



HEADQUARTERS  
JOINT TASK FORCE SEVEN  
AFWFL (C-1) c/o PM  
San Francisco, Calif.

*R*

J-3/370.05

9 April 1954

SUBJECT: Reports on Evaluation of Initial Pre-Evacuation Surveys of Several  
Marshall Island Atolls

RG 342

TO: See Distribution

Location Tech Lib. B-2  
AFWL  
Folder The Rongerik  
INCIDENT MAR-APR 1954

1. Reference is made to subject file headquarters, J-3/729.3, subject: Radiological Surveys of Several Marshall Island Atolls, dated 18 March 1954 (Secret, Restricted Data).

2. Attached herewith for your information and retention are copies of additional reports and memoranda pertaining to the above reference.

3. In addition to the above material, motion picture and still photography was accomplished on various phases of the initial pre-evacuation surveys and on the reception of natives at Kwajalein. Contact black and white prints of the still photography are being prepared as further material to document the native evacuation effort. These prints will not be of professional quality and will be forwarded primarily to indicate the over-all photographic coverage. Distribution will be made approximately 30 April 1954, availability of prints permitting, distribution to the following only: C/S USA (Exagt), OMA (ARL), DEM (ARL), COMINTERPACIS, COMOPAC, CINCPACFLT, CHAFSWP, COMNAVSTA FWA. Administrative copies in specific sizes and quality, and motion picture coverage, will be prepared in accordance with Annex T to CJTF SEVEN Operation Order 3-13. Your attention is invited to paragraph 2b, Annex T covering Distribution and Control of photographic materials by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Defense.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED  
BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC\*

*Diaz 8/6/86*

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DOD DIR 5200.10

*W. G. Clarkson*

W. G. CLARKSON  
Major General, USA  
Commander

\* Per DNA LTR. (15CM) 7/10/85  
*Carl... 8/2/86*

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USS RENSHAW (DDE-494) (1 cy)  
USS PHILIP (DDE-448) (1 cy)  
USS NICHOLAS (DDE-440) (1 cy)

9 Incls:

1. Report by CO USS PHILIP, Ser 049, subj: Evacuation of Rongelap and Ailinginae Atolls on 3 Mar 54, dtd 5 Mar 54.
2. Report by CO USS RENSHAW, Ser 048, subj: Report of Evacuation of Native Rongelap Atoll, 4 Mar 54, dtd 13 Mar 1954.
3. Report by CO USS NICHOLAS, (arr. and dtd by CTG 7.3, Ser 0698 dtd 25 Mar 54), Serial 101 ser 049, sub: Radsafe Survey 2-11 Mar 54, dtd 23 Mar 54.
4. Report by CO USS NICHOLAS, Ser 050, subj: Report of Rongelap Survey Trip, 20-24 Mar 54, dtd 23 Mar 54.
5. Memo for CDR SEVEN, subj: Rongelap Atoll, 26 Mar 54, dtd 30 Mar 54.
6. M/R: Miscellaneous Radsafe Data of Rongelap.
7. M/R: Rongelap NBCO Flight (M/R) (1 cy).
8. Drinking Water Samples (Analytical Report).
9. Soil Samples (Analytical Report).

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[REDACTED]  
USS PHILIP (DD-498)  
Office of Naval Post Office  
San Francisco, California

DDE498:VLM:GWA:wk  
H2-1  
Serial: 001

5 Mar 1954

From: Commanding Officer  
To: Commander, Task Group 52.8  
Subj: Evacuation of Rongelap and Ailinginae Atolls on 3 March 1954;  
report of  
Ref: (a) CONTAGION ISLAND (USNSP) REPORT of March 1954  
(b) COMNAVSEVEN (USNSP) REPORT of March 1954  
Encl: (1) Facsimile report of evacuation from Rongelap and Ailinginae  
Atolls  
(2) Radiological observations reported by monitor teams, Rongelap  
and Ailinginae Atolls  
(3) Location of water distillery, Rongelap Island

1. In compliance with reference (a), the PHILIP got underway from Bikini at 2145M on 1 March and arrived and anchored off Rongelap Island in the lagoon at 0730M on 3 March. A PBM-5A (VP-29) aircraft, No. 2085, piloted by LCDR WELCH which previously had been dispatched from Kwajalein anchored about 100 yards off the beach of the same island shortly before the PHILIP anchored. Prior to anchoring, the PBM, in good radio communication with the PHILIP, made a thorough reconnaissance flight around the atoll. Also on departure the previous evening, the Commanding Officer of the PBM-5A offered much valuable navigational and general information which was of great help to the PHILIP.

2. The beach party including the Commanding Officer, Executive Officer, Radiological Safety Officer and a three-man monitoring team proceeded from the PHILIP to a motor whale-boat from the PBM and picked up Mr. Marion WILDS, civilian representative of the Civil Administration Unit, Marshalls Trust Territories of Lagoon Island, and Oscar DeFrum, Marshallese interpreter. The work was such as to allow a very close-in landing without danger to the boat.

3. The party was met at the beach by the Magistrate of Rongelap. Monitoring of the island commenced immediately. On the basis of initial readings it appeared obvious that evacuation was definitely in order. The Commanding Officer, U.S.N. (USNSP) presented Mr. Wilds with the general picture based on monitoring information, and on being informed that Commander John Taylor of the SEVEN had advised that the actual evacuation should be requested by direct territory officials, Mr. Wilds was very emphatic regarding the need for evacuation. Through the interpreter

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DD FORM 100, 10

ENCLOSURE (1)

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 Serial: 001  
 15 Mar 1964

it was explained that it was to the best interest of the Rongelap people to leave the island and that the flight was there for that purpose. Mr. Wilds was present during a 2 1/2 hour conversation with John the Magistrate and was of much assistance. He also was LCDR V. L. MURTHA, Executive Officer of the USNSC, whose Majuro Island Government background proved very helpful in convincing the Marshallese that they should leave.

4. The information that the people would leave Rongelap was passed very quickly. Early noon was asked to bring a small handbag as the only baggage since the weather rendered it inadvisable to have a high dosage on sleeping mats, palm baskets, and other personal belongings. It is considered very important that once the evacuation order is established and identified that all requests be made through JMR without exception. This procedure expedited the entire evacuation.

5. It was decided to utilize the JMR to transport the elderly and the sick to Kwajalein. John designated 41 of the 116 persons and this party was embarked in the aircraft in about 10:00 AM and a half after the party first landed. These persons are listed in enclosure (1) which is forwarded herewith.

6. Fortunately, the Marshallese were not reluctant to leave the island. The magistrate explained that the people had been sick and he obviously deduced that all of the people would need to provide the necessary medical care. John was apprehensive about the safety of his boat, a 30 foot sloop. The sloop was towed by the larger whale boat to a better lee. Two anchors were dropped and the boat appeared to be in good holding ground.

7. The forty eight (48) remaining aboard the vessel were transported via two ship's whale boats to the USNSC. Names of persons are listed in enclosure (1).

8. De-contamination of the Marauder was started immediately upon embarkation. Routes had been previously established and the de-contamination teams en station ready to guide the passengers to the de-contamination center (after crew's washroom). Disinfectant was placed in two G.I. cans aft and after a thorough shower clean clothes were readily available at the exit. The crew counted sufficient shoes and overboard trousers, dunnage and "T" shirts without which the de-contamination could not have been as effective.

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9. Women and children were billeted in the torpedo room, and the men provided temporary shelter under a canvas tarpaulin rigged on the 01 level between the torpedoes. Coils were unrolled as seats in both locations. The aft torpedo's head end was used, a short distance from the torpedo room was designated for use by the women and children. The men had the use of an aft torpedo's head and washroom. The separation of the Marshallese and natives due to the limited space available in the torpedo room. A continuous 24-hour watch, all petty officers, was set at both locations to insure privacy and to assist in any emergency by the Marshallese.

10. All children were provided with shelter after decontamination. The Marshallese went through the regular mess line for meals and had the same ration as the crew. Food was prepared on the least popular. The majority of the petty officers for mess room, bread and vegetables. Hot soup was most appreciated. Ice cream and natural favorites of all the children.

11. The contaminated clothing was washed in the ship's laundry with a strong soap solution, dried, pressed and returned within four hours after the party embarked.

12. Sleeping accommodations, although crowded, were considered adequate. Twelve (12) cots and two (2) stretchers were set up in the torpedo room and the remaining deck space covered with kayak life jackets. The men slept on the fantail under the deck railing. Life jackets proved to be comfortable pallets and an excellent shield against warm or damp decks. With the above arrangements each man had a sleeping space.

13. The PBM plane commander reported that he thought he saw some people on Eniwetok Island (Foa Iki Atoll). A pilot, a pilot, John and Oscar DeBum, the interpreter, the pilot, the pilot and the pilot. A thorough search was made but no Marshallese were located. The Magistrate insured the search party that he was certain that there were no persons there since a boat was not nearby. Monitor team readings indicated an average of 3.02 Roentgens, with a maximum reading of 4.0 Roentgens. Monitor team statistics are included in enclosure (1). It was noted that this island was not inhabited.

14. Six (6) samples of water taken from the ship's desalting have been forwarded in compliance with enclosure (1). Approximate locations of wells are indicated in enclosure (2).

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DDFORM 138 (Rev. 1-27-53)

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Serial: 001

6 Mar 1954

15. The ship then proceeded to Ailinglapalap. The Magistrate believed it possible that a party was on Sifo Island. A party was landed, conducted a thorough search but found no one. The ship remained in the vicinity of Sifo while two whale boats proceeded to Sifo Island. A sloop was sighted off the lagoon off Sifo Island. The party landed and when the whale boats once again explained the need for leaving Rongelap, 18 Marshallese were transported from that island. Both this morning and afternoon, assured the party that there were no Marshallese on any of the other islands and the evacuation was considered complete. The sloop was anchored off the island in a good bay. The same procedure for handling the 18 evacuees from Sifo were followed as described in the preceding paragraphs.

16. The PHILIP departed from Ailinglapalap at 0800 on 3 March and arrived at the Naval Station Kwajalein at 1230 on 4 March. The Marshallese were disembarked during the morning of 4 March and removed to the Naval Dispensary. On arrival, the PHILIP was met by Commander, Naval Station, Kwajalein, and representatives of the Joint Task Force SEVEN.

17. In spite of the willingness of the people to leave their homes there was understandable concern over the safety of the two sloops left behind at Rongelap and Rongerik. These sloops are a community asset for hauling copra and carrying the basic food supplies, medicines and clothing during the periods that Trust Line supply field trip ships are not available. There was a considerable amount of copra in a drying shed on Eniwetok and a smaller amount on Rongerik. It was most disheartening to the Magistrate to learn the people had thought he himself had prepared the copra on Eniwetok last week. All the stock including about one hundred chickens and two pigs were also on Rongelap. Two dogs were also left on the island. Since the people cannot give an estimate of the duration of their evacuation, the Magistrate believes there will no doubt increase in the amount of stock and supplies grown longer.

18. It is recommended that aircraft periodically check the condition of the two sloops at Rongelap and Rongerik. It is further recommended that some consideration be given to the transfer of livestock, copra and personal belongings of Rongelap, Rongerik and Eniwetok. There is a possibility that these animals could be of value in scientific research.

19. The Marshallese were excellent passengers and cooperative, never demanding and extremely uncomplaining. It was a distinct pleasure for the crew of the PHILIP to have been afforded the opportunity to assist these quiet people in their evacuation.

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 CTU 7.3.1  
 CTC 7.1

G. W. ALBIN

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A LIST OF 15 AMERICAN INDIANS WHO LEFT FROM KONGELIS ISLAND  
ON 3 MAY 1946

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SEX</u>	<u>AGE</u>
1.	Male	66
2.	Male	75
3.	Female	83
4.	Male	70
5.	Female	63
6.	Male	38
7.	Female	62
8.	Female	62
9.	Female	5
10.	Female	17
11.	Female	19
12.	Female	24
13.	Female	78
14.	Male	30
15.	Male	48
16.	Female	50

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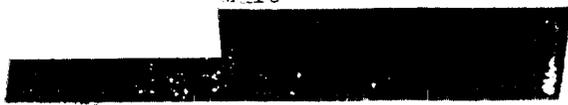
A LIST OF MILITARIANS EMBARKED ABOARD THE USN PHILIP (DDG 498)  
FROM HONOLULU HARBOR ON 3 JULY 1964

NO.	NAME	AGE
1.	Male	49
2.	Male	43
3.	Male	37
4.	Male	36
5.	Male	44
6.	Male	31
7.	Male	30
8.	Male	40
9.	Male	15
10.	Male	12
11.	Male	7
12.	Male	7
13.	Male	6
14.	Male	6
15.	Male	4
16.	Male	13
17.	Male	3
18.	Male	2
19.	Male	3
20.	Male	1
21.	Male	2
22.	Male	4
23.	Female	59
24.	Female	53
25.	Female	50
26.	Female	38
27.	Female	37
28.	Female	31
29.	Female	30
30.	Female	28
31.	Female	26
32.	Female	17
33.	Male	60
34.	Female	4
35.	Female	7
36.	Female	7
37.	Female	16
38.	Female	15
39.	Female	15
40.	Female	13
41.	Female	11
42.	Female	3
43.	Female	4
44.	Female	3
45.	Female	3
46.	Female	15
47.	Male	20
48.	Male	33

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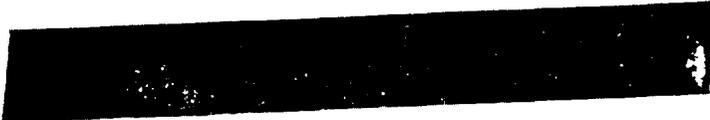
A LIST OF PERSONS WHOSE NAMES APPEAR ON THE REGISTER (CASE 438)  
FROM 1940 TO 1945 ON 5 MAR 1946

NAME	DOB	AGE
1.	Male	36
2.	Male	7
3.	Male	48
4.	Male	6
5.	Male	57
6.	Female	56
7.	Female	24
8.	Female	10
9.	Female	3
10.	Female	10
11.	Female	2
12.	Female	17
13.	Female	16
14.	Female	7
15.	Female	18
16.	Female	37
17.	Female	20
18.	Female	35

REF ID: A61125

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REF ID: A61125



RAP SHEET REPORT

(Evaluation and Decontamination of Marshallese Natives)

I. Data

ALLINGINAE RONGELAP ATOLL	READINGS (A, B, C)			Time of Readings
	Island	FE	NEP	
Rongelap	1423	1000	Yes	031045M
Riniaeat	1022	3000	No	031245M
Rnibuk	398	800	No	031545M
Rifo	418	480	Yes	031715M
Totals				

II. DECONTAMINATION (10/20/54)

1. Decontamination readings are as follows:

Average Readings

	Before	After
FE/NE	Decontamination	Decontamination
Rnibuk	60 MR/HR	25 MR/HR
Rifo	40 MR/HR	15 MR/HR

NOTE #1. Clothes were slightly radioactive over after decontamination procedures were employed due to its rough surface and porous nature to radiation. However, maximum readings of less than 90 MR/HR did not warrant changing of outer clothing due to the short time it was to be worn.

NOTE #2. Decontamination was fairly successful. 20-30 MR/HR.

Reference:  
DOR DIR 5200.10

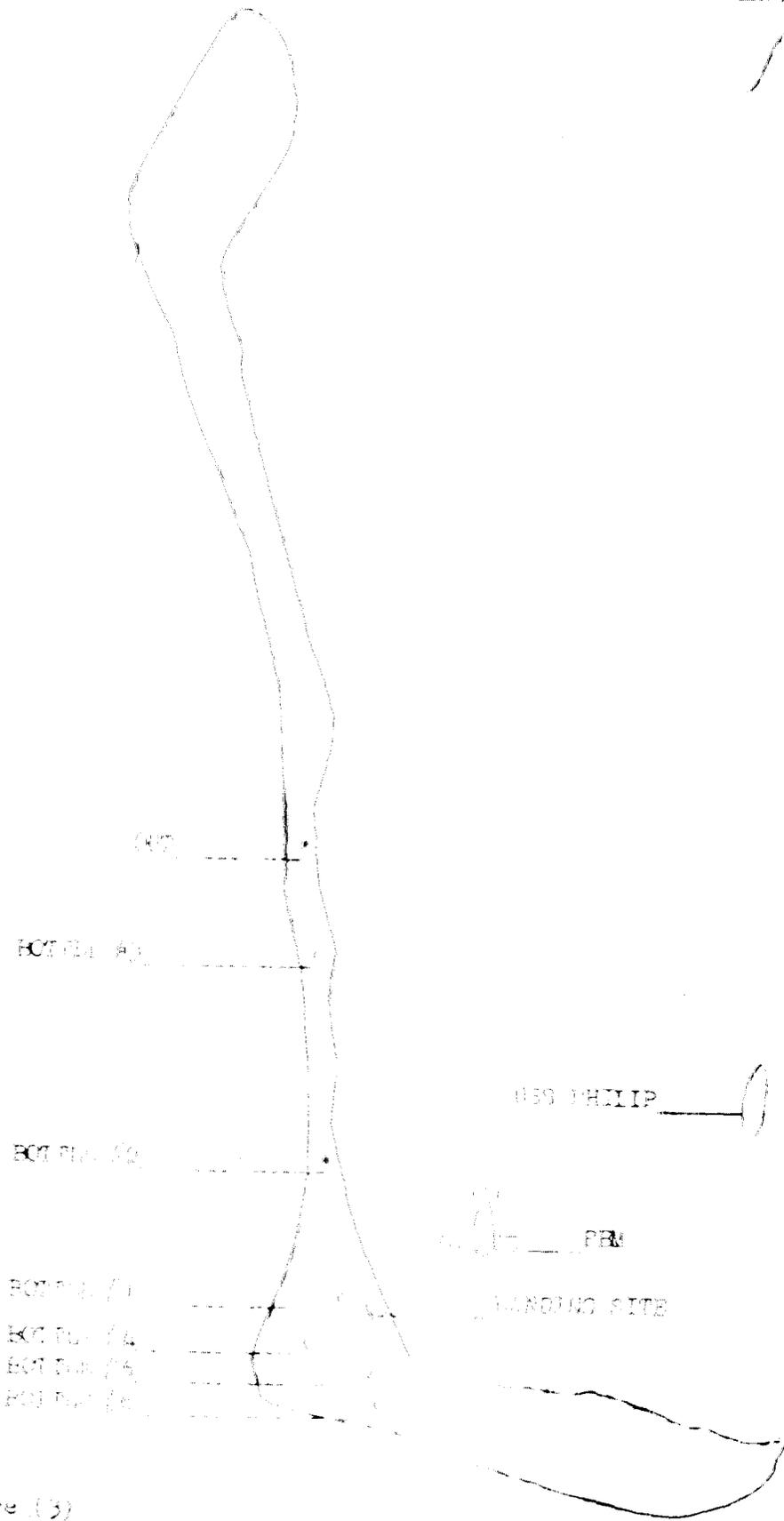
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07/11/90

LOCATING OF THE TRAINING AREA ON THE KANGARU ISLAND.

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Enclosure (3)

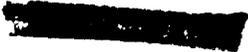
AFRL/ND





USS RENSHAW (DE-449)  
Fleet Post Office  
San Francisco, California

In Reply Refer to  
0DEL99/LHA:rec  
A9  
Serial: 038  
18 March 1954



From: Commanding Officer, USS RENSHAW (DE-449)  
To: Commander Task Group 7.3 (AMPHIB 7.3)

Subject: Report of Evacuation of Natives, Uruk Island, 4 March 1954

Ref: (a) CTG 7.3 (AMPHIB 7.3) (1)  
(b) CTG 7.3 (AMPHIB 7.3) (2)

Encl: (1) Internal Narrative of Evacuation of Uruk Island Natives

1. In accordance with reference (b), enclosure (1) is submitted herewith.
2. A limited number of photographs were taken of some phases of the evacuation by the ship's official photographer. These are not being processed and it is later planned to submit prints as a supplement to this report.
3. The four drinking water samples mentioned in enclosure (1) as obtained from the regular landing area, Uruk, were delivered to CDTF 7 on 8 March 1954 via Major L. B. (Dr.) USA, Staff (AMPHIB 7.3).

*W*  
L. B. ALFORD

Copy to:  
CTG 7.3 (1)

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ENCLOSURE (2)



Enclosure (2)  
to CTG 7.3 (1)  
Serial 0381

AMPHIB/NO

44

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INFOVAL RELATIVE OF EVACUATION OF NATIVES FROM

UTIRIK ATOLL, MARSHALL ISLANDS

Having received orders at 0800 hours on 3 March 1954, to proceed to Utirik Atoll, the ship immediately departed from the patrol area north of Eniwetok Atoll and was enroute (initially) south of Bikini enroute. Speed was adjusted to arrive at daylight the next day and the 400 mile voyage was completed without incident.

Meanwhile, the activities was organized in the day. Charts, sailing directions, tide tables and all possible sources of information on the Atoll were searched and avidly studied. Although the possibility that the natives would be evacuated was not known on board until the night of the 3rd, plans were firm up for handling the people. Several schemes were put forward but the final plan was made with the friendly help and assistance of L. E. Tryba, BMC, USN, who had served a year of duty in the territories west of the Marshalls and had acquired a good knowledge of natives.

Although the Boylston L. Moore (USN) was detailed to assist Renshaw, her estimated arrival was not until 0800 hours. Plans were made for the possibility of receiving on board 180 natives of the Atoll.

The approach to the target Atoll was from the westward and north of Taka Atoll which is only 4 miles from Utirik. It was sighted at about 0630 on the morning of 4 March and course was set eastward to pass between the two atolls. Care was to the south of the triangular shaped Utirik Atoll, we passed close to the reef on the western side in order to get a look at Utirik Passage. There was no thought of a like this channel inasmuch as Sailing Directions were very definite that a ship larger than a PC should make the attempt. In addition, a depth sounder was used to determine if charted depths were correct (they weren't) and to determine the feasibility of our boats entering the channel. It was found that it would be found too dangerous on the north side for the evacuation. Alternatively, it would have even been possible to attempt to enter the channel about 1600 when our 12 ft. drag net would be in the channel. If the charted depths were correct and if the channel was deep enough, the channel and coral heads visible. It was determined that the depth of the channel for the C.O. would be about 20 feet at low tide.

Upon rounding the NE tip of the Atoll, course was set eastward to skirt the reef along the western side which gave us the best lee from wind and surf for the evacuation. The weather was exceptionally good with light SE winds and only a few clouds. At 0735 the ship moved to about 500 yds. south of the NE tip of the Atoll and the survey of the Atoll and which all the natives were reported to be there. At this time trust territory officials and other staff were on board. If an ETA had been received in view of our direct route to contact evacuation at daylight it was decided

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to proceed as and so far as we could. If necessary, officials arrived or if necessary with an idea. It was hoped that we might find a missionary, a pidgin English speaker or even a local administrative officer.

Consequently at about 0700 the day (14/11/68) was launched and a beach party was organized with the executive officer, LCDR V. A. Easton, USN, in charge. He was to try to get as many natives as possible, organize the natives for evacuation and determine the point of debarkation and means for the evacuation. Included in this party was a medical officer, monitor, hospitalman, signalman, etc. As soon as the party moved off, a second L&B was launched with the primary officer in charge, who was to search along the reef for a landing place favorable for the boat handling in the evacuation.

Now, as the boat left the ship, we commenced execution of our plans for receiving the natives on board. Lines were rigged on the fantail with side strips from the deck to the water, and additional life lines were rigged for the deck of children. Deck chairs and vertical accesses to the fantail were also arranged off and on deck, rigged where necessary to ensure privacy for the natives. A small washroom and head pit (largest on board) were set aside for the natives just for their decontamination inasmuch as this is the only place on board for this purpose. An outside salt water shower was rigged and a rack was provided for their clothes and sufficient clean deerskin shirts, trousers, etc., were raised by an appeal to the natives to bring their own clothes. A pig-pen was fashioned by closing off part of a 30-gallon tank and allowed to tether chickens to life lines on the fantail, and the pig was set free amongst the populace.

Meanwhile, the Executive Officer's party approached the south shore of the island at a point about 1/2 mile west of the eastern tip. The island here and elsewhere has a continuous rim of perimeter of table reefs extending some 40 yds out into the water over which the waves produced a surf of medium size and presented considerable difficulty for landing. Having selected a point where the surf was light and appeared to be the best spot, the Executive Officer commenced paddling toward the beach in a two-man rubber raft (we kept it after picking up a 100-lb pig and a few chickens), which had a line attached to it and the boat. After the boat was pulled toward the beach it appeared to experience difficulty with the line and some unseen force resulting in no progress. Considerable time and effort were evoked at sight of the Executive Officer's party, and the natives began striking the raft with oars around but making no progress. It was determined that the line from the boat to the raft had become entangled in the reef, thereby anchoring him to seaward. By this time most of the natives had appeared and some of them swam out and helped him without incident. Friendly greetings.

At about 1000 hours, Navy P-3C aircraft arrived from Kwajalein, landed in the western part of the islet and taxied seaward toward

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Utirik Is. After an initial check of the area with the plane and ascertaining the nature of the situation, the Executive Officer was directed to cross over to the island side and use the most efficient means to land the plane passengers. With the friendly help of the cooperative natives, the X.C. with the help of its outboard motor canoe towards the seaplane in the lagoon. Just as the approach of the plane it taxied away apparently not desiring landing but being driven there. It had been suggested to the plane that if it had difficulty landing passengers in the lagoon, he might try landing outside the lagoon near the ship. Upon hearing this suggestion, the plane took off immediately, but after one try, a tremendous bounce, another try and approach, it was found the ship about 0915Z.

Meanwhile, the ship having given up the idea, the Executive Officer was instructed by him to proceed eastward along the reefs to a small cove where the natives said landings could be made with ease and safety. This was done but sailing into cove as a result of the reef. Ease and safety did not seem to be the situation either and did appear less dangerous. By using the anchor to restrain the plane was slowly worked up to the reef edge where the Executive Officer and his crew disembarked and went ashore to the same friendly natives, landings were made of "Manning" from every native large and small. During this time the Executive Officer had returned to the beach from the lagoon and his trip to the reef, all plane passengers and advised the native chief to prepare his people for evacuation. Some of the natives who seemed to understand and spoke some broken English were of great assistance in this. At this time the ship was advised by the X.C. of the necessity for evacuation on southern side of reef of Utirik Island and that native boats would be of no specific assistance. The Gunnery Officer in the LWB, after searching for several hours along the south leg of the atoll, reported there were no landing places and no landing places of any kind.

After the ship had disembarked the remainder of the beach party, it was returned to the ship having lost its way but leaving the reef. It arrived in the vicinity of the ship just in time to pick up the plane and take aboard its passengers. They consisted of Marshall Islands Trust Territory representative, a civilian island interpreter, and two public relations civilians attached to staff, and two. After a brief orientation on board and procurement of another outboard motor, the plane was again dispatched to the beach, meeting the LWB crew and receiving from the LWB a man with a portable SCR-540 radio which provided the communication. This party was met by the Executive Officer and the group was led out for the village. The seaplane departed shortly for the island.



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ENCLOSURE (1)



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While this was going on the medical and scientific team were making their survey with nuclear instruments. The first readings taken were on the seaward side of the island with sensitivities of 110 mr (with and without beta shield) were found. Readings of 120-130 mr (with and without shield) were taken along the first ridge connecting the seaward side of the island to the plateau on the landward side. Upon arrival at the village, several natives were gathered with the following readings common to all; over all body 100 mr (with and without shield), hand 100 mr (with and without shield), gonads 100 mr with shield and 110 mr without shield, feet 115 mr with shield and 120 mr without shield. Since the readings in the air over the entire middle portion of the island are 100 mr, it is believed that the 100 mr readings could be due to background intensity effects.

Other items measured in the village and their sensitivities were; thatched roofs 125 mr with shield, 130 mr without shield, water samples from wells 100 mr with and without shield, all food with exception of coconuts 100 mr with and without shield, coconuts in both fresh and forms of preparation ranged from 130-150 without shield, with shield in both 140 mr with shield, 130 mr without shield. A report (140 mr) was given for the undergrowth and grass areas surrounding the village where the reading of 160 mr with shield, 170 mr without shield, was found close to the ground, indicating concentrated and trapped contaminating particles. This was done in one way via projecting coral pieces some 20 yards into the lagoon where the water gave a 50 mr reading with and without the shield. The local man was assigned the task of collecting water samples and succeeded in obtaining 4 samples of drinking water from 4 of the 6 normally used cisterns in the village. It is believed that the very low radioactivity of the water was due to the roofs over each cistern.

Upon arriving at the village the Assistant Officer with Trust Territory official again informed the natives through the interpreter of the necessity for evacuation. The interpreter was asked to assure the natives or simply rush them. Eventually, he had the natives understand a few words, the natives really moved though it is not believed he took them up too badly. It was carefully explained that we would take away their pigs, chickens, dogs, goats or anything we could help, but after a conference with the Trust official in which the degree of compensation, conditions of return of the natives were discussed, it was decided, as a gesture of good will of the official, to leave the livestock and goats behind. He really appeared to this and after being reassured that their possessions and animals would be safe until their return, began streaming toward the evacuation point. Possessions taken along rarely exceeded two bundles each, and one of them was usually a woven bedding mat.

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ENCLOSURE 10



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MEMO/NO

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

At this time, about 1010M, the 114 was advised by the X.O. that the evacuation would commence about 1100M. A raft was requested for use in shuttling the natives over the reef through the surf to the boats standing off about 50 yards. At approximately 1040M the boat arrived with the raft and the evacuation commenced at 1050. By this time the majority of the natives were gathered on the beach and ready to go. Women, children and elderly people were shuttled onto the boats first, with their possessions, followed by the men. Much cooperation and assistance were realized from the natives during the evacuation, willingness and ability to swim proved invaluable during the operation and reduced the number of snip's personnel required. At about 1100M the evacuation was about half completed but the wind was freshening, the tide was flooding and the surf was kicking up. The weather became very rapidly hazardous and two raft loads of evacuees were very badly upset in the surf. The coral was chewing up the raft and the men and women were in a radio consultation between the X.O. and the boat. Some consideration was given to ceasing the evacuation and trying to get the natives to the lagoon side. Since this would delay the evacuation considerably and also was fraught with danger as already indicated, and since we could see the end in sight, it was decided to continue. Most of the children and aged were already gone and no one had been hurt other than a few coral cuts. Another raft was dispatched and the evacuation was completed, though less people were loaded on each raft and extreme care was exercised.

Ten BPs loads of about 16 people each were required to complete the evacuation of the 114 natives. The last raft load left the beach at about 1245M leaving a foreshore of natives like we have ever seen. At 1251M all the natives were gathered and none left because the wind and surf continued to increase. The native chief, Ompass, has been repeatedly asked how many natives were on the island and if we had them all. He was insistent that all were on Utirik. There were on other islands of the atoll, and none were taken staff, and taken away. He first said there were 141 natives present and proudly brought out a card index file to prove it. Careful questioning however indicated that at least two infants had died a day or two before and that he didn't have this FAMI record up to date. The chief at 1300M we got was by but further questioning indicated he was a sailing for an hour from the last of get unborn babies. The last figure of 134 was received at about 1300M and was corroborated in by the chief and later confirmed by the natives as follows: men 51, women 51, children under 10, boys and girls 27 each.

At about 1300M the natives were gathered and boats were hoisted, course was set for the lagoon to avoid the danger of the reef. At about 1345M we met the D.M. Phung (DM 422) coming from the lagoon to assist us out there was nothing further for us to do but to return and return to the

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ENCLOSURE (3)

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It did not seem possible to further divide the natives around by dividing them up between the two ships. However, some of the crowding was evident. The kunro had a medical officer on board who offered his services which fortunately were not needed. It was not known how he was available however, should any of the passengers have been ill and payable while on board.

Reception and handling of the natives on board worked out fairly well and generally as expected. Fresh water was monitored as they came on board and readings were around 7 mg/l which were substantially lower than the average of 20 mg/l on logs on the beach. This indicated that wading out to the rafts had helped reduce the salinity. In the presence of fall-out material on the beach, the natives were routed through the showers as soon as they came on board. It was decided to feed all of them before it was too late to do so. Feeding lines were set up on the partial wing with people standing in line of food and giving the natives paper plates, cups, etc. They ate and very well, perhaps from the excitement or simply that they had not had any food. They did better on the bread, made bread from the coconut.

After lunch the Trust Territory official made some suggestions for changing and improving our facilities which included careful partitioning and segregation of the women's sides of the mess and washrooms. He explained that under conditions of overcrowding and the type surroundings the women are extremely modest. It is considered to be a matter of some resistance and considerable resistance was encountered. But by going around cajoling we managed to get all about 10% of them through the showers. These were the aged, infirm and sick. With the readings higher than 10 mg/l it was decided not prudent to force the change. In the afternoon the problem of clothing arose. He had suggested that the natives should be allowed to run all their clothes through the laundry and give them back to get on before leaving the ship. But here again the natives were uncooperative. We tried but they couldn't seem to understand taking clothes off that day and the women wanted no part of the idea. (Other than the showers and since they averaged only about 7-8 mg/l it was decided that the situation did not call for any drastic measures.) All of these matters were discussed with the Trust Territory officials and decisions were made on the basis of his recommendations. Careful observation of the natives and questioning of the interpreter as to their mood, excitement and so on, and people convinced us that forcing them to give up their clothes would only shake them up.

By late afternoon they were not too keen on their rate and generally quiet except for the kids, some of whom had several showers. They were bright-eyed and cheerful and happy. Most of the women, as is their wont, talked quietly but steadily all afternoon and the time they came aboard.

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ENCLOSURE (1)

APR 1970

[REDACTED]

We fixed up a nice spread for them of rice and rice with tomatoes and lima beans, etc. By this time they had gotten used to their surroundings, had a taste their camp and their appetites. They really stewed away the food. This was followed by the men and cookies, heavily sweetened grapes and some bright red candy we had left over from last Christmas. The men were full of character and all seemed contented and happy. Finally we entered the bay and there was not the slightest reaction of any kind from any of the men who were there. It should be remembered that most of these natives had never been off the island and as far as is known had never seen a power.

The night was passed without incident and they seemed to rest well on their straw mats. The weather continuing to hold since we were proceeding downwind at a speed of only 10 knots there was practically no motion of the ship. Next morning they ate and drank and enjoy a big breakfast of hot cakes, bacon, bread and jam. After some of their rubber necking as we entered Kwajalein harbor and during the process of covering to the pier, the natives were observed at about 0900 hours waiting buses in custody of ComNavStaKwaj. As they went over the side we could not help but observe and admire the local dignity of the people, human beings and their naive but forthright and optimistic attitude toward life. These seemed to be expressed in a conversation with the local chief through the interpreter. The chief was asked what they had to say. He replied with gestures indicating a large explosion. He was then asked what they thought of it and his reply was not too negative, we might be expected that the world was coming to a bad end. "The natives will start over again."

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ENCLOSURE 1

AFM/110

USS NICHOLAS (DD-449)  
First Lieutenant  
San Francisco, California

ODE-42/rw  
1-72  
5 11 01  
20 Mar 54

From: Commanding Officer  
To: Commander Task Group 7.6  
Subj: Reasafe Survey 8-10 March 1954

1. The Task Group 7.6 survey party and Lt. William W. De, trust Territory representative, arrived on a slip of 0240 on 8 March and boarded NICHOLAS shortly thereafter. Working party, as detailed in Commander Joint Task Force SEVEN (dispatch 060402), was made available to Dr. Scoville's party. Dr. Scoville advised the Commanding Officer that all reports of remote intensities should be submitted only to Commander Joint Task Force SEVEN. He specifically stated that no other commands be made information addresses. Daily air pictures indicating results of F-30A survey on 8 March, submitted by Dr. Scoville, were addressed accordingly. On 9 March, at 0800, Lt. W. De, Dr. Scoville's party (including all) landed on the island of Perry Island.

2. The following findings were obtained. Mr. W. De accompanied working parties when on 8 March and 9 March where native property was secured as detailed by him.

a. Scavenger activity on and around Perry Island:

(1) No scavenger activity.

(2) Native houses were examined and property left in the open, that could be removed by scavengers, was moved inside.

(3) One dog and three cats were killed as possible menace to livestock.

(4) The quantity of native chickens was beyond above high water mark and killed after one week. Birds were skinned and placed in a shed along with eggs.

(5) Two stacks of rice and two stacks of flour were open and exposed outside of shed for pig and chicken.

(6) Pigs, dogs and cats, the skins were placed under cover of house to provide protection for livestock.

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(2) The Director appears to be in good condition. It is believed that sufficient water will be available although a shortage of food is expected to develop in the near future.

(3) The 10,000 and 100,000 (pilot balloons) were detected by Task Group 7.1 personnel and destroyed by the ship.

(4) The Islands listed in the previous report (4) through (15) are all uninhabited except for parties of natives that go from Kongsap to make copra, collect coconuts and fish. There is no native property here. Intensity levels were taken by Task Group 7.1 personnel.

(3) Utaia Island,

(4) Utaia Island,

(5) Utaia Island,

(6) Utaia Island,

(7) Utaia Island,

(8) Utaia Island,

(9) Kaitika Island,

(10) Kaitika Island,

(11) Utaia Island,

(12) Utaia Island,

(13) Utaia Island,

(14) Utaia Island,

(15) Utaia Island

1. Utaia (500), 9 March 1954

(1) Utaia Island

(2) There is no water here. There is a high water mark.



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(2) The island was surrounded with fish, turtles and sea birds.

c. Rongelap Atoll

(1) The ship did not attempt to enter the atoll because of the poor navigational aids available. It is believed that a shallow draft vessel should have been used for the atoll passage.

(2) Small landing is readily obtained. Extreme care should be exercised when approaching the atoll as many coral heads are present and the water is very shallow.

d. Bikini Atoll

(1) Only a small draft vessel could enter. A shallow draft vessel should have very little difficulty entering. Navigational aids were very poor.

(2) Small landing was made on the atoll.

e. Utrik Atoll

(1) The four buoys shown on the chart (025) have been replaced by two black buoys. It is understood that the Trust Territory A&L makes regular entry into Utrik Atoll through the channel. The buoys on and around Utrik Island are standing.

(2) Small landing is not difficult. A light watch should be maintained for coral heads.

f. Recommendations and Summary

A survey of the atolls from a 1000-ton vessel is somewhat inefficient in that Rongelap is the only atoll of the line visited, that can be entered and navigated safely (due to the number of islands that can be covered in a given time). Boat handling operations around the atolls were difficult due to heavy swell. With the forces available, it is believed that the use of a CDE is the most practical method for atoll missions. For operations subsequent to the CDE, a smaller class ship of shallow draft should be used. This would permit a more efficient operation, but in some cases to only allow

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f. Make to all day life windows part of a post wherever possible. This permits better to the down side of the operation and helping to keep instruments dry.

g. Maintain radio communication with base. In this respect, this command used SCR 608 which were the best of the type radios available. Communications were made with base on SCR 608 or similar small battery radio with an antenna. If any other type was used if possible.

h. It was found advisable to provide the boats with overlays of the atolls showing a guide course around the atolls and passes.

i. Provide boats with food, water, blankets and rifles. The last for protection against sharks and other sea life over board.

j. Use radio codes when necessary for contact. Do not use boat number or name, but use call sign and name of party.

k. Back to the air of island when possible.

l. It was found impossible to cover all of the islands in each atoll in the time allotted. Though weather was not so bad at times between islands in atolls slowed up operations. Total amount of scientific personnel designated the islands they desired to survey and the time was made on all as designated.

m. Working parties were kept small for best. Each working party was required to remain in sight of a commissioned officer and Mr. Wilds. As far as could be determined, no private property was collected or pilfered.

n. It is noted that the value of cumulative damage received by any one person in the atolls was small. This is because by all personnel aboard, or in the boats, have been forwarded to the U.S.S. MAIRORO for developing.

/s/ G. W. WILSON  
G. W. WILSON

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U. S. S. NICHOLAS (DDG-449)  
// 1st Lt. Staff  
Naval Air Station, Pohnpei

113449/mw  
972  
Ser: 05.  
28 March 1954

From: Commanding Officer  
To: Rear Admiral Task Group 7.3

Subj: Re: Airy (04) 24 26 March 1954 report of

1. The USN NICHOLAS (DDG-449) departed for Rongerik Atoll at 1900M, 25 March 1954 for RONGELAP Atoll in accordance with assignment Joint Task Force 7.3 231131Z and Commander Task Group 7.3 260217Z of 25 March 1954. The following personnel from Task Group 7.3 were included:

- Dr. Lauren L. Goodfriend
- Dr. Thomas W. Shipman
- Dr. Edward W. Hunt
- Dr. Ralph G. Johnson
- Dr. Paul H. Olson
- Dr. Thomas H. White
- Mr. William H. Robbins
- Mr. Pasquale L. Schiavone
- Major Charles W. Jones, USAF

2. The ship arrived off the South Western, RONGELAP Atoll at 260100M and put a whale boat in the water at 260300M to meet the plane arriving from Kwajalein with the party.

3. The ship then proceeded to Northern Island, RONGELAP Atoll, entered and anchored. Dr. Donaldson's party departed the ship at 0830M.

4. The plane (04) 24 26 March (04) 26 March at 0925M, was met by the whaleboat. Dr. Paul H. Olson, Major Charles W. Jones, Public Health Service Officers, three National Science Foundation specialists and a transporter to the beach. The plane was quickly in the water. Items included (700) yards off from the village where it was anchored.

5. Personnel from the NICHOLAS party included to accomplish the following: Baggage (20) young pigs (1) and one chicken; obtain soil, insect and vegetation samples. One pig was killed and its autopsy was performed on the spot. The pig and other samples were placed in cages and transported to the island. The party departed RONGELAP at 1500M, 26 March 1954. The party then departed RONGELAP Island and proceeded north to collect the samples on RONGELAP and RONGELAP Island to measure radiocesium activity. One of the Red Surveys was accompanied on this trip to Rongelap and Rongelap by the party. Dr. Donaldson's party worked in the Southern part of Rongelap Island collecting flies, birds, insects, plants and vegetation samples. One member of Red Survey Team accompanied this party to Rongelap. Activity of Northern Islands. It was not possible to collect radiocesium due to the unexpected departure of the ship as directed by Commander Task Group 7.3 260217Z of 26 March 1954.

ENCLOSURE (4)

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20 Mar 1954

5. Dr. B had reported the matter that his mission had been accomplished satisfactorily. Dr. B had reported that his mission had been accomplished satisfactorily by Mr. James W. B. Trust Territory Representative reported that the land of the island was bounded when- ever possible, and land of the island was bounded by MICHEL S.

6. Prior to the ship departure, three 200/2000 radios were obtained by Dr. B. However, since the 200/2000 radios were very satisfactory for the purpose of the island on the last trip, it is recommended that this type of radio be used by ships on future trips if they are required to operate over long distances from the ship. Acceptable and excellent to be only (10) miles.

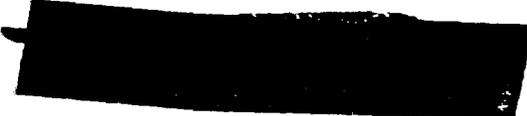
7. The ship departed from 1800Z on 27th and delayed until 262130Z because the engine started malfunctioned and engine failure on returning from 1800Z to 1800Z, where they were collecting and from.

8. The ship departed from 1800Z on 27th at 1800Z.

U. S. REPORT

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COMCOMBATSALY/NAVY

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33

MEMORANDUM FOR: COMUSMACV

30 March 1964

SUBJECT: NDA Trip to Honanip Atoll, 16 March 1964

1. Refer to COMUSMACV MSG 020000Z March 1964. Purpose of subject trip, conducted by USN (CRS) (164 449) was to:

- a. Base swim boat skirting to Honanip, Marshall Is.
- b. Ground radio survey of Honanip.
- c. Collect approximately 300 cubic centimeter top soil requested by AG Division of Biology and Fisheries.
- d. Collect samples of Honanip soil and vegetation.
- e. Collect possible water samples at Honanip village.

2. The undersigned acted as USN (CRS) and US 7.1 representative and was responsible for execution of Honanip. Since the NICHOLAS will make an overall report and detailed reports on land and sea will be made by the project officers concerned, the details in this report are confined to b and c.

3. It is noted that the scope of activities b and c was more limited than originally planned. It will be clear from the report of the NICHOLAS that when the R-1 became R-1 after the work started. Thanks to the excellent planning and management of Capt. Joseph Eliot and his relief officer (USN) (164 449), much more was accomplished than might reasonably have been expected under these circumstances. b and c were accomplished satisfactorily, but b had to be omitted.

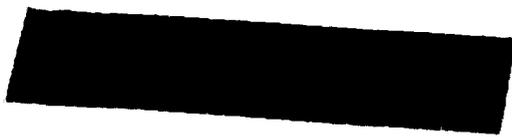
4. The ground survey was conducted by Mr. F.H. Scoville of TG 7.1, TH-7, using the recently calibrated T-108 29 instrument. Readings on Honanip Island were taken during the morning and on the other islands during the afternoon of 26 March.

Island	m / in
Honanip	10 m (33 ft) standard position established by Scoville Survey
North	10 North
West	90
East	240
South	30

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on Kongsap Island, the readings in the hole appeared to be 10%-15% less than outside. Inside the hole the readings at ground level were about 30% of those at head level. (Reading was erratic near and near the climograph was about 10 m/hr; 3 m/hr for anemometer, about 10-15 m/hr.

6. The top soil samples were obtained from Kongsap Island a small island well covered with bushes and trees but without palm trees. It had been planned to visit the sample from Kongsap but this could not be done without interfering with the fish and reptilian collection.

8. Special studies should be made of the work of J. E. Schiavone, who did some work in the field of geology, maps for which equipment not available on the island, as well as concerning the hydrology survey.

W. J. Miller  
 W. J. Miller  
 J. J. Miller, LAM



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9

MEMORANDUM FOR

SUBJECT: Miscellaneous: Haise's (A-1) (A-2) (A-3) (A-4) (A-5) (A-6) (A-7) (A-8) (A-9) (A-10) (A-11) (A-12) (A-13) (A-14) (A-15) (A-16) (A-17) (A-18) (A-19) (A-20) (A-21) (A-22) (A-23) (A-24) (A-25) (A-26) (A-27) (A-28) (A-29) (A-30) (A-31) (A-32) (A-33) (A-34) (A-35) (A-36) (A-37) (A-38) (A-39) (A-40) (A-41) (A-42) (A-43) (A-44) (A-45) (A-46) (A-47) (A-48) (A-49) (A-50) (A-51) (A-52) (A-53) (A-54) (A-55) (A-56) (A-57) (A-58) (A-59) (A-60) (A-61) (A-62) (A-63) (A-64) (A-65) (A-66) (A-67) (A-68) (A-69) (A-70) (A-71) (A-72) (A-73) (A-74) (A-75) (A-76) (A-77) (A-78) (A-79) (A-80) (A-81) (A-82) (A-83) (A-84) (A-85) (A-86) (A-87) (A-88) (A-89) (A-90) (A-91) (A-92) (A-93) (A-94) (A-95) (A-96) (A-97) (A-98) (A-99) (A-100)

17 March 1950 NIKE

17 March 1950 NIKE

Living Area Readings:

Mess hall (interior)	40 - 100 mr/hr	Waist level
Hospital (interior)	50 - 75 mr/hr	Waist level
walk from hospital to mess	60 - 110 mr/hr	Waist level
Store room (beef, etc.)	50 - 55 mr/hr	Waist level
Exterior store room (beef)	80 - 150 mr/hr	Waist level
General Area (interior)	60 - 150 mr/hr	Waist level

Weather Station (interior) Readings:

Exterior area (interior)	100 - 150 - 250 mr/hr	Waist level
Interior (all levels)	60 - 70 mr/hr	Waist level
Interior (all levels)	60 - 80 mr/hr	Waist level

Army Site Readings:

General area	140 - 190 mr/hr	Waist level
Interior tent	70 - 80 mr/hr	Waist level
Adjacent to tent	160 - 180 mr/hr	Waist level

19 March 1950 NIKE

Landing on beach	42 mr/hr	Waist level
Living area	60 mr/hr	Waist level
Inside mess hall	52 mr/hr	Waist level
Inside dispensary	75 mr/hr	Waist level
Inside barracks	75 mr/hr	Waist level
ESE end of island (Radar room)	47 mr/hr	Waist level
Along road to Hawkinside camp	40 - 45 - 40 mr/hr	Waist level
Inside weather building	28 mr/hr	Waist level
Work area outside building	60 mr/hr	Waist level
Army area (around trailer)	40 mr/hr	Waist level
Inside telephone room	40 mr/hr	Waist level
Inside tent	70 mr/hr	Waist level

19 March 1950 NIKE

Inside weather building	21 mr/hr	Waist level
Living area (tent)	60 mr/hr	Waist level
Inside barracks	75 mr/hr	Waist level
Inside dispensary	75 mr/hr	Waist level

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26 March 1951

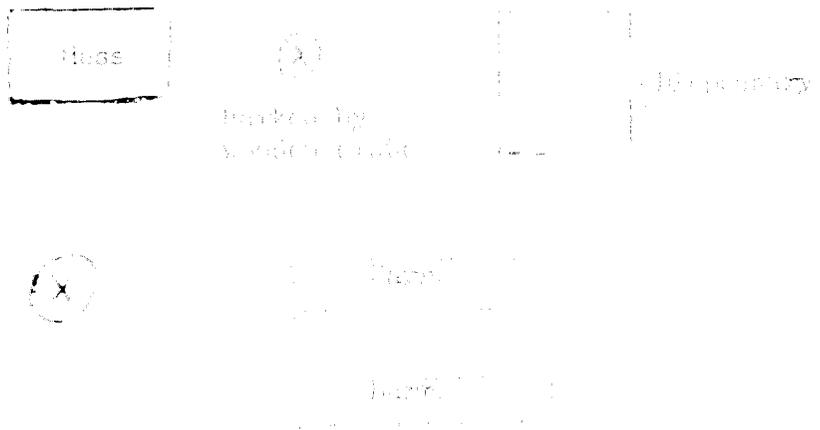
<u>Army Site</u>	Out	12 m/10	Waist Level
	In	20 m/10	Waist Level
<u>Weather Site</u>	Out	10 m/10	Waist Level
	In	20 m/10	Waist Level
<u>Living Site</u>	Out	30 m/10	Waist Level
	In	15 m/10	Waist Level

ARMY AREA (Location of samples taken)

CCPAM

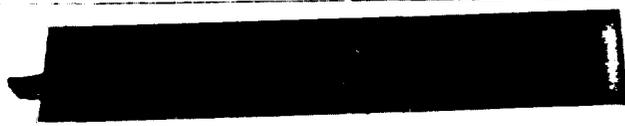


LIVING AREA (Location of samples taken)



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WEATHER SITE (Continued of map/plan page)

Shelter

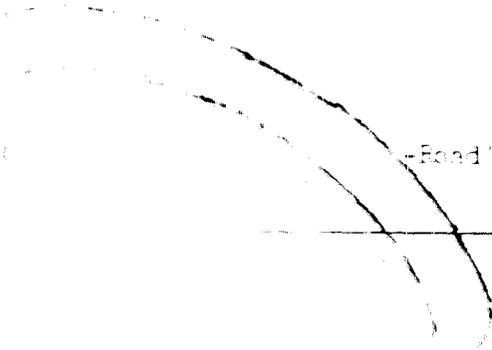
Post



Building



Marker with Cross



Road

(1/1) R. A. House  
R. A. HOUSE  
Lt Col., USAF  
Ch. Tech Br, J-3  
OFF SEVEN

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NEWLTD



211



MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Kwajalein-NYOO Flight Able Results

1. NYOO-Kwajalein Flight Able, results of an aerial survey at approximately 200 feet altitude over the following atolls north of Kwajalein: Lae, Ujae, Wotho, Enibuk, Rongelap, Rongerik, Taongi, Bikar, Utirik, Taka, Likiep, Jemo, and Kapen. The aircraft are equipped with scintimeters which are sensitive gamma radiation measuring instruments with a wide range, designed to measure ground contamination from altitudes of 200 to 500 feet.

2. Following is a record of NYOO (271900Z to 310208Z) Flight Able was flown on the following dates with results indicated: (In mR/hr ground contamination)

Island (Atoll)	<u>271900Z to 281900Z</u>	<u>302030Z to 310208Z</u>
Lae (Lae)	0	0
Ujae (Ujae)	0	0.2
Wotho (Wotho)	0	1.7
Enibuk (Enibuk)	0	26
Rongelap (Rongelap)	1.4	78
Rongerik (Rongerik)	1.8	58
Sybilla (Taongi)	1.0	0.4
Bikar (Bikar)	0.0	15
Utirik (Utirik)	0	7
Taka (Taka)	0	7
Kapen (Kapen)	2.6	2.4
Jemo (Jemo)	0.8	2.4
Likiep (Likiep)	0.7	1.0

(S/C) J. L. ROUSE  
Lt. Col., USAF  
Ch. Tech. Opns Br, 4-8  
(7) GIVEN

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INCLOSURE 7



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DRINKING WATER SAMPLES (Analysis Report)

<u>SAMPLE NO.</u>	<u>COLLECTION DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>d/m/ml</u> <u>(ON SAMPLE DATE)</u>
W1	6 March	0800	Likiep Island Likiep Atoll	Collected from largest island on heaviest popu- lated island of atoll	77
W2	6 March	1000	Jawa Island Jawa Atoll	Surface water	550
W3	6 March	1700	Atluk Island Atluk Atoll	Surface water	1020
W4	7 March	1300	Wajit Island Wajit Atoll	Same as W1	2500
W5-8	4 March	0700	Eniwetok Atoll	Composite of 4 water sam- ples taken by USS RENSHAW	430
W11	5 March	1600	Ommed Island Wotje Atoll	Composite $\frac{1}{2}$ from catch- basin	100
W12	6 March	1030	Naven Island Maloelap Atoll	1 from well	67
W13	6 March	1130	Naven Island Maloelap Atoll	1 from catch-basin	31
W9	6 March	1630	Wotho Island Wotho Atoll	1 from well (catch-basin dry for 1 month plus)	7
W10	7 March	1200	Biliap Island Majuro Atoll	Tap water	14
W11	8 March	0900	Nongelap Island	Composite of 6 bottles. Chart included to show location of bottles on Nongelap Island	94,000 120,000 47,000 No. 1 No. 6 24,000 11,000 63,000
W12	8 March		Nongelap Island	Central cistern of village	50,000
W13	8 March		Nongelap Island	Eastern water from north part of island	73,000
W14	8 March		Nongelap Island	Eastern water from northern most village	8,000

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INCLOSURE #3

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DRINKING WATER SAMPLES (Analysis Report) Cont'd

SAMPLE NO.	COLLECTION DATE	TIME	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	d/m/ml (ON SAMPLE DATE)
W15	8 March		Hongkong Island	South eastern in Village	60,000*
W16	7 March		Hongkong Island	Western	7,200*
W17	7 March		Hongkong Island	Western	33,000*
W18	10 March		Hongkong Island	Distillation water	66*

\* computed as of 5 March

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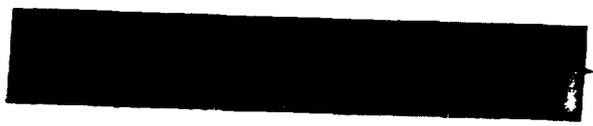




SOIL SAMPLES (MARSHALL ISLANDS)

SAMPLE NO.	COLLECTION		LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	d/m/gm (ON SAMPLE DATE)
	DATE	TIME			
S1	6 March	0800	IRIKAP Village IRIKAP Atoll	Upper layer bare soil 2 random spots un- sheltered by trees or shrubs etc.	23,000
S2	6 March	1000	Wemo Village Wemo Atoll	Same as above	13,000
S3	6 March	1700	AIKAK Village AIKAK Atoll	Same as above	23,000
S4	7 March	1500	Megik Village Megik Atoll	Same as above	30,000
S5	5 March	1600	Omed Village Omed Atoll	Composite of 5 samples (1 beach, 3 mid-village, 1 back village)	15,000
S6	6 March	1700	Kaikap Village Kaikap Atoll	Composite of 2 samples (1 mid-village, 1 half- way to beach)	4,300
S7	6 March	1000	Maven Village Mloetan Atoll	Composite of 4 samples (2 from village, 2 from beach to beach)	5,500
S8	6 March	1600	Wathe Village Wathe Atoll	Composite of 3 samples (1 by well, 2 mid-village)	2,400
S9	7 March	1000	Dalap Island Dalap Atoll	Composite of 4 samples (near Admin Bldg)	950
S10	7 March	1200	Utirik Village Utirik Atoll	Composite of 3 samples (Collection date of S10 is uncertain, probably 3 March 1954 by P.R. Survey Party. Analysis of S10 given is corrected to 7 March.)	270,000
S11	8 March		Rongelap Island	Soil from north part of island	1,300,000**
S12	8 March		Rongelap Island	Center portion of island	7,400,000**
S13	10 March		Rongelap Island	1 mile north of Rongelap village	460,000**

ENCLOSURE #9



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SOIL SAMPLES (ANALYSIS REPORT) CONT'D

SAMPLE NO.	COLLECTION DATE	TIME	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	c/m/gm (ON SAMPLE DATE)
S14	8 March		Rongelap Island	100 yds south eastern of air base	630,000**
S15	8 March		Ujae Island	Rongelap Atoll	35,000,000**
S16	8 March		Rongerik Island	Rongerik Atoll	3,200,000**
S17	8 March		Kabellu Island	Rongelap Atoll	20,000,000**
S18	9 March		Ujae Island		5,600,000**
S19	9 March		Ujae Island		280,000**
S20	10 March		Rongerik Island	Rongerik Atoll	1,200,000**
S21	10 March		Sifo Island	Temporary village along shore of Sifo	84,000**
*S22	9 March		Bikar Island	Rocky, windward side	160,000**

\* d/m/gm of plant sub (approx 10% of total d/m/gm plant as received)

\*\* Computations of 9 March

Soil values may be roughly translated to curies per square mile by dividing by 30, or to d/m/10<sup>6</sup> by multiplying by 6000.



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