



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

R

J-3/370.05

9 April 1954

SUBJECT: Reports on Evacuation of *4/18/54* and Surveys of Several
Marshalls Island Atolls *RG 342*

TO: Sec INSTRON/AFWOL

Location Tech Lib. B-2

AFWOL

The Rongerik

INCIDENT MAR-APR 1954

1. Reference is made to subject at headquarters, J-3/729.3, subject: Radiological Surveys of Several Marshalls 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 (ASX), DEM (AKC), CINCPACFLT, CINCPAC, CINCPACFLT, CHAFSWP, COMNAVSTAFLANT. Additional copies in specific sizes and quality, and motion picture coverage, may be obtained in accordance with Annex I to CJTF SEVEN Operational Order 3-13. Your attention is invited to paragraph 2b, Annex I covering Distribution and Control of photographic materials by the Atomic Energy Control Board and the Department of Defense.

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BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC*

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* Per DNA LTR. (ISCIA) 7/10/85
Carl... 0270

W. M. Clarkson

W. M. CLARKSON
Major General, USA
Commander

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- USS RENSHAW (DDE-494) (1 cy)
- USS PHILIP (IDE-428) (1 cy)
- USS NICHOLAS (DDE-440) (1 cy)

9 Incls:

1. Report by CO USS PHILIP, Ser 004, subj: Evacuation of Rongelap and Ailinginae Atolls on 3 Mar 54, dtd 5 Mar 54.
2. Report by CO USS RENSHAW, Ser 018, subj: Report of Evacuation of Native Rongelap Atoll, 4 Mar 54, dtd 13 Mar 1954.
3. Report by CO USS NICHOLAS, (arr. and lnd by CTG 7.3, Ser 0698 dtd 25 Mar 54), Radio Rpt ser 049, sub: Radsafe Survey #-11 Mar 54, dtd 28 Mar 54.
4. Report by CO USS NICHOLAS, Ser 05, subj: Report of Rongelap Survey Trip, 25-26 Mar 54, dtd 28 Mar 54.
5. Memo for CDR SEVEN, subj: Rongelap Atoll, dtd 26 Mar 54, dtd 30 Mar 54.
6. M/R: Miscellaneous Radsaf. Data of Rongelap.
7. M/R: Rongelap to USCG Flight (M/R) (1 cy)
8. Drinking Water Samples (Analysis Report).
9. Soil Samples (Analysis Report).

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

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

8 Mar 1954

From: Commanding Officer
To: Commander, Task Group 9.8
Subj: Evacuation of Rongelap and Ailinginae Atolls on 3 March 1954;
report of
Ref: (a) COMNAVCR PAC 7.3 PASp 020848Z 03 March 1954
(b) COM USF BOWEN 0401 081705Z 07 March 1954
Encl: (1) Passages: Details of evacuation from Rongelap and Ailinginae
Atolls
(2) Radiological statistics 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 NELSON 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 in a motor whale-boat to the PBM and picked up Mr. Marion WILDS, civilian representative of the Civil Administration Unit, Marshalls Trust Territories of Rongelap Island, and Oscar DeFrum, Marshallese interpreter. The beach was such as to allow a very close-in landing without danger to the beach.

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. 04100, presented Mr. Wilds with the general picture of sea-level monitoring information, and on being informed that Commander John Tamm of the SEVEN had advised that the actual evacuation should be repeated by Trust Territory authorities, Mr. Wilds was very emphatic regarding the need for evacuation. Through the interpreter

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ENCLOSURE (1)

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 Serial: 201
 6 Mar 1954

it was explained that it was to the best interests 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 particular interest as also was LSPR V. L. MURTHA, Executive Officer of the Marsh Islands Majuro Island Government. Both were proved very helpful in explaining the Marshallese that they should leave.

4. The information that the people needed to leave Rongelap was passed very quickly. Every man was issued with a small handbag as the only baggage since the masters windows had broken a high dosage on sleeping mats, palm baskets, and other personal belongings. It is considered very important that once the evacuation center is established and identified that all requests be made through it without exception. This procedure expedited the entire operation.

5. It was decided to utilize the JRM to transport the elderly and the sick to Kwajalein. John designated a party of 16 persons and this party was embarked in the aircraft in about an hour and a half after the party first landed. These persons were carried in enclosures (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 be provided the necessary medical care. John was apprehensive about the safety of his boat, a 30 foot sloop, but was persuaded by the people to use his boat to a better lee. Two anchors were dropped and the boat appeared to be in good holding ground.

7. The forty eight (48) passengers boarded the plane and departed via two ships' whale boats to the JRM. Names of passengers are listed in enclosure (1).

8. De-contamination of the Marshallese was started immediately upon embarkation. Routes had been previously established and the de-contamination teams on station ready to guide the passengers to the de-contamination center (after a hot water washroom). All clothes were placed in two G.I. cans aft and after a thorough shower clothes and shoes were readily available at the exit. The very limited supplies of soap and decontaminated trousers, singaroes and T-shirts which would have been available 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 stacks. Bunks were arranged as seats in both locations. The aftersmith's head and washroom, a short distance from the torpedo room was designated for use by the women and children. The men had the use of an aftersmith's head and washroom. The separation of the Marshallese was complete. Due to the limited space available in the torpedo room, a continuous 24-hour sentry watch, all petty officers, and set of bunks were used to insure privacy and to assist in any emergency by the Marshallese.

10. All children were provided with shortly after decontamination. The Marshallese went through the regular mess line for meals and had the same ration as the crew. The mess consisted of the least popular. The majority of the party voted for more meat, bread and vegetables. Hot soup was most appreciated. Ice cream and fruit were 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 running. Life jackets proved to be comfortable pallets and an excellent shield against warm or damp decks. With the above arrangements such that there was sleeping space.

13. The PBM plane commander reported that on 10 March he saw some people on Eniwetok Island (Foa Island). A pilot, a civilian, John and Oscar DeBum, the interpreter, the end of the island, and USCGM. A thorough search was made but no Marshallese were found. The Magistrate assured 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 4.17 Roentgens. Monitor team statistics are included in enclosure (7). It was lucky that this island was not inhabited.

14. Six (6) samples of radiation (5000) including some were forwarded in compliance with enclosure (4). Approximate locations of wells are indicated in enclosure (5).

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DDFORM 138 (Rev. 1-27-53)

FORM 138-1

Serial: 001

16 Mar 1954

15. The ship then proceeded to Ailinglap, Ujae. The Magistrate believed it possible that a party was on Eniwetok Island. A party was landed, conducted a thorough search but found no one. The ship remained in the vicinity of Eniwetok while the whale boats proceeded to Sifo Island. A sloop was sighted off Sifo in the lagoon off Sifo Island. The party landed and John the Magistrate once again explained the need for leveling Eniwetok. Eighteen of the Marshallese were transported from this island. Both this morning and John, 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 Ailinglap on 13 March and arrived at the Naval Station, Kwajalein at 0830 on 14 March. The Marshallese were disembarked during the morning of 14 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 Ujae. These sloops are a community asset for hauling copra and carrying the basic food supplies, medicines and clothing during the period that Trust Line cargo field trip ships are not available. There was a considerable amount of copra in a drying shed on Eniwetok and a smaller amount on Ujae. It was most disheartening to the Magistrate to learn the sloop left behind on Ujae had prepared the copra on Eniwetok last week. 70 live chickens including about one hundred chickens and the pigs were also on Rongelap. Two dogs were also left on the island. Since the people do not give an estimate of the duration of their evacuation, the above items will no doubt increase as the absence of the sloops becomes longer.

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

DOD OF SEVEN

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CJTF SEVEN
CTU 7.3.1
CTC 7.1

G. W. ALBIN

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LIST OF PERSONNEL WHO LEFT THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII IN 1964

NAME	SEX	AGE
1.	Male	66
2.	Male	76
3.	Female	83
4.	Male	70
5.	Female	63
6.	Male	28
7.	Female	62
8.	Female	62
9.	Female	6
10.	Female	17
11.	Female	19
12.	Female	74
13.	Female	78
14.	Male	30
15.	Male	48
16.	Female	60

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A LIST OF 48 CREWMEN EMBARKED ABOARD THE USN PHILIP (DDG 498)
FROM 000100Z JAN 70 AND ON 010000Z FEB 70

NO.	NAME	AGE
1.	Male	49
2.	Male	43
3.	Male	37
4.	Male	38
5.	Male	44
6.	Male	31
7.	Male	30
8.	Male	40
9.	Male	18
10.	Male	12
11.	Male	7
12.	Male	7
13.	Male	6
14.	Male	6
15.	Male	4
16.	Male	13
17.	Male	2
18.	Male	2
19.	Male	2
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	2
36.	Female	7
37.	Female	16
38.	Female	15
39.	Female	15
40.	Female	13
41.	Female	9
42.	Female	5
43.	Female	4
44.	Female	3
45.	Female	2
46.	Female	15
47.	Male	20
48.	Male	33

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A LIST OF PERSONS WHOSE NAMES APPEAR ON THE ROSTER (FORM 438) FROM THE BATTLE OF IWO JIMA

NAME	HTG	AGE
1.	Male	36
2.	Male	2
3.	Male	42
4.	Male	4
5.	Male	37
6.	Female	33
7.	Female	24
8.	Female	10
9.	Female	3
10.	Female	10
11.	Female	2
12.	Female	17
13.	Female	16
14.	Female	2
15.	Female	16
16.	Female	37
17.	Female	26
18.	Female	36

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RAD. EXPOSURE REPORT

(Examination and Documentation of Marshallese Natives)

I. Data

Island	READINGS (A. ME/HR)		Inhabited	Time of Readings
	1st	2nd		
Rongelap	1423	1800	Yes	031045M
Riniaeat	1021	3050	No	031245M
Enibut	398	800	No	031545M
Aifo	418	490	Yes	031715M
Totals				

II. DECONTAMINATION (19/06/54)

1. Decontamination readings are as follows:

Average Readings

	Before	After
IC/NO	Decontamination	Decontamination
Enibut	60 ME/HR	21 ME/HR
Riniaeat	40 ME/HR	11 ME/HR

NOTE #1. Children, who are slightly susceptible over after decontamination, measurements were employed due to its rough surface and protrusion exposure to radiation. However, maximum readings of less than 50 ME/HR did not warrant changing of their clothing due to the short time it was to be worn.

NOTE #2. Measurements taken during the night 20/06 ME/HR.

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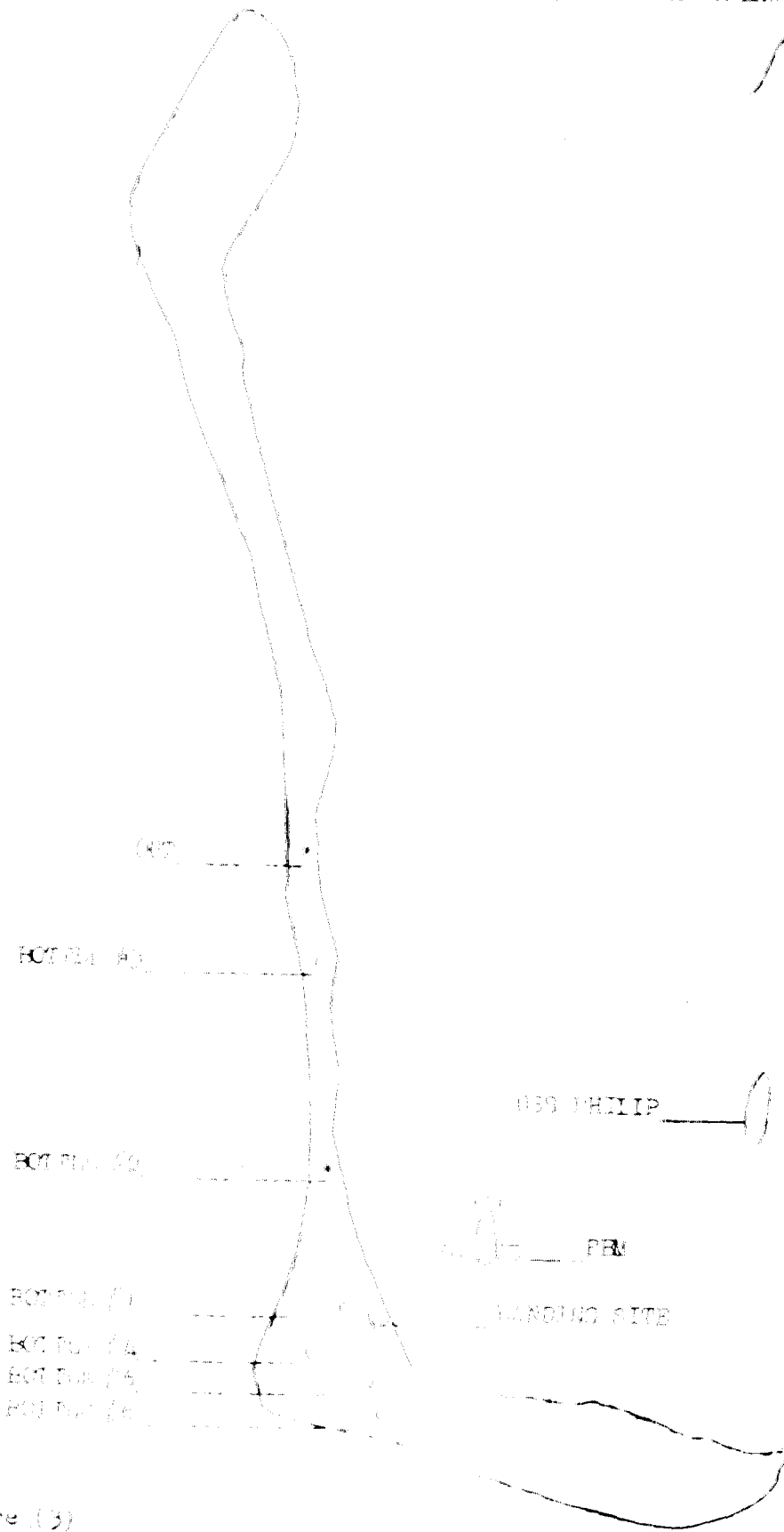


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LOCATION OF [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] ISLAND.

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Enclosure (3)

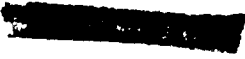
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USS RENSHAW (DE-409)
Fleet Post Office
San Francisco, California

In Reply Refer to
ODEL99/LHA:rec
A9
Serial: 038
18 March 1954



From: Commanding Officer, USS RENSHAW (DE-409)
To: Commander Task Group 7.3 (CTG 7.3)

Subj: Report of Observation of Natives, Utrik Island, 4 March 1954

Ref: (a) OTC 7.3 (01) Disp 031200Z
(b) OTC 7.3 (01) Disp 030000Z

Encl: (1) Internal Narrative of Observations of Utrik 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. Some 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 laydown area, Utrik, were delivered to CTG 7 on 8 March 1954 via Major R. B. Gray, USA, Staff (A) 7.

W
J. H. ALFORD

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ENCLOSURE (2)



Enclosure (2)
to CTG 7.3 It-
Serial 0381

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REPORT NARRATIVE OF SURVEY OF NATIVES FROM

UTIRIK ATOLL, MARSHALL ISLANDS

Having received orders at Pearl Harbor on 13 March 1954, to proceed to Utirik Atoll, in the morning immediately departed from the patrol area north of Eniwetok Atoll and her course changed to pass south of Bikini enroute. Speed was adjusted to arrive at daylight the next day and the 200 mile voyage was completed without incident.

Meanwhile, HQ activities were expedient in Hawaii. 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 kept on board until late in the night of the 3rd, plans were firm up for handling the people, general schemes were put forward but the final plan was made with the valuable knowledge and assistance of L. K. Tryba, BMC, USN. He had covered a vast area of the Marshall territories west of the Marshalls and had considerable knowledge of patterns.

Although the Doctor L. M. Moore (USN) was detailed to assist Renshaw, her estimated arrival was not until 0800. Plans were made for the possibility of receiving on board foodstuffs for the reported 120 natives of the Atoll.

The approach to the 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 altered eastward to pass between the two atolls. Enroute to the south a small 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 entering this channel inasmuch as Sailing Directions were very definite that a craft larger than a PC should make the attempt. In addition, a depth sounder was used to determine if charted depths were present (they weren't) and to evaluate the feasibility of our boats entering the narrow passage and the likelihood it be found too dangerous on the south side for the example. Unluckily, it would have even been possible for a review to a depth of 100 ft. about 1800 when our 12 ft. drag lift would show the channel depth of 20 ft. if the charted depths were correct and if the reef on our heading had the shallow and coral heads visible. It was hoped that the likelihood of passing this channel for the U.S. would be about 20% based on sounder readings.

Upon reaching the NE tip of the Atoll course was set eastward to skirt the reef along the southern tip which gave us shelter the best lee from wind and surf for the circumstances. However, by the weather was exceptionally good with light SW winds and only small waves. At 0730 the ship moved to at about 500 yds. south of the NE tip of the atoll and the largest of the Atoll which all the natives were reported to live. At this time trust territory officials were being contacted because we had an ETA been received. A view of our natives to contact a representative at daylight it was decided

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to proceed at once. As soon as possible, military officials arrived or if necessary without them. It was hoped that we might find a missionary, a pidgin English speaker or even a local administrative official.

Consequently, at about 0700 the first L&B (L&B) was launched and a beach party was organized with the executive officer, LCDR W. B. Easton, USN, in charge. He was to try to get ashore as soon as possible, organize the natives for evacuation, determine the best location and means for the evacuation. Implied by this party was a Medical Officer, monitor, hospitalman, signaller, etc. As soon as the party showed off, a second L&B was launched with the primary officer in charge, who was to search along the coast for a landing place favorable for the best handling of the evacuation.

Now, as the boats left the ship, we began execution of our plans for receiving the refugees ashore. Afters were rigged on the fantail with side strips from the deck to the aft edge. Additional life lines were rigged for the safety of the landing. Horizontal and vertical accesses to the fantail were also arranged and life lines rigged where necessary to ensure privacy for the refugees. A latrine (with washroom and head pit (largest on board)) was 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. A large table was provided for their clothes and sufficient clean, dry, spare shirts, trousers, etc., were raised by an appeal to the crew. In fact, inside the latrine, a pig-pen was fashioned by closing off space in a 30-gal barrel and tethered chickens to life lines on the fantail and the deck to keep them free amongst the populace.

Meanwhile, the Executive Officer's party approached the south shore of the island at a point about 1/4 mile west of the eastern tip. The island here and elsewhere has a continuous rim of table reefs extending some 40 yds out into the water over which the waves produced a surf of medium size and presented considerable resistance to landing. Having selected a point where the surf was light and appeared to offer the best spot, the Executive Officer commenced paddling ashore with the one-man rubber raft (we kept it after picking up a landing party just before dark), which had a line attached to the bow and kept under way towards the beach as appeared to experience difficulty with the wind and some unseen force resulting in no progress. Considerable time and effort were evoked at sight of the Executive Officer's temporary paddling, which stroke whirling the raft 180° around but making no progress. After it was determined that the line from boat to the raft had failed on the reef, the Executive Officer anchored him to seaward. By this time a number of the natives had appeared and some of them swam out and helped him ashore with friendly greetings.

At about 0800 the Navy JMC-42 transport arrived from Kwajalein, landed in the western part of the island and began beach landing ashore towards

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Utirik Is. After establishing radio contact with the plane and ascertaining the nature of emergency, the Executive Officer was directed to cross over to the island side and use the motor raft or any means to land the plane passengers. With the friendly help of the cooperative natives, the X.O. with the motor raft, set out in a outrigger canoe towards the seaplane in the lagoon. Just as he approached the plane it taxied away apparently not disturbing him very much. It had been suggested to the plane that if it had difficulty landing passengers in the lagoon, he might try landing within the lagoon near the ship. Upon hearing this suggestion, the plane took off from directly over the ship, a tremendous bounce, another approach and approach, then landed on the ship about 0915M.

Meanwhile, the crew having disembarked the Executive Officer was instructed by him to proceed eastward about 100 yards to a small cove where the natives said landing could be made with more ease and safety. This was done but calling in a cove in a corner of the reef. Ease and safety did not seem to be the situation either and it did appear less dangerous. By using the anchor to restrain the plane slowly worked up to the reef edge where the Executive Officer and his crew disembarked and waded ashore to the same friendly natives, including a "Mr. Morning" 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 plane passengers and advised the native that they were to be prepared 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.O. of the necessity for evacuation in weather conditions of Utirik Island and that native boats would be of no use in this instance. The Gunnery Officer in the LWB, after searching for several hours along the south leg of the atoll, reported that there were no landing places or landing places of any kind.

After the ship had disembarked the Executive Officer of the beach party, it was returned to the ship having lost its anchor in leaving the reef. It arrived in the vicinity of the ship just before the plane and take aboard its passengers. They consisted of Marshall Islands Trust Territory representative, a medical officer, interpreter, and the public relations civilians attached to the ship. After a brief orientation on board and procurement of supplies and anchors, the plane was again dispatched to the beach, meeting the LWB crew and evacuating them. A seaman with a portable SCR-540 radio was quickly established in communication. This party was met by the Executive Officer and the group disembarked for the village. The seaplane departed shortly thereafter.



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INCLOSURE (1)



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While this was going on the medical and scientific team were making their survey with a Geiger counter (G.C. 115). The first readings taken were on the seaward side of the island with intensities 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 comprising the seaward side of the island to the volcano on the high ridge. Upon arrival at the village, several natives who had been with the scientific readings common to all; over all body 100 mr (with and without shield), feet 100 mr (with and without shield), gonads 200 mr with shield and 150 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 stated in the report are due to background intensity effects.

Other items measured in the village and their intensities 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 on both sides of preparation ranged from 130-150 without shield, 140-160 with shield, 130 mr without shield. A small amount of water from the undergrowth and grass areas surrounding the village showed 160 mr with shield, 170 mr without shield, were found close to the ground, indicating concentrated and trapped contaminating particles. The water was run out way via projecting coral pieces some 10 yards into the lagoon where the water gave a 50 mr reading with and without beta shield. The local police was assigned the task of collecting water samples and succeeded in obtaining 4 samples of drinking water from 4 of the 10 normally used public faucets in the village. It is believed that the very low radioactivity of the water was due to the roofs over each faucet.

Upon arriving at the village the District Officer with Trust Territory official again informed the natives through the interpreter of the necessity for evacuation. The interpreter was reluctant to scare the natives or unduly rush them. Nevertheless, to save the lives of the natives 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 their pigs, chickens, dogs, goats or anything we could take. The officer then discussed with the Trust official in which the degree of contamination, the need of immediate return of the natives were discussed, it was decided, on the advice of the official, to leave the livestock and belongings behind. He really agreed to this and after being reassured that their possessions and homes would be safe until their return, began streaming toward the evacuation beach. Possessions taken along rarely exceeded two bundles each, and out of which was usually a woven bedding mat.

ENCLOSURE



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DOD DIR 5200.10

NEEL/MD



At this time, about 1040M, the ship was advised by the X.O. that the evacuation would commence about 1100 and that a raft was requested for use in shuttling the natives over the rocks 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 1100. By this time the majority of the natives were gathered on the beach and ready to go. Women, children and old people were usually on the rafts first, with their possessions, followed by the men. Much cooperation and assistance were realized from the natives as well as their own willingness and ability to swim proved invaluable during the evacuation and reduced the number of snip's personnel required. About half of the evacuation was about half completed but the water was breaking over the side was flooding and the surf was kicking up. The evacuation became more simply hazardous and two raft loads of swimmers were being pulled over the side. The coral was clogging up the suspension ropes and had to be cut and in a radio consultation between the X.O. and the ship, serious consideration was given to ceasing the operation and trying again from the lagoon side. Since this would delay the evacuation several hours and also was fraught with danger as already indicated, and since we could see the end in sight, it was decided to continue. About 1130 the evacuation was completed and aged were already gone and the men had been hoisted. There were 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 PM's were used about 15 people to be required to complete the evacuation of the 104 natives. The first raft load left the beach at about 1245M leaving a reflection of light that has never been seen. At 1251M all the natives were hoisted and gone from the beach because the wind and surf continued to increase. The native chief, named Compass, has been repeatedly asked how many natives were on the island and if we had them all. He was insistent that all were on the island and that there were on other islands of the atoll, and none were on Tokelau, and far 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 would probably have this PM's record up to date. The total figure we got was 141 but further questioning indicated he was counting for the first time the last to get unborn babies. The last figure of 144 was received at about 1300 and was heard and was occurred in by the chief and was official. The breakdown was as follows: men 41, women 21, children, about 16, boys and girls, 26 each.

At about 1300 when the natives were hoisted and boats were hoisted, court was set for the trial to be held at about 1330. At about 1345 we got the Dan Tamm (DR 412) coming up from the lagoon to assist us out there. There was nothing further to be done so we had the natives return to the lagoon.

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 DOD DIR 5200.10



ENCLOSURE (2)

APR 1/70



It did not seem practical to further reduce activities around by dividing them up between the two ships. In fact, the amount of crowding was evident. The Inuro had a local 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 need medical aid and payable while on board.

Reception and handling of the natives on board worked out fairly well and generally to our advantage. Behavior was monitored as they came on board and readings were around 70-75°F which was substantially lower than the average of 80-85°F readings on the boat. This indicated that wading out to the rafts had had a cooling effect on the natives. The presence of fall-out material on the rafts was noted. Some of the children were routed through the showers as soon as they came on board. It was decided to feed all of them before the ship departed areas of debris. Serving lines were set up on the fantail with separate lines for the issue of food and giving the natives paper plates, paper cups. They didn't eat very well, perhaps from the excitement or they were just used to the park bench. They did better on the bread, mashed potatoes and jam.

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 existence and military surroundings the women are extremely modest. When concerned to make certain measures and considerable resistance was encountered. But by proper planning we managed to get all about 100 of them through the showers. These were the aged, infirm and sick. With no ventilation higher than 70°F it was decided not prudent to force the change into the shower. At the problem of clothing arose. We had sufficient clean dry clothes for the natives but they wanted to run all their clothes through the laundry and give them back to put up 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 deal. (Other also mentioned and since they averaged only about 70-75°F it was decided that the situation did not call for any drastic measures. All of these matters were discussed with the Trust Territory official and decisions were made. In accordance with his recommendations. Our own interpretation of the natives' questioning of the interpreter as to their needs, excitement and they finally convinced us that during their sojourn on their rafts they would really shake them up.

By late afternoon they were still on board on their rafts and generally quiet except for the noise of their showers. They were bright-eyed and certainly could be seen from the deck of the women, as is their usual habit. They have steadily all afternoon since the time they came aboard.

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DOD DIR 5200.10



ENCLOSURE (1)

APR 1970



We fixed up a nice supper for them of rice, (Alto) and wide with tomatoes and lima beans, etc. By that time they had gotten used to their surroundings, had accepted their camp, and their appetites. They really stewed away the whole thing. This was followed by cream and cookies, heavily sweetened grapes and some bright colors. In readiness we had left over from last Christmas. The men were given cigarettes and all seemed contented and happy. Finally, we showed them that there was not the slightest reaction of any kind from any of the men, which time. 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 woman.

The night was passed without incident and they seemed to rest well on their straw mats. The weather becoming so bad since we were proceeding downwind at a speed of only 15 knots there was practically no motion of the ship. Next morning they ate and had to enjoy a big breakfast of hot cakes, bacon, bread and jam. After some of this rubber necking as we entered Kwajalein Harbor and during the period of mooring to the pier, the natives were directed ashore at about 10:00 AM. In custody of Com. Stavakwaj. As they went over the side we could not help but observe and admire the lowly dignity of these simple human beings and their naive but forthright and emphatic attitude. These seemed to be expressed in a conversation with the natives chief through the interpreter. The chief was asked what they had to say. He replied with gestures indicating a large exclamation. 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 new day. "The world is about to start over again."

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ENCLOSURE 1

APR 1970



D

USS NICHOLAS (DDE-449)
Joint Task Force
San Francisco, California

DDE449/rw
1-47
10 09
30 Mar 54

From: Commanding Officer
To: Commander Task Group 7.6
Subj: Kasaan survey Bell March 1954

1. The Task Group 7.6 survey party, led by Marion Wilde, trust Territory representative, arrived on ship at 0700 on March 1954 and boarded NICHOLAS shortly thereafter. Working party, as indicated in Commander Joint Task Force SEVEN dispatch 060402Z, was made available to Dr. Scoville's party. Dr. Scoville advised the Commanding Officer that all reports of water intakes and other information were to be reported only to Commander Joint Task Force SEVEN. He specifically requested that no other commands be made in the area. Daily reports indicating results of RASAS survey on each day, as directed by Dr. Scoville, were addressed accordingly. On the morning of 20 March 1954, 12 beach Dr. Scoville's party transported all water and other material to Perry Island.

2. The following conditions were noted, as indicated. Mr. Wilde accompanied working party when on all operations and all personal and personal property was secured as indicated by him.

a. Receipts made; items of value noted:

(1) Newspaper island.

(2) Private houses were destroyed and property left in the open, that could be raised by weather, and moved inside.

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

(4) One quantity of clothing, including one blanket, shoes, and other items were noted and removed. These items were destroyed and placed in a trash along with others.

(5) Two stacks of rice and two stacks of flour were open and piled outside on land for pig and chickens.

(6) Several pigs and sheep (one sheep) were placed under cover of houses to provide protection from livestock.

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(2) All livestock appears to be in good condition. It is believed that sufficient water will be available although a shortage is not expected to develop in the near future.

(3) Military and civil supplies were taken in direction by Task Group 7.1 personnel and Infantry Battalion personnel.

(4) The Islands listed in paragraph (3) through (15) are all uninhabited except for patches of natives that go from Hongkong to make copra, collect coconuts and fish. There was no native property found. Infantry teams were taken by Task Group 7.1 personnel.

(3) Utao Island.

(4) Utao Island.

(5) Utao Island.

(6) Utao Island.

(7) Utao Island.

(8) Utao Island.

(9) Utao Island.

(10) Utao Island.

(11) Utao Island.

(12) Utao Island.

(13) Utao Island.

(14) Utao Island.

(15) Utao Island.

1. Utao Island, 9 March 1954

(1) Utao Island.

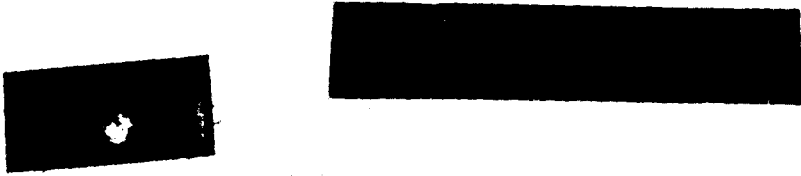
(2) Utao Island was reached above high water mark.

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451/AM



(b) Areas were cleared of unexploded ordnance and property lost in the winter. This could be handled and would include.

(c) Major equipment was provided for livestock by placing elements, however, on 2000 (the third in the series of copies).

(d) All equipment listed in previous livestock.

(e) (1) The work appears to be in good condition.

(f) Water and soil samples were obtained and intensity levels taken.

(g) See attached.

(h) Unidentified - intensity levels taken.

c. Report 11/11/73; 30 March 1974

(i) See attached.

(j) Unidentified - intensity levels taken.

d. Report 11/11/73; 30 March 1974

(k) See attached.

(l) All three personnel were killed along with a ship's working party. Spent shells and other ordnance were dumped in the sea. Equipment was damaged and personnel were killed as directed by the force personnel.

(m) Water and soil samples were obtained and intensity levels taken.

(n) For details, refer to sub-paragraph (a) through (d) in sub-paragraph (i) generally results, only, was taken.

(o) See attached.

(p) See attached.

(q) See attached.

(r) See attached.

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AFWJ/RS

(2) The landing was very difficult due to the high fish, turtles and sea birds.

c. Rongelap Atoll:

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

(2) Small boats are usually not used. Extra care should be exercised when approaching the lagoon to avoid coral heads and present and the water is very shallow.

d. Ailinginae Atoll:

(1) Only small boats were used. A shallow draft vessel should have very little difficulty entering the lagoon. Navigational aids were very poor.

(2) Small landing was made at low tide.

e. Utrik Atoll:

(1) The four buoys shown on DD Form 1 (925) have been replaced by two black buoys. It is understood that the Trust Territory A&L makes regular entry into Utrik Atoll through the lagoon. The buoys around Utrik Island are standing.

(2) Small landing is not difficult. Light aircraft which should be maintained for coral heads.

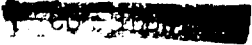
4. Recommendations and Summary:

A. Survey of the atolls from a 1950 type vessel is somewhat inefficient in that Rongelap is far away from the five visited, that can be entered and navigated safely. The limiting factor of islands that can be covered in a given time is boat handling operations. The atolls were difficult due to heavy swells. With the forces available, it is believed that the use of a DDE is the most probable method for similar missions. For operations subsequent to DDE, it is recommended that a smaller class ship of shallow draft be used. This would permit closer approach by using heat maps, in some cases to land.

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REF ID: A66717



f. Make best use of any life windows (port or window) wherever possible. This permits better visibility, especially 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 only battery type radios available. Communications were made with base using SCR 608 or similar small battery radio with an antenna. If any other radio was used if possible.

h. It was found advisable to provide the boats with overlays of the atolls so as to provide proper course between islands and passes.

i. Provide boats with food, water, life preserver and rifle. The last for protection against sharks and other animals in the water.

j. Use radio to report when landing or leaving an island. Do not let boat remain on beach, but leave and return to base of party.

k. Beach on the side of island wherever possible.

l. It was found advisable to cover all of the islands on each atoll in the time allotted. Though weather and high seas at runs 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 commanding officer and Mr. Wilds. As far as could be determined, no private property was collected or pilfered.

n. It is estimated that the combined cumulative damage received by any one person in the course of the operation was by all personnel aboard, or in the boats, have been forwarded to the USNSC, WASHINGTON for development.

/s/ G. S. S. S. S.
G. S. S. S.

Copy to:
Cdr. USN (S) 5200.10



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APR 1970



50



MEGAW/mw
112
20 May 1954

6. Dr. E. ni reported the spider (Dr. ni) had been accom-
plished to his satisfaction. Dr. ni stated that his mission has
been accomplished satisfactorily. Dr. ni, Trust Territory
Representative, reported that the spider (Dr. ni) was bunched when-
ever provided with all loads at 10000 ft. was bunched by MICHEL S.

7. Prior to the ship's departure, 4000-5000/30000 radia were ob-
tained by Dr. ni. Schwartz stated that all 7000 radia were very
satisfactory for the purpose for the 10000 radia on the last trip.
It is recommended that this type of radia be used by ships on future trips
if they are required to operate within a long distance from the
ship. Accepted as excellent as is only (10) miles.

8. The ship's departure from 10000 ft. and delayed until 262130Z
because for some electrical equipment failed and failure in returning
from 10000 ft. instead, were they was collecting and timer.

9. The ship's arrival back from 10000 ft. at 270130Z.

J. D. MOORE

Copy to:
COMJOINT/CRP/CR/CR/CR/CR
COMSECID/SEC/CR/CR/CR

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AFRL/70



23



30 March 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR: COMSUSWEN

SUBJECT: IODE Trip to Necker Island, 26 March 1954

1. Refer to COMSUSWEN DES 270000N 150000W. Purpose of subject trip, conducted by USN V (CR) 13 (USS HAV) was to:
 - a. Reconnaissance trip to Necker Island, Marshall Is.
 - b. General scientific survey of Necker.
 - c. Collect approximately 500 cubic centimeter top soil requested by USG Division of Biology and Fisheries.
 - d. Collect samples of *Acacia* and vegetation.
 - e. Collect possible samples of *Acacia* in Necker village.

2. The undersigned acted as DG, USN, and TG 7.1 representative and was respon. IODE for operations of HAV on Necker. Since the NICHOLAS will make an overall report, and detailed reports on IODE will be made by the project officers concerned, the details in this report are confined to IODE and I.

3. It is noted that the report of the IODE trip I and IODE was more limited than originally planned. It will be clear from the report of the IODE trip, that we became R-1 after the work started. Thanks are due the excellent planning and management of Capt. Joseph Elliot and the IODE officer (IODE) on Necker, which more was accomplished than might reasonably have been expected under these circumstances. I and IODE were accomplished successfully on Necker, but I and IODE had to be omitted.

4. The present survey was conducted by Mr. F.R. Scardavone of TG 7.1, TU-7, using the recently calibrated T/108 29 instruments. Readings on Necker Island were taken during the morning hours on the other islands during the afternoon of 26 March.

Island	m/in
Necker	10 m/in of standard position established by Geoville Survey
Necker	10 m/in
Necker	90
Necker	200
Necker	300

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AFWL/10





On Kongsap Island, the readings in the lake appeared to be 10%-15% less than outside. Inside the lake the readings at ground level were about 70% of those at head level. Windy, with breeze from east and near the climate was about 30 m/hr. Wind for yesterday about 10-15 m/hr.

6. The top road sample was obtained on BIKERU Island a small island well covered with bushes and trees but without palm trees. It had been planned to visit the sample from BIKERU but this could not be done without some surveying with the BIKERU and a position reflection.

8. Special studies should be made of the work of Dr. P. Schindler, who did an excellent job of geology, maps for road equipment not available on the BIKERU, as well as connecting the road with ferry.

✓ J. A. B. Jr.
 ✓ J. A. B. Jr.
 J. A. B. Jr., LANL



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HPW/LNS

4

4

MEMORANDUM FOR

SUBJECT: Miscellaneous radon measurements in Merik (Surveys conducted by CTE 774)

17 March 1968 - MERIK

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 & eggs)	50 - 55 mr/hr	Waist level
Exterior store room back	100 - 150 mr/hr	Waist level
General Area exterior	60 - 150 mr/hr	Waist level

Weather Station Site Readings:

Exterior area (open)	40 - 100 - 120 mr/hr	Waist level
Interior building	40 - 70 mr/hr	Waist level
Interior building	40 - 60 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 trailer	160 - 180 mr/hr	Waist level

19 March 1968 - MERIK

Landing on beach	42 mr/hr	Waist level
Living area	60 mr/hr	Waist level
Inside mess hall	22 mr/hr	Waist level
Inside dispensary	28 mr/hr	Waist level
Inside barracks	33 mr/hr	Waist level
ESE end of island (Rashmond)	47 mr/hr	Waist level
Along road to Rawnsenda camp	40 - 45 - 49 mr/hr	Waist level
Inside weather building	23 mr/hr	Waist level
Work area outside building	60 mr/hr	Waist level
Army area (in tent trailer)	40 mr/hr	Waist level
Inside trailer area	40 mr/hr	Waist level
Inside tent	42 mr/hr	Waist level

19 March 1968 - MERIK

Inside weather building	21 mr/hr	Waist level
Living area (tent)	60 mr/hr	Waist level
Inside barracks	28 mr/hr	Waist level
Inside dispensary	28 mr/hr	Waist level

Inclosure 6

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APR 11/80

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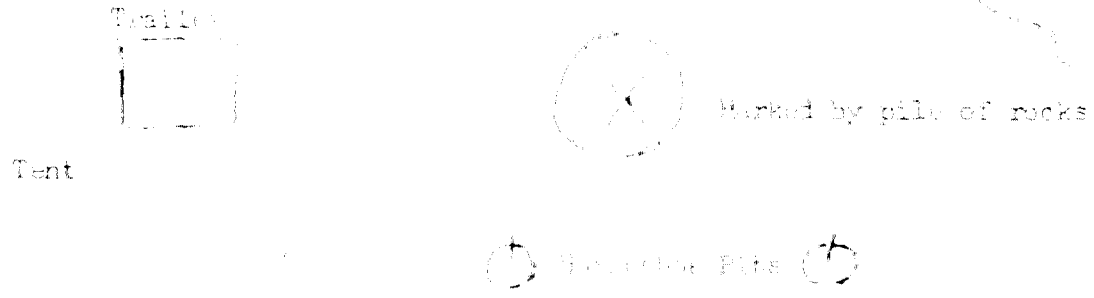


APPLY AREA

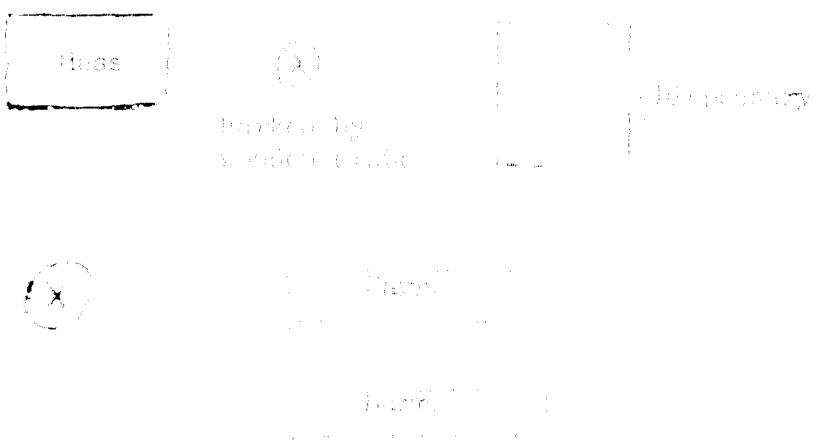
<u>Apply Site</u>	Out	12 m / m	Waist Level
	In	20 m / m	Waist Level
<u>Weather Site</u>	Out	10 m / m	Waist Level
	In	20 m / m	Waist Level
<u>Living Site</u>	Out	15 m / m	Waist Level
	In	15 m / m	Waist Level

APPLY AREA (Location of sample sites)

00.00

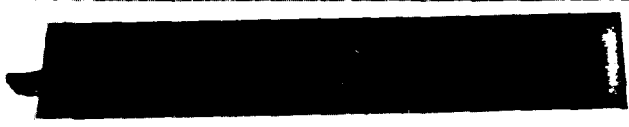


LIVING AREA (Location of sample sites)



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AFM 748





WEATHER SITE (Location of weather site)

Shelter

Cent

Building

Station with Mast

Roof

(Sgt) R. A. House
R. A. HOUSE
Lt Col., USAF
Ch. Tech Sr, J-3
OFF SEVEN

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AFWJTRD



211



MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Kwajalein-NYOO Flight Able

1. NYOO-Kwajalein Flight Able, results of an aerial survey at approximately 200 feet altitude over the following atolls north of Kwajalein: Lae, Ujae, Wothe, Bikini, Ailinginae, Rongelap, Rongerik, Taongi, Bikar, Utirik, Taka, Likiep, Jemo (Jenk). 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 1900 (2000) 1954, Flight Able was flown on the following dates with results indicated: (In mR/hr ground contamination)

Island (Atoll)	<u>271200Z to 271200Z</u>	<u>302030Z to 310200Z</u>
Lae (Lae)	0	0
Ujae (Ujae)	0	0.2
Wothe (Wothe)	0	1.7
Enibuk (Ailinginae)	0	26
Rongelap (Rongelap)	1.4	78
Rongerik (Rongerik)	1.8	58
Sybilis (Taongi)	0.0	0.4
Bikar (Bikar)	0.0	15
Utirik (Utirik)	0	7
Taka (Taka)	0	7
Kapen (Likiep)	2.6	2.4
Jemo (Jenk)	0.0	2.4
Likiep (Likiep)	0.0	1.0

(S/L) J. L. ROUSE
PA. Col., USAF
Chf Tech Opns Br, 4-3
(TS) SILVER

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DOD DIR 5200.10

INCLOSURE 7



Declassified
DOD DIR 5200.10

AFRL/HO



38



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 (ON SAMPLE DATE)</u>
W1	6 March	0800	Eikiep Island Eikiep Atoll	Collected from largest cistern on heaviest populated island of atoll	77
W2	6 March	1000	Jemo Island	Surface water	550
W3	6 March	1700	Milik Island Milik Atoll	Surface water	1020
W4	7 March	1300	Yogot Island	Same as W1	2500
W5-8	4 March	0700	Ukvik Atoll	Composite of 4 water samples taken by USS RENSHAW	430
W11	5 March	1600	Umed Island Wotje Atoll	Composite 1/2 from catch-basin	100
W12	6 March	1030	Naven Island Mabbelap Atoll	1 from well	67
W13	6 March	1130	Naven Island Mabbelap 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	1000	Biliap Island Wajuro Atoll	Tap Water	14
W11	8 March	0900	Hongelap Island	Composite of 6 bottles. Chart included to show location of bottles on Hongelap Island	94,000 120,000 47,000 No. 1 No. 6 24,000 11,000 63,000
W12	8 March		Hongelap Island	Central cistern of village	50,000
W13	8 March		Hongelap Island	Eastern water from north part of island	73,000
W14	8 March		Hongelap Island	Eastern water from northern most village	8,300

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DOD DIR 5200.10

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DOD DIR 5200.10

INCLOSURE #



AFW/THO



DRINKING WATER SAMPLES (Analysis Report) Cont'd

<u>SAMPLE NO.</u>	<u>COLLECTION DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>d/m/ml (ON SAMPLE DATE)</u>
W15	8 March		Wongkap Hill	South eastern in village	60,000*
W16	9 March		Ward Hill	Eastern	7,200*
W17	9 March		Ward Hill	Eastern	33,000*
W18	10 March		Antwater Hill	Distillation water Wongkap Hill	66*

* complete list of 5 March

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DOD DIR 5200.10



Declassified
DOD DIR 5200.10

AFM/JHC





SOIL SAMPLES (AVAILABLE REPORT)

SAMPLE NO.	COLLECTION		LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	d/m/gm (ON SAMPLE DATE)
	DATE	TIME			
S1	6 March	0800	Ikkep Island Ikkep Atoll	Upper layer bare soil 2 random spots un- sheltered by trees or shrubs etc.	23,000
S2	6 March	1000	Wome Island Wome Atoll	Same as above	13,000
S3	6 March	1200	Aliek Island Aliek Atoll	Same as above	23,000
S4	7 March	1500	Megit Island Megit Atoll	Same as above	30,000
S5	5 March	1600	Omed Island Omed Atoll	Composite of 5 samples (2 beach, 3 mid-village, 1 back village)	15,000
S6	5 March	1700	Nekab Island Nekab Atoll	Composite of 2 samples (1 mid-village, 1 half- way to beach)	4,300
S7	6 March	1000	Mawan Island Mawan Atoll	Composite of 4 samples (2 from village, 2 from beach to beach)	5,500
S8	6 March	1600	Mathe Island Mathe Atoll	Composite of 3 samples (1 by well, 2 mid-village)	2,400
S9	7 March	1000	Dakap Island Dakap Atoll	Composite of 4 samples (near admin Bldg)	950
S10	7 March	1200	Utirik Island Utirik Atoll	Composite of 3 samples (Collection date of S10 in report is probably 3 March 1954 by F.E. Survey Party. Actual date given is corrected to 7 March.)	270,000
S11	8 March		Rongelap Island Rongelap Atoll	Soil from north part of island	1,300,000**
S12	8 March		Rongelap Island Rongelap Atoll	Center portion of island	7,400,000**
S13	8 March		Rongelap Island Rongelap Atoll	One mile north of Rongelap village	160,000**

INCLOSURE #9



Declassified
DOD DIR 5200.10

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DOD DIR 5200.10

APR 1954





SOIL SAMPLES (ANALYSIS REPORT) CONT'D

SAMPLE NO.	COLLECTION		LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	c/m/gm (ON SAMPLE DATE)
	DATE	TIME			
S14	8 March		Rongelap Island	1000 yds. north eastern of atoll	630,000**
S15	8 March		Rongerik Island	Rongerik Atoll	35,000,000**
S16	8 March		Rongerik Island	Rongerik Atoll	3,200,000**
S17	8 March		Katellu Island	Rongelap Atoll	20,000,000**
S18	9 March		Uto Island		5,600,000**
S19	9 March		Yaker Island		280,000**
S20	10 March		Rongelap Island	Rongerik Atoll	1,200,000**
S21	10 March		Sifo Island	Temporary village alongside atoll	84,000**
*S22	9 March		Bikar Island	Beach, windward side	160,000**

* d/m/gm of plant sub (Agave to 1.0 m) (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/10⁶ by multiplying by 6000.



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