The magnitude of a hydrogen bomb burst would also help to differentiate it from an A-bomb blast.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles told a news conference last Wednesday that the United States had not, at that time, received any evidence that the Russians had set off an H-bomb.

Thus it appeared that if Russia has tested an H-bomb, it must have been within the past week.

"The Soviet Union conducted an atomic test on the morning of August 12," Strauss said. "Certain information to this effect came into our hands that night. Subsequent information on the subject indicates that this test involved both fission and thermonuclear reaction."

"It will be recalled that more than three years ago the United States decided to accelerate work on all forms of atomic weapons. Both the 1951 and the 1952 Eniwetok test series included tests involving similar reactions."

MOSCOW (Thursday), Aug. 20 (UP).—Russia announced today it has exploded a hydrogen bomb.

A Soviet government communiqué said the bomb was exploded "a few days ago" for "experimental purposes."

The announcement came less than two weeks after Soviet Premier Georgi Malenkov said in a speech that the United States had "no monopoly" on the H-bomb.

A few days ago in the Soviet Union one of the types of the hydrogen bomb was exploded for experimental purposes," the official communiqué said.

MOSCOW Radio was to begin broadcasting the news on its internal service at 8 a.m. Moscow time.

The United States was able to detect three previous atomic explosions in Russia with delicate instruments that pick up the radioactive particles spewed into the atmosphere by an atomic burst. American scientists have great confidence in the ability of these instruments to record an atomic blast anywhere on the globe. They also claim that it is possible to tell whether an A-bomb or an H-bomb was set off.

Detection is effected by earth-shock from the explosion, by noise and by radioactivity. The last effect defines the explosion as unmistakably of atomic origin. Intensely radioactive particles fill the bomb cloud and can be scooped out of the air as it moves on the prevailing westerly winds across Russia and Siberia to the Aleutians and Alaska.

A hydrogen explosion, as distinct from an A-bomb blast, can be determined by its special and quite different radioactivity. Tri-ium, the special form of "explosive" hydrogen, would be present in the cloud, not as if it is being fused or burned in the

The announcement said the Soviet Government repeatedly has proposed to other governments a substantial reduction of armaments, including a ban on the use of atomic weapons, with strict international control to enforce the ban within the framework of the United Nations.

These proposals, it said, were made in connection "with the unchanged policy of the Soviet Union directed toward strengthening the peace and security of many peoples."

"The Soviet Government firmly continues to hold this

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