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**NEW RADIOACTIVITY DETECTOR**—Merril Eisenbud (center), director of the Health and Safety Laboratory of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's Operations Office in New York, exhibits a new radioactivity detector said to be more efficient than the Geiger counter. Sitting next to him is Fumio Yamazaki, a Japanese physicist. Behind Yamazaki, standing, is Morse Salisbury, director of Information Services, AEC.

## Lack of Uniformity Cited In Radiation Detectors

Lack of uniform calibration for instruments used to detect and measure radiation is the cause of conflicting counter readings, it was pointed out by Dr. John Harley, chief of the Analytical Branch of the Health and Safety Laboratory of AEC.

in his report at yesterday's session of the Japan-U.S. Radiobiology Conference.

Detailed reports on the subject were made by the delegates, but the question of finding a practical way of standardizing the radiation counters was not taken up.

A Japanese delegate later disclosed to a press conference that there is no calibrating instrument in Japan to standardize various counters used to measure radioactivity in rain. He added, however, that counters for detecting radiation in fish are all standardized and dependable.

The third day of the international meeting was spent mostly in a discussion of the methods used to measure the intensity of atomic radiation from various sources. New instruments to register radioactivity recently completed in the U.S. were introduced to Japanese delegates.

Components of the photomultiplier-tube, a new radiation detecting instrument which is gradually taking place of the Geiger counters in the U.S., and air-samplers, instruments to collect dusts in the air for laboratory examination, were displayed and explained by Dr. Harley and Dr. Merrill Eisenbud of AEC's Director of Health and Safety Laboratory.

Also displayed at the international meeting was one-square-foot gummed paper employed at more than 100 locations in the U.S. to collect samples of the particles from the atmosphere carried down by rain or snow.

Later Dr. Sterling B. Hendricks gave a detailed explanation of the methods for protecting against various radioactive contamination of workers and the laboratory when carrying out experiments with radioactive elements.

At the press conference during which the new American instruments were displayed, Dr. Eisenbud brought laughter from newsmen by the names he used for several parts of a radioactivity detection apparatus. The nomenclature he used included the terms "coffee pot" and "low ball."

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