview that although greater than normal safety standards had been established by the scientists the explosion was so much vaster than predicted that the radioactive cloud created by the blast rose much higher.

The Japanese Viewpoint

Radioactive Tuna

(Letter to the Asahi Shimbun, Nagoya)
Editor:

Tuna from Bikini have given us a big shock. It is indeed a dreadful thing. Come to think of it, countless millions of fish living where the "ashes of death" fell may have swallowed some of these ashes. Moreover, the radioactive ashes may dissolve and be carried by the currents of the sea to Japan. Will there not be a danger of fish in Japanese water being contaminated?

I realize that there is no end to worrying and that we must await the verdict of specialists as to whether the fish are fit for human consumption. But if we deprive the Japanese of their fish, they will have to eat meat, which is too expensive for the poor. So they must have fish, and so there is a danger of the entire Japanese race being contaminated by radioactive food.

A hydrogen bomb test was carried out a year and a half ago at Eniwetok, so we Japanese may have already eaten fish that have swallowed radioactive ashes.

Therefore, if all fishing ports were equipped with Geiger counters, there would be nothing to worry about but so far nothing has been done along those lines.

Atomic tests in the future will probably spread havoc over wider and wider areas. This will mean that more and more fish will be swallowing radioactive ashes.

It is horrible to think of. I hope the health authorities will have Geiger counters placed on the boats, at fishing ports and in fish markets to protect the public from dangerous fish.

Furthermore, I hope the Gov-

ernment will take adequate preventive measures so as to stabilize the livelihood of the people.

Sakuzo Yoshizawa,
Employee

Ujiyamada-shi

The Lessons of the 'Ashes of Death'

(Letter to the Ma'nichi Shimbun, Tokyo)
Editor:

With a worried look on her face, my wife told me when I returned home from work that she had served fish to the children and wondered whether to give them a laxative. Until she heard about it over the radio, she hadn't known about the radioactive fish. I, too, read about it in the paper on my way home in the train and was surprised and worried.

As if there was nothing to it, I told my wife that the fishmonger had probably washed the fish clean. But for some reason I couldn't hold down my anger.

I think we should think more seriously about the fundamental facts of the case rather than about whether the fishing boat was outside the restricted area or whether compensation should be demanded.

Why can't the manufacture of the frightful atomic weapons be stopped? Can it be that the peoples of the world have not heard of Hiroshima and Nagasaki? It is too early yet to forget about them.

Others may have forgotten, but we Japanese still remember. Some who may have almost forgotten will, no doubt, have had their memories refreshed by the latest incident.

Let us appeal once again to the peoples of the world to arouse the conscience of those carried away by enthusiasm

for atomic weapons.

Isamu Nagao,

Teacher

Nakano

A Newspaper Delivery Boy

(Letter to the Asahi Shimbun, Nagoya)
Editor:

I once asked a newspaper delivery boy what time he got up in the morning and he told me four o'clock. I recalled that the train reaching this town came in at 4:20 a.m. so undoubtedly he had to get up at that time in order to make it. At four o'clock in the morning most people are still fast asleep in bed.

We think nothing about the paper delivered to us daily, the newspaper which brings us fresh news, provides us with knowledge and heightens our culture. But now I am grateful to the delivery boy for bringing the paper every morning.

No matter how bad the weather, the delivery boys bring the paper morning and evening with practically no holidays throughout the year. These boys use the money they earn for their schooling.

Is there not some way of showing our appreciation in a material way? For instance, the Japan Newspaper and Editors' Association could commend them for their good service or invite them to a concert. I would like to know just how many newspaper delivery boys there are in the country.

Thank you, delivery boys. Let us strive to make society such that there will also be cheerful news in the newspapers. Please, keep up your wonderful efforts.

Eiji Miura,
Weaver

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U.S. Payment to Victims Of H-Blast Not Decided

By The Associated Press
WASHINGTON, Mar. 23 — Rep. W. Sterling Cole, (R-N.Y.), chairman of the Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, said Tuesday the United States will make no commitment to pay damages to Japanese reported injured in the recent Bikini hydrogen-bomb tests "until the responsibility of our Government has been fully determined."

He added that this work is now just underway and likely will not be completed for another couple of weeks.

Rep. Cole's statement was made in commenting on reports circulated in Tokyo that the United States will pay outright claims and compensation to the Japanese fishermen and the shipowners.

Besides disavowing any decision to pay claims to the Japanese until the responsibility in the case has been fixed, Rep. Cole further said no agency of the Government may pay damage claims without Congressional authority." He said that

if and when it may be decided that the United States should pay claims in the case "it will be for Congress to authorize such action."

The head of the Congressional Atomic Committee said that the Atomic Energy Commission is studying the case and likely will inform his committee of its findings in about two weeks.

Rep. Cole reiterated belief expressed by others that reports of the injuries and damage suffered by the Japanese in these Bikini tests are "exaggerated."

A State Department official, however, indicated relief to dependents of the injured Japanese fishermen may be extended by this Government in the meantime, and possibly to the fishermen themselves if they are in need.

This official said this Government is inclined to be generous to the fishermen and their dependents on a humanitarian basis, but that such assistance would not indicate admission of responsibility for what happened.

Cancer May Develop In Radiation

Kyodo-UP
BOSTON, Mar. 23—A leading medical expert on atomic radiation said today one of the delayed-action effects of the atom bomb is an enormous cancer of the pituitary gland.

This tumor becomes so large it crowds the brain into one-third or one-fourth of the cranium, Dr. Jacob Furth of Children's Hospital here told science writers accompanying the American Cancer Society tour of research centers.

Dr. Furth formerly was associated with the Atomic Energy Commission and at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and investigated effects on mice of atom bombs exploded in Bikini.

Dr. Furth found that young animals which survived the heat

and blast developed but their old pea-sized the base of the brain controls almost producing Dr. Furth way of Japanese, exper the Hiro blasts, w their old

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JOINT STUDY BEGINS—American and Japanese experts met yesterday to set plans for coordinating information on treatment of the 23 radiation burned fishermen. On the left side (left to right): Dr. Rokuzo Kobayashi, Krio University; Dr. Isamu Nagai, National Institute of Health; Dr. Masanori Nakatzumi, Tokyo University; Dr. Yoshio Mikamo, director, Tokyo University Hospital; Dr. Kenjiro Kimura, Tokyo University; Dr. Fumio Yamazaki, Scientific Research Institute and Cho Okano, Education Ministry. On the right side (left to right): Dr. Merrill Eisenbud, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission; William Léonhart, First Secretary, U.S. Embassy, and Dr. John J. Morton, Atomic Bomb Casualties Commission. Kyodo Photo

U.S. PAYMENT TO WAIT H-GUILT

By The Associated Press
WASHINGTON, March 24—Rep. W. St. Cole (R-N.Y.), chairman of the Congressional Committee on Energy said yesterday the United States will not commit itself to payment of damages to Japan for the 23 injured fishermen until the Bikini hydrogen bomb tests "until the responsibility of our government has been firmly defined."

He said the tests for just compensation won't be completed in a couple of weeks.

Cole's statement was commenting on reports in Tokyo that the United States will pay out compensation to these fishermen and owners.

GUAM, March 24—Twenty-eight people hospitalized on Kwajalein for radiation burns the March 1 hydrogen bomb tests were members of a weather station on the island, authorities said today.

Officials said 255 people removed from Ujae because of a radiation leak from the blast.

Neither the Americans nor the natives suffered any harmful effects from the blast. All were removed for examination and a precautionary measure.

PEARL HARBOR (AP)—A U.S. Navy diving 92 officers and crew members showered with ashes from the hydrogen bomb blast the Japanese fishermen near Bikini from the island, said last night.

The 14th Naval Fleet, the 4,000-ton USS had received a report of dangerous radiation from the island.

Cures First

The desire of scientists here to add to their knowledge of atomic science by keeping the 23 victims of the Bikini explosion under observation and by continuing study of the ashes that fell on the Fukuryu Maru is understandable. But that is no reason for turning upon a generous American offer to decontaminate the vessel with the charge that it is an attempt to "destroy evidence."

Understandable also is the professional pride of the Japanese doctors who want to remain in charge of curing the men. It is a problem of professional ethics which the American doctors sent here to cooperate on the case will understand and respect. And, in accordance with that understanding, they should, if they have not already, make available what information and data they possess for the treatment of the radiation-seared fishermen.

There is suspicion, however, that the men are being made political footballs by those involved. Although this is getting into depths beyond the understanding of the average layman, there appears to be some evidence that more information is being sought about the Bikini hydrogen explosion than is needed to cure the 23 victims. And the general feeling is that the American scientists have been sent merely to study a new phase of radiation sickness which they had never encountered before.

which will help the treatment and cure of the sick men, they should make these available and leave the rest to the Japanese. If, however, this should involve giving out secret information about the hydrogen bomb, then the Japanese should respect the U.S. desire for secrecy and agree to consultations with the American doctors regarding the appropriate treatment of the fishermen which would obviate too plain disclosures.

Scientists being what they are, however, the Government will probably have to step in to work out an uneasy truce. But it should not forget this: the fishermen come first.

Deplorable Politics

In withdrawing the disciplinary motions against Progressive Party Member Yasuhiro Nakasone and Right-Wing Socialist Horichi Satake at this stage, the Liberal Party had probably hoped to soften the Progressive Party's opposition toward the two education and other bills now ready for Diet decision. But by this action, the Liberal Party has thrown upon itself further suspicion as to the extent of its members' involvement in the various scandal cases.

A little over a month ago, Nakasone threw a bombshell in the Diet by alleging that two State Ministers had received bribes in connection with shipbuilding allocations. Prime Minister Yoshida was reported to have been highly incensed by the accusation and urged

with business executives. For some reason or other, no action was taken on these disciplinary motions at the time.

"Timing" of the withdrawal leaves the impression that Nakasone and Satake were used as political tools to break the Liberal deadlock with the Progressives over the two education bills. But the point that seems to have been overlooked by the Liberal Party is that if the honor of the Yoshida Cabinet was affected by the charges and revelations of these two men, so too the dignity of the latter been impaired by the move to discipline them and the subsequent withdrawal of this action.

Such utter disregard for individual honor has served only to lower still further the respect of the people for the Diet and the Yoshida Cabinet. It would have been far better to have heard what these two men had further to say. If their charges have any basis in fact, it is hoped that the information they have will be passed on to the prosecutors probing the scandal cases.

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—U.S. Senator John O.

U.S. DOE ARCHIVES

AEC SAYS FISH CAN BE EATEN WITHOUT FEAR

The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission told the Japanese Government late yesterday there is "negligible hazard, if any" in eating fish caught just outside the immediate boundary of the Bikini proving grounds where the U.S. March 1 exploded a hydrogen bomb.

The commission's statement was delivered to the Foreign Office by American Ambassador John M. Allison in a move to reassure the Japanese that U.S. atomic and hydrogen tests in the Pacific are not harming Japan's fishing industry.

The AEC also declared "additional precautions" instituted in the testing zone "are considered amply adequate to provide for safety." The statement said "the test organization has restudied the entire test situation in the light of recent experience. . . . The danger area has been expanded and new limits notified to mariners and airmen in navigational publications. "The test organization has greatly increased the scope and intensity of its . . . survey of the danger area by air to make sure all craft approaching or inadvertently entering the area are immediately warned."

The AEC assurance capped a day highlighted by two two-hour conferences among leading American and Japanese doctors, scientists and nuclear experts on methods of treating the 23 Japanese fishermen dusted by the atomic bomb from the H-bomb blast.

The Japanese Foreign Office, in a statement, said the government leaders discussed "treatment and environmental sanitation" (methods of handling ships docking here after passing near the testing grounds).

The body decided that future study and discussions would be held under the sponsorship of the Atomic Energy Negotiation Committee, headed by Dr. Rokuzo Kobayashi, director of the National Institute of Health.

The Foreign Office statement also said, "Japanese experts who have been conducting tests on fish coming into port since the incident indicated that they have found no radioactive contamination in any fish that has been brought in any vessel other than the Fukuryu Maru."

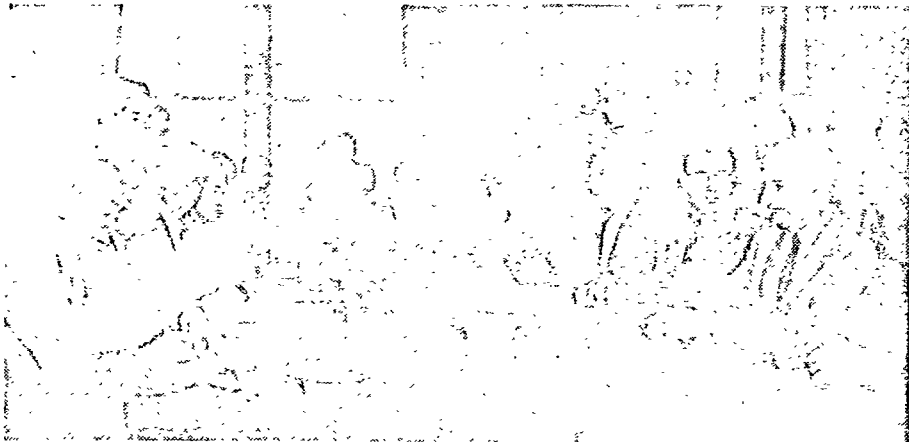
Prof. Merrill Eisenbud, director of the health and safety laboratory for the AEC, who attended on the meeting, told the experts no hazard exists to "people, livestock or crops in areas distant from the proving grounds."

The AEC statement issued late yesterday said "there is no hazard from the consumption of fish caught in the immediate test area" right after the explosion of a bomb. "The extent of this latter type hazard can be determined and guarded against by monitoring radioactivity in fish catch from the affected areas during the period

of the tests and a short time thereafter."

Hitting at rumors about carcinogenicity of radioactive elements outside the test area, the statement declared "any radioactivity collected in the test area would become harmless within a few miles after being picked up by these currents and completely undetectable within 500 miles or less."

JAPAN, US SCIENTISTS MOOT ATOMIC INJURIES



The Japan-U.S. coordinating committee to study and combat the injuries suffered by Japanese fishermen from atomic dusting holds its first meeting Wednesday. The Japanese scientists sit on the left and the Americans on the right. Prof. Nakaizumi is seen fourth from the extreme left, while Dr. Morton and Prof. Eisenbud sit second and fourth, respectively, from the extreme right.

JAPAN SCIENTISTS TO TAKE INITIATIVE OF TREATMENT OF VICTIMS; US SIDE AGREES

Both Japanese and American scientists Wednesday sat around the conference table officially for the first time at the Foreign Ministry in order to help combat jointly the injuries caused to Japanese fishermen by the March 1 atomic dusting.

The first meeting of the Japan-U.S. coordinating committee at 11 a.m. was attended by a total of 22 scientists and government representatives including Prof. Masanori Nakaizumi, Dr. John J. Morton and Prof. Merrill Eisenbud.

Throughout the session, both sides discussed the current "Fukuryu Maru" incident under the following agenda:

(1) Matters pertaining to therapeutic nature and other medical study.

(2) Environmental sanitation.

(3) Food sanitation.

The meeting then reviewed the general situation of the case for the purpose of laying the foundation for future study of therapeutic and other medical treatment to be applied to the patients and other related matters.

The Japanese side reported at the meeting that the Japanese investigation teams have so far detected no radiation in fish brought back to Japan by vessels other than the unfortunate Fukuryu Maru No. 5.

Dr. Eisenbud then replied that according to the U.S. studies so far made there is no apparent hazard upon mankind, animal and crops in distant areas from the test zone.

The U.S. scientist then brushed aside the much-narrowed possibility that atomic dusts may be carried over to Japan by ocean and aerial currents, thus exposing Japan to the imminent danger of atomic radiation.

The Japanese side asked what type of investigations on tuna on the part of Japan will satisfy the U.S. Government and buyers if the future tuna export to the U.S. is to be conducted without further mess.

The first shipment of Japanese canned and refrigerated tuna since the Fukuryu Maru incident is scheduled to leave Yokohama to the U.S. on Thursday.

Dr. Eisenbud, in this connection, proposed that he is willing to go to Yokohama together with the Japanese officials to inspect the first shipment of tuna in question to help avoid possible troubles, if not rejection, at the U.S. Customs.

Within the same day, Dr. Eisenbud also said he hopes to be able to submit to the Japanese authorities a line of inspection measures on the export tuna.

As to other details of Wednesday's closed meeting, both sides remained tight-mouthed.

When asked if the U.S. side offered any "special" treatment or drugs, a Foreign

Ministry spokesman replied, "There wasn't any."

Throughout the meeting, it was understood that there had been no mention on U.S. compensations, transfer of the contaminated Fukuryu Maru to the U.S. side and other related political matters.

The same sources recalled the past bitter experiences on atomic casualty research in Hiroshima and Nagasaki where most important documents and information on the research were "monopolized" by the U.S. authorities.

Reflecting this popular misgivings, the Japanese scientists at the outset of Wednesday's meeting made it clear that the treatment of the current "atomic" patients should be carried out at the initiative of the Japanese scientists. The U.S. side has agreed to the Japanese proposal, it was reported.

Both sides then agreed that all information and exchange of views on the Fukuryu Maru case should be coordinated by this Japan-U.S. committee.

At the meeting, it was also decided that the future study and discussions of technical nature will be conducted under the sponsorship of the Japanese Atomic Injuries Investigations Committee headed by Director Rokuzo Kobayashi of National Institute of Health.

No date was fixed for the next Japan-U.S. joint meeting.

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US Relays Atomic Research Findings To Foreign Office

U.S. Ambassador to Japan John M. Allison Wednesday handed to the Foreign Ministry statements by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission emphasizing that the U.S. atomic tests have little effect upon Japan.

The statement said that the opinion of the AEC scientific staff based on long-term studies of fish in the presence of radioactivity is that there is negligible hazard, if any, in the consumption of fish caught in the Pacific Ocean outside the immediate test areas subsequent to tests.

There is some hazard from the consumption of fish caught in the immediate test area a short time subsequent to tests, the AEC report added.

The extent of this latter type hazard can be determined and guarded against by monitoring radioactivity in fish catch from the affected areas during the period of the tests and a short time thereafter, the AEC report said.

The statement said, "The U.S. Government is establishing such monitoring of Pacific ports and we understand the

Japanese Government is doing the same."

To gather further scientific knowledge on the subject, the statement said, the U.S. is making scientific analysis of any data gathered by its own Pacific port checks and will assist the Japanese Government and universities in similarly analyzing the data resulting from Japanese port monitoring.

As to ocean currents, any radioactivity collected in the test area would become harmless within a few miles after being picked up by these currents and completely undetectable within 500 miles or less, the report said.

The statement then said that the test organization has re-studied the entire test situation in the light of recent experience.

On its recommendation, it said, the danger area has been expanded and new limits notified to mariners and airmen in navigational publications on March, 1954.

The test organization has greatly increased the scope and intensity of its elaborate and continuous survey of the danger area by air to make sure all craft approaching or inadvertently entering the area are immediately warned, the statement further added.

In concluding, the statement declared that additional precautions instituted are considered amply adequate to provide for safety.

Socialists To Sponsor Co With Unionists On

Both Rightist and Leftist Socialists may shortly sponsor a get-together conference with trade union leaders on the March 1st Bikini Atoll incident, it was learned Wednesday.

The conference was first proposed by Secretary-General Minoru Takano of the General Council of Trade Unions of

Japan (So with Right ary-Gener Leftist S airs Bur made Tuc Takano at the co developing paign.

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Rotarians Hear Speech On Atom

Dr. Masao Sugimoto, chief researcher of the Science Institute, spoke on "Study of the Atom and Atomic Energy" as the guest speaker at the weekly luncheon meeting of the Tokyo Rotary Club Wednesday, March 24, at the Imperial Hotel.

In telling of the destructive power of atomic energy, he cited the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima and the hydrogen bomb experiments in the Bikini area. As examples of its peacetime uses, Dr. Sugimoto cited the atom-powered American submarine Nautilus and the use of atomic energy as fuel by means of the atomic reactor.

Overseas Rotarians attending were San Chang (architect), Taipei; Primitivo D. Lovina (financing mortgage loans), Manila; R. Y. Cheng (rubber industry promotion), Hong-kong; Willis Nelson (government service), Virginia, Minn. and D.G. Vinod (education), Poona, India.

Liberals Adopt Emergency Policies On 'A-Dust' Case

The Liberal Party at its Board of Executives' meeting Wednesday adopted emergency policies to cope with the current "atomic dusting" incident of March 1 with Foreign Minister Katsuo Okazaki attending.

The emergency measures called for allotment of necessary fund from the 1953 reserves for the purchase of the contaminated Fukuryu Maru No. 5 and guaranty for the livelihood and treatment of the injured fishermen.

The Board of Executives also urged the Government to step out concrete measures at the earliest possible chance.

1. To ask the U.S. Government to compensate for the direct and indirect damage inflicted upon the injured fishermen.

2. To ask the U.S. to compensate for the damage in-

flicted upon the fish market, and the possible future inconveniences of fishing as a result of the expansion of the test area.

o. To ask the U.S. cooperation so that the future export sales of Japanese canned and refrigerated tuna will not be affected.

The Liberal Board of Directorate also decided to introduce a resolution on the "atomic radioactivity" incident at the Diet plenary session.

Sohyo Makes Appeal On A-Energy Control

A plea appealing to the sense of humanity would shortly be sent out from the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) to all trade unions, peace organizations and scientific associations throughout the world.

The dispatch of the appeal was decided at the executive board meeting of the Sohyo Monday.

THE FIRST meeting of the Japanese-American co-ordinating committee on the No 5 Fukuryu Maru radiation case was held at the Foreign Office yesterday under the auspices of the Japanese Government. Atomic experts and medical representatives of both countries attended.—INP.

OFFICIALS MEET TO IRON OUT US-JAPAN RADIATION CONFLICT

Japanese and US scientists and officials yesterday met in their first conference at the Foreign Office to discuss the study and treatment of the 23 fishermen of the No 5 Fukuryu Maru while the US Government decided to pay immediate compensation to the radiation victims.

The conference, originally scheduled for Tuesday, was postponed until yesterday because of differences of views between Japanese and US scientists and lack of liaison among Japanese scientists, says Yomiuri.

Japanese scientists, who wished a free hand in the treatment of the patients and in the investigation of the case, agreed to discuss the subject with their US counterparts on the understanding that they would play a leading part with the US side in the role of assistants.

The conference, held behind closed doors, started at 11 am recessed at 1 pm, and resumed at 3 pm.

The subjects brought up for discussion were:

- Matters pertaining to therapeutic and other medical studies,
- Environmental sanitation,
- Food sanitation.

The morning meeting discussed the first subject on the agenda, the afternoon meeting, the remaining two subjects.

At the morning meeting, it was decided that future study and discussions of a technical nature would be conducted under the sponsorship of Japan's Atomic Energy Injuries Investigation Council, headed by Dr R. Kobayashi, Director of the Preventive Sanitation Research Institute.

Thus it was decided the patients would be left under the care of Japanese doctors and American experts would be asked to give assistance as occasion demanded.

The US was represented at the conference by John Morton, Director of the ABCC, Dr Merrill Eisenbud, Director of the Health and Safety Laboratory of the Atomic Energy Commission, Col Joseph McNinch, of the USAF Surgeon General's Office, Col Ralph Marx, of the 8167 Army Unit, and two officials of the Em-

bassy in Tokyo.

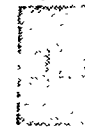
The Japanese side was represented by 11 persons, including Drs Kenjiro Kimura and Masanori Nakaizumi, both of Tokyo University, and three officials each from the Welfare and Education Ministries. Five Foreign Office officials attended as observers.

In reporting the US decision to pay immediate compensation to the 23 fishermen, a Kyodo-Reuters message from Washington said that the funds were to be made available irrespective of the result of the investigation to determine if the fishermen were outside the restricted area or not.

Authoritative sources in Washington said they expected an early statement from US Ambassador Allison, and that the funds would be provided to cover medical expenses for injuries to the men, payments to their families, and compensation for their loss of earning power.

Dr Jacob Furth of the Children's Cancer Research Centre in Boston on Tuesday said that the fishermen and survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki might develop deadly cancer even decades later.

The top US cancer specialist made the announcement based on a study of 600 young mice deliberately exposed to atomic radiation at Bikini several years ago, said INS.



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The Seas Need to Take More Care in A-Tests

Kyodo-UP
 WASHINGTON, Mar. 24 — President Eisenhower, commenting on Japanese suffering from atomic ash fall on a fishing boat, told newsmen today the United States has a responsibility in the future to take more precautions in atomic blasts than it has before.

A reporter asked the President to comment on United States' future responsibilities in atomic tests in view of the cases of poisoning which have been reported from Japan and which were alleged to have caused some anti-American comment there.

The President said of course the United States had responsibility and that this situation was something new.

In the future the United States must take precautions which it has never taken before, he said.

Scientists Surprised

By The Associated Press
 WASHINGTON, Mar. 24 — President Eisenhower told a news conference Wednesday that something must have happened at the recent hydrogen explosion in the Pacific which surprised and astonished scientists.

A reporter told Pres. Eisenhower that anti-American newspapers in Japan and elsewhere are making much of the incident in which Japanese fishermen, 75 miles away from the Pacific blast Mar. 1, were reported to have been possible victims of contamination.

Something must have happened, the President commented, that surprised and astonished

the scientists.
 Mr. Eisenhower said Adm. Lewis Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, has not yet returned to report to him on his investigation of the explosion.

But the President said that from what he has been able to learn thus far the reports of possible injuries to persons who were relatively close to the blast are more serious than the actual results of the explosion on them justified.

The implication was that the President thought the early reports of injury to the fishermen had been exaggerated and that the Japanese had not been as badly hurt as was first reported.

Twenty-three Japanese fishermen were burned seriously in a shower of nuclear ashes from the blast. They said they were far from the official hazard zone. The Navy reported last night that, in addition, 4,290-ton tanker had received "a slight and not a dangerous contamination of radioactive fallout."

Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.), who observed the H-blast, said the explosion was "so far beyond what was predicted that you might say it was out of control."

The power of the blast has been estimated as between 600 and 700 times greater than that of the Hiroshima atomic-bomb explosion which killed 60,000 persons.

Pres. Eisenhower repeated he plans to review the whole situation with the Atomic Energy Commission chairman as soon as Adm. Strauss returns from the Pacific tests.

Socialists Report Of Radioactive

Compensation for Fish Markets

(Letter to the Tokyo Shimbun, Tokyo) Editor:

I am employed at the Tokyo central fish market. The day the "radioactive" sharks and

tuna from Yaizu, Shizuoka Prefecture, arrived, the place was truly a mad-house.

It is indeed dangerous when people of no experience disturb the public by talking, without any evidence whatsoever, about the effect of eating the fish. There were no buyers even for yellow-tail caught in waters of Japan, for flying fish or for fish processed in Hokkaido about a month ago.

If such a situation is allowed to continue, it is clear that every fish market in the country will be faced with a crisis. America should pay compensation not only for direct but also for indirect damage such as this.

There is no way for Japanese fishermen to live if they are deprived of their fishing grounds by these atomic tests. Before aiming at the conservation of fish through the North Pacific Fisheries Agreement, America should ban "hydrogen bomb tests" in the Pacific.

As the name implies, I would like to see peace and tranquility in the Pacific. At least, the Pacific Ocean should be left open to the Japanese.

Tsukiji Fish Market Worker

Tokyo

The specialist Party's atomic energy, released its investigations into incident, he claim that, presumably, sions in Siberia in Japan 3 times every

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Liberals Plan Relief Steps

The Government will purchase the contaminated Fukuryu Maru and will compensate the victims for their medical and living expenses. The money for this will come from the reserve fund for fiscal 1953.

These emergency measures were decided on at yesterday's special meeting of the Liberal Party's Executive Board, which heard Foreign Minister Katsuo Okazaki's report on the Bikini incident.

The Liberal Party also decided that the United States should be asked to compensate the victims for direct and indirect injuries and damages, for the drop in fish prices and for obstacles to fishing in the restricted area. The United States will also be asked to cooperate in seeing that the incident does not adversely affect the prices and sale of Japanese canned goods and marine products. A resolution will be submitted to the Diet asking for basic countermeasures to deal with the incident.

ILA Backs Strike

Kyodo-UP
 NEW YORK, Mar. 24—The International Longshoremen's Association District Council officially backed a wildcat strike of dock workers today and threatened to close down the port.

Soviets Reported Buying H-Blast Ashes

Foreign Minister Katsuo Okazaki told the Lower House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday that he also had heard rumors about some of the atomic ashes from the Fukuryu Maru having been taken to Russia. "Certain persons are apparently exerting efforts in an attempt to buy up the shirts and other clothing of the victims at Yaizu, and sufficient warning has been given to the police to be on the lookout," Mr. Okazaki added.

Concerning the extending of the "closed area" around the Bikini atom testing grounds, the Foreign Minister said, "As long as there are no special difficulties involved, Japan should recognize the enlargement. Specialists are now investigating the problem, and appropriate measures will be taken after they arrive at a conclusion. We do not want to appeal to the International Court of Justice and hope to settle the problem through direct talks."

COLE'S WORDS ARE ATTACKED BY DIETMEN

U.S. Rep. W. Sterling Coles' statement Tuesday that the United States will make no commitments to pay compensation to the Bikini victims until the responsibility of the U.S. Government has been fully determined came up for attack in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Lower House yesterday.

Answering Right-Wing Socialist Kanju Kato, Foreign Minister Katsuo Okazaki said: "The U.S. Government is deeply interested in this incident and is doing everything possible. If Rep. Coles' statement is true, its effect on U.S.-Japan relations would not be too good. We wish to take appropriate measures after examining the situation."

Turning to the domestic front the Foreign Minister criticized the Japanese scientists for their conflicting statements. He pointed out, "Some say eating the fish is dangerous, while others contend it is harmless. Some say 10 per cent of the victims will die, while others aver the injuries are slight. We hope the scientists will unify their opinions, for conflicting statements serve only to cause the people's anxiety."

In a talk with Progressive Chairman Tetsuzo Kojima of the Lower House Welfare Committee, Mr. Okazaki gave a very subtle answer on the question of disposal of the Fukuryu Maru. He denied the United States had asked that the vessel be handed over to American custody.

Yesterday U.S. Ambassador John M. Allison handed to the Foreign Office a statement from the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission on the dangers from radioactive fish and currents. This is the first official statement by the Commission in connection with the Fukuryu Maru incident. The statement said that there was only negligible danger from eating contaminated fish and no danger from sea currents being radioactive several miles from the danger area. Extra precautions were being taken to adequately patrol the restricted area which has been enlarged.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Office is expected to hand to the U.S. Embassy today the results of its investigations into the Fukuryu incident which found that the ship was outside the closed area when it was showered by radioactive ashes. The report will not contain any opinions on compensation or efforts to prevent further occurrences of such incidents, because the United States has already expressed willingness to pay warranted compensation.

U.S., Japan Slate Victim Aid Talks

Allison Offers Grant for Medical Care, Family Relief

Japan and the United States are expected to begin negotiations tomorrow to arrange "interim" compensation for the 23 Japanese fishermen caught too close to the Eniwetok-Bikini proving grounds March 1 when the U.S. exploded a hydrogen bomb.

The negotiations, to be conducted by as yet unnamed representatives of the Japanese and American governments, will be held at 11 a.m. at the Foreign Office.

First item on the agenda is a discussion of relief measures for the 23 atom-blasted fishermen. A Foreign Office spokesman said other subjects scheduled for debate include compensation for damage to the No. 5 Fukuryu Maru and its cargo and the proposed expansion of the "hazard zone" around the mid-Pacific test site.

The compensation meetings were proposed after U.S. Ambassador John M. Allison told the Japanese Government yesterday the U.S. is prepared to give initially agreed interim compensation to the injured fishermen for medical treatment and relief to their families.

The offer, which helped ease the position demands for a settlement stand on the issue, would serve as a stopgap pending completion of a joint investigation of the incident.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Kato Okazaki told the Lower House Welfare Committee Japan should cooperate with the U.S. in safeguarding atomic nuclear secrets it might uncover in its probe of the incident.

"We should cooperate in preventing any secrets since U.S. has the potential controls to world security," Okazaki said. The Foreign Minister also declared the Government would ask America to postpone its next H-bomb experiment.

The Foreign Office is expected to forward to the U.S. Embassy evidence "proving" the Fukuryu Maru was outside the hazard zone when the bomb was exploded. Foreign Office sources said entries from the ship's log and data on meteorological conditions are among the items which will be handed to the U.S. Embassy.

The Japanese police were on the lookout for "persons" attempting to buy radioactive ash from the Fukuryu Maru. Okazaki

told the Lower House Foreign Affairs Committee Wednesday night of "rumors" some of the radioactive ash already had been sent to Russia.

Coast Guard officials reported it was "highly possible" that unauthorized persons had removed ash from the fishing boat, now under strict guard at Yaizu. Scientists, newsmen and self-appointed investigators have swarmed over the now-famous craft since its return from the Pacific tuna regions.

Biggest Blast in History Described by Fishermen

NEW YORK, March 25 (Kyodo-UP)—Life Magazine today described the biggest explosion in history in the words of the Japanese fishermen who became casualties of the March 1 H-bomb blast at Bikini.

They saw "flashes of fire, as bright as the sun itself." Then the sky glowed fiery red and yellow for several minutes. Finally, they saw a dull red "like that of a piece of iron cooling in the air."

The 23 crew members of the Fukuryu Maru (Lucky Dragon) had only a faint suspicion of what they were seeing.

"The sun is rising in a strange fashion," said one.

Dwight Martin, Life's Tokyo bureau chief, told the story largely in the words of the fishermen.

The fishing boat was, by its own reckoning, 71 miles east-northeast of Bikini atoll—14 miles outside the U.S. Government's restricted zone.

The fishermen saw the flashes on the horizon at 6:12 a.m. Those on deck yelled to the men below. Nobody knew what it was but crewman Sanjiro Masuda thought of "fikadon," the word the Japanese coined to describe the 1945 atom bombs that devastated Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The sounds of the explosion came six minutes later.

There were two of them and they went "dakan," like the sound of many thunders rolled into one," Masuda said.

The vessel seemed to roll slightly to starboard. A pyramid-shaped cloud began to rise, so high that none of the distant spectators could see its top. The sky became darker and the fishermen could see a thin, trailing cloud.

They went back to their tuna nets for two or three hours. Fish were plentiful. Then a fine white dust began to fall upon them. "Shi no hai," (ash of death) the Japanese called it. "Just before the rain of the ashes began, the real sun in the east was obliterated," Masuda said. "We looked in the direc-

tion of Kwajalein; it seemed completely enveloped in dark clouds."

Rubber bands he used to keep on his gloves crumbled to pieces. He felt warmer than usual and the others remarked their bodies felt aglow. But they paid little attention because they were used to sun and wind-burn.

Capt. Tadaichi Tsutsui was uneasy, however. He thought of the bomb tests. He headed the boat for home.

In their radioactive condition, the crew members began to get ill. They lost their appetites and their sake did not make them drunk. They were mentally depressed.

"Our faces felt very hot and then when our faces began to turn this pencil-lead color, we knew something extraordinary had happened," said Tadashi Yamamoto.

If they had known how sick they were, he added, they would have stopped at Midway Island and asked for American help. But they didn't know.

Some of the crewmen got an "almost unbearable" itch and began breaking out with big blisters.

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Bikini Calamity Angers Reformist Politicians

— Socialist Matsumae Reports —

Rightist Socialist Shigeoishi Matsumae Wednesday presented to his party the report of his findings on the atomic dust damage in Yaizu City, Shizuoka Prefecture, which strongly indicated the sharpening sentiment of anti-Americanism in the reformist camp of the nation's political quarters.

In his report, Matsumae made a thinly veiled accusation that America deliberately let the radiation dust swoop down on the Japanese fishing boat Fukuryu Maru No. 5.

Matsumae had been in Yaizu City with several other members of the party's atomic power special committee for an on-the-spot investigation of the atomic dust damage.

The report is expected to move the Rightist Socialist Party strongly against Japanese rearmament and for the preservation of the current war-repudiating constitution.

It is also recalled that the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan on March 23 proposed to both Leftist and Rightist Socialist Parties as well as the Labor-Farmer Party to develop a nationwide movement for peace by harping on the damage of the Bikini atomic dust incident.

The gist of Matsumae's report follows:

Damage Situation

1. Fukuryu Maru No. 5 was some 187 miles from the spot of the atomic explosion and 28 miles outside the designated danger zone at the time of the incident.

2. The crew of the boat saw a bright flash of light around 5 a.m. March 1. Some three to five hours later, the dust fell on the boat like a mist or light drizzle of rain, forming a thin layer on the deck.

3. Within five days after the dusting, the crew members started suffering from laxity of intestines, and their skins showed symptoms of atomic disease. Two most serious cases are now being treated at the Tokyo University Hospital while the rest of the crew are hospitalized at Yaizu. There is a strong radioactivity in their bodies and some chance of fatality.

4. The radioactivity of the boat showed little decrease between March 17 and March 21, indicating it will stay for a long time to come.

5. On March 1, 54 Japanese fishing boats were in the south Pacific. Therefore, there are chances of more radioactivity-dusted fishing boats returning to Japan in the future. There are possibilities that on some of the boats that are yet to return all crew may have died.

Significance

1. The March 1 explosion is believed to be an underground detonation of a nuclear weapon. The radioactive dust that covered the boat may be the corals reduced to ashes in the explosion. Otherwise, it is suspected that the atomic weapon was deliberately exploded with a great quantity of ashes.

2. While the atomic bomb dropped over Hiroshima was intended to kill human beings by the direct radiation of the bomb explosion, the March 1 explosion at Bikini was planned to harm the human beings by radiation from the dust made radioactive in the explosion of the bomb.

3. The layer that the dust formed on the deck of the fishing boat was a very thin one, yet the crew would have had a great danger of life had it not left the spot where the dust attacked the boat.

4. The accumulation of the dust on cities to the same degree as on Fukuryu Maru



Matsumae

No. 5 would be enough to wipe out the local populace because the dust that collects on the ground cannot be removed.

5. The radioactive dust created in nuclear weapon tests in Siberia has been falling on Japan. This is believed to be the proof of the United States in its argument that the Soviet Russia is in possession of atomic bombs. The dust takes three days to arrive in Japan from Siberia, and the falling dust can be detected three times in Japan every other week.

6. Upon the realization that the atomic dusting is getting to be a strategy in the modern warfare, Japan must know how futile an attempt it is to rearm the country for even self-defense.

Cabinet Body Formed

The "committee to study countermeasures for the Fukuryu Maru No. 5 incident" was established in the Cabinet Thursday in view of the need of coordinating investigations of the damage and relief for the sufferers.

The committee immediately after it was formed met in the initial session Thursday.

15 RADIOACTIVE ELEMENTS BARED; US TO REIMBURSE

As the result of chemical analysis, 15 strongly radioactive elements were detected in the ash brought back by the Japanese fishermen from the Bikini, it was announced by the Kiyura Research Laboratory of Tokyo University Thursday.

The announcement said the most dangerous strontium 90 had not yet been found but the patients' urine test revealed some unidentified radioactive elements had been absorbed within the bodies of the patients.

The fact that the patients' urine showed radioactivity indicates that complete cure of the disease would be very difficult, Dr. Masao Tsuzuki, expert in atomic disease of Tokyo University, explained.

Next step to be taken, the scientist said, will be to identify the radioactive elements affecting the marrow of the patients and those found in their urine.

As for the patients, the doctor said, except for some whose dermatitis had turned to ulcers, their condition is gradually improving, the number of their white blood corpuscles being around 4,000.

They have for the moment no gastroenteric disorder and are gaining appetite.

In the meantime, U.S. Ambassador, John M. Allison announced Thursday that he has been authorized to pay mutually agreed interim compensation to the Japanese fishermen injured by atomic radiation from the March 1 Bikini hydrogen bomb explosion.

The statement said: "Pending conclusion of cooperative investigation into the Fukuryu Maru incident, the United States Government is prepared to agree to reimburse the Japanese Government for such financial assistance as the Japanese Government and the Embassy jointly may find necessary, as an interim measure, to accord to the persons involved, for current medical care and relief of their families, including wages."

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Cooperation On Security

Foreign Minister Katsuo Okazaki told the Lower House Welfare Committee Thursday that the Government wants to cooperate with the United States to maintain secrecy of the atomic tests for the security of the world.

He said that Japan's cooperation with the U.S. subscribes to the thinking that the U.S. defense power is greatly contributing to the maintenance of world peace.

Moreover, the Foreign Minister added, he does not suspect there is any danger outside the newly-expanded danger zone of the U.S. nuclear tests.

As one of the democratic countries of the world, Okazaki said, it is one-sided for Japan to prevent future atomic experiments.

The Government, of course, favors the idea of the international control of the atomic energy, he said. However, its realization is rather remote at this stage considering the past attitude of the U.S.S.R.

In a nutshell, the current issue should be boiled down only to the scope of the fishing industry. The Government will handle the current incident purely as a fishing issue, Okazaki added.

As to the purchase of the contaminated Fukuryu Maru, the Foreign Minister said that no concrete decision has been made so far, although the Liberal Party proposed Government purchase of the boat.

The Government will see to it that the atomic-dusted boat will not pass into the hands of a third country, he added.

More Exposed

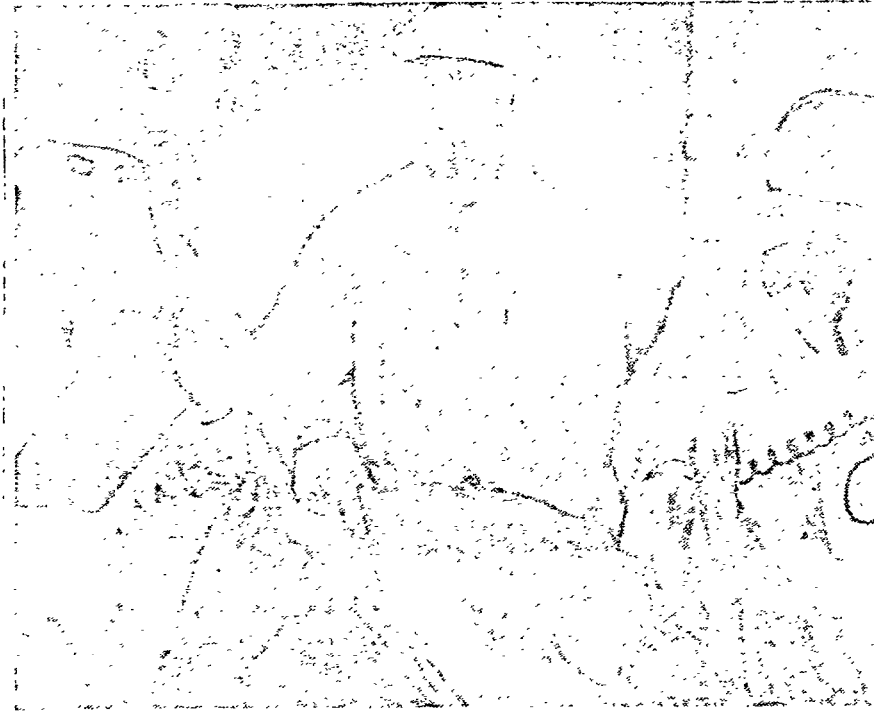
United Press

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, Mar. 25.—Persons known to have been accidentally exposed to atomic radiation in the massive March 1 Bikini hydrogen explosion totalled at least 379 today, with possibly others still to be discovered.

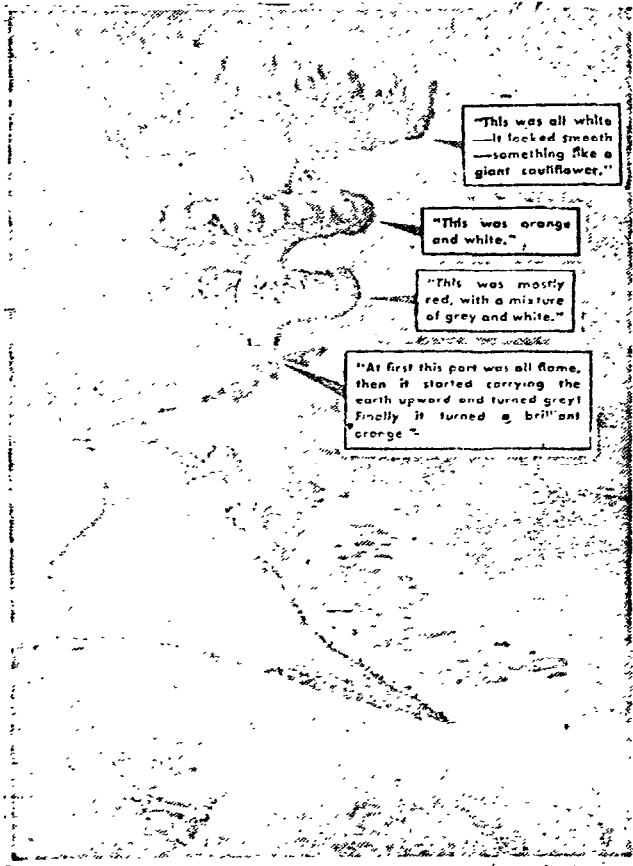
A Navy announcement disclosed that the U.S. tanker Patapsco with 86 men and six officers aboard had been contaminated by radioactive "fall-outs" of ashes from the Bikini blast.

The announcement said the men aboard the Patapsco were not dangerously exposed, but they were only the latest known to have been affected by the unexpectedly massive blast whose "hot" ashes were said to have fallen 1,200 miles away.

RADIATION TEST FOR TUNA



US FEDERAL Department of Health inspectors test a shipment of frozen Japanese tuna for radioactivity at San Francisco. The shipment, which left Japan on March 14, was examined before it was allowed to land.—AP-Kyodo Radiophoto.



"This was all white
—it looked smooth
—something like a
giant cauliflower."

"This was orange
and white."

"This was mostly
red, with a mixture
of grey and white."

"At first this part was all flame,
then it started carrying the
earth upward and turned grey!
Finally it turned a brilliant
orange."

THE BOMBING OF NAGASAKI

AN eye-witness' impression of the fantastic detonation of the American hydrogen bomb over Nagasaki on August 9, 1945, still reverberates around the world. The blast equalled 600,000 tons of TNT—more than the total explosives used in World War II.

Ref.



TEST OF EXPORT TUNA: Dr. M. Eisenbud (third from right), director of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's Health and Safety Laboratory, and Dr. John J. Morton (fifth from right), director of the Atom Bomb Casualty Commission at Hiroshima, watch a Geiger-counter test of frozen tuna scheduled for shipment to the United States at Yokohama pier yesterday.

Asahi Shimbun

U.S. City Shocked to Hear Radiation Salve 'No Good'

By The Associated Press
SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Mar. 25—This city was shocked to learn Thursday that some Japanese have branded as worthless the antiradiation medicine which Santa Barbara donated for treatment of Japan's Bikini-blast patients.

There were indications, too, that the 45-pound package had been tampered with before it reached the University of Tokyo Hospital last Sunday.

The original package, worth at least \$600, contained 12 Aloe Vera leaves and 10 one-pound jars of Aloe Vera ointment, said E. L. Blockinger, who manufactures the ointment. Radiologists consider Aloe Vera the best known treatment for X-ray burns, he said.

When the package reached Tokyo University, according to the Tokyo daily newspaper Yo-

miuri, "it included only four leaves looking like cactus and one jar of white salve. It contained no instructions."

"The salve produced from the plant was tried on Sanjiro Masuda, 29, one of the Bikini patients. It didn't work at all. Even Dr. Louis of ABCC had grinned wryly. Dr. Shimizu (of Tokyo University) was boiling mad."

"This was sent by a Government office (Japanese Foreign Office) that thinks anything American is wonderful. This stuff cannot be used by a hospital which has responsibility."

As for the claim the package included no instructions, Mr. Blockinger said full instructions had been taped to each leaf and a booklet giving full instructions were taped to the tops of the jars.

Should Bikini H-Bomb Tests Be Contin

PRO AND CON

Two foreign writers take diametrically opposite stands on this controversial issue.

By Robert Robinson

The topic is of the "where angels fear to tread" variety, but the first thing to which we must be reconciled or resigned is that nuclear weapons are here to stay whether we like it or not. And, at this time, when the freedom-loving peoples of the world must stand ready to defend that freedom with every weapon at their command, there can be but little choice between fission and fishin'.

These tests, it must be observed, serve more vital purposes than seeing how loud a noise can be made or scaring fish. Tests are being carried out to determine radiation effects on plant and animal life; and, what

could be most important and a matter on which our very survival might some day depend, the most effective means of protection against blast or radiation are also under study.

There is also a very considerable psychological value that results from these semi-public tests in that they provide a demonstration for the world that the Western Powers are not bluffing when they refer to their weapons of retaliation against any would-be aggressor. Dark threats of secret and terrible weapons don't count for much at all, as was demonstrated not so long ago by the unmoved attitude of the British people in the face of one Adolf Hitler's hysterical rantings.

If the tests were not held at Bikini, where else could they be held? There is no suitable place within the United States for such a test to be held without seriously

endangering the lives and livelihood of thousands of people—not a handful—and security requirements prevent any approach being made for permission to use the wastelands of Siberia, or for that matter any other country.

Even assuming that it is technically possible to build an itty-bitty bomb—a sort of family-size pack—it would be impossible to estimate the destructive power and radiation effects of the weapon by popping it off over a Lilliputian model in someone's back yard.

But above all, let's keep in mind that this bomb may yet have to be used to defend folks close to home—you and me.

By the Thunderer

Should the Bikini H-bomb tests be continued? I say, no. A thousand times, no.

When is man going to wake up? If he doesn't do

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Argentina Searching For H-Blast Ashes

Reuter

BUENOS AIRES, Mar. 25.—Argentina's National Commission for Atomic Energy has mobilized technical equipment to detect radioactive ashes from the United States hydrogen explosion in the Pacific, it was announced today.