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UNIT HISTORY

TASK GROUP 7.2

(Joint Task Force SEVEN)

THIRD INSTALLMENT

1 Feb 54 - 7 Apr 54

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED *
BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC
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RG 374 DEFENSE Nuclear AGENCY
Location WNRC
Access No. 61A-1194 Box 2of2
Folder UNIT HISTORY OF TASK GROUP 7.2 [redacted] (1 Feb - 7 Mar 1954)
PERMANENT

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TG 7.2
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Location WNRC
Access No. 61A-1194 Box 2 of 2
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SECTION I

BACKGROUND

This is the third historical installment of Task Group 7.2 and covers the activities of the Task Group in Operation CASTLE during the period 1 February 1954 to 7 April 1954 (KOON Day).

SECTION II

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TASK GROUP ORGANIZATION

There have been no changes in the Task Group organization since the compilation of the second historical installment.

SECTION III

ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE CASTLE MISSIONS

A. ADMINISTRATIVE:

1. S1:

The AG Records Unit was physically separated from the Message Center by the movement of AG Publications to a prefabricated building adjacent to Building #15. The room vacated by AG Publications was renovated, for the AG Records Unit, to meet the requirements of AR 380-5 and SR 66-5-1 in order to contain files of all security classifications. This room was designated a restricted area, and began functioning on 6 February 1954 under the supervision of the custodian of classified matter, the Top Secret - Secret - Restricted Data Control Officer.

The establishment in the forward area of Headquarters, Joint Task Force SEVEN and of other task group headquarters with location other than ENIWETOK ISLAND, the location of MATS terminal

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on ENIWETOK ISLAND, and the fact that there was no officially designated courier transfer station within the command for receipt of courier handled matter, imposed the problem of proper and expeditious handling of such matter. This was resolved by the appointment of the Top Secret Control Officer, Task Group 7.2, as alternate Top Secret Control Officer for JTF SEVEN and Task Group 7.3, to receive, store, and dispatch, within the Task Force, classified courier matter and officer messenger mail for Task Group 7.3. A guard run between ENIWETOK and PARRY ISLANDS was established with two trips daily, Monday thru Friday, and one trip on Saturday. Ships of Task Group 7.3 provided guard mail service between their elements and this command.

During February and March, the Top Secret Control Officer received and/or dispatched a total of 540 pieces of classified matter. Received at MATS Terminal were 146 pieces of courier or officer messenger mail for various Task Force elements at ENIWETOK and BIKINI ATOLLS. Approximately 85% of the courier classified matter was Navy registered material for various ships of Task Group 7.3, with approximately 5% of the balance being cryptographic material for this command.

After CJTF SEVEN assumed the functions of ATCOM ENIWETOK on 20 January 1954, the volume of administration of the Task Group leveled off in February and has remained fairly constant. Publication of new or revised directives for the administrative and operational control of the Task Group has continued.[1] DNA

Personnel strength of the Task Group remained fairly constant during this period, however adjustments and maneuvering of

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personnel continued to be necessary. 50 men, "Q" cleared, of the Task Group had been trained as radsafe monitors to be used in support of TG 7.1 in the event of an emergency. By virtue of clearance, these men occupied responsible positions, with any continued absence from assigned duty a handicap for the particular activity. The radiological problem resulting from BRAVO was such that Task Group 7.1 requested and received as many as 34 of these men for duty at one time. This subject is covered in detail in the Radiological Safety section of this report.

Replacements have continued to arrive as allocated, but not in the grades requisitioned, the majority being E-2 and E-3. Promotions have, to a small degree, somewhat eased this situation; however, as of April 1954, this Task Group had approximately 221 men of grades E-2 and E-3 filling NCO vacancies.[2] To cover enlisted requirements for this period, requisitions were submitted for 109 men, as expected losses were estimated at 117 men. Allocations were received for 87 men and 115 men were actually received, some on a TDY basis. Actual losses by rotation, medical or other reasons were 145 men.[3]

The Task Group 7.4 augmentation, for the operational period, was approximately 99% filled in early February with 178 men provided.[4]

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Early in March, instructions were received from Department of the Army (Msg DA487698) which affected the rotation date of many enlisted men. Effective 1 April, those men with a date of Expiration of Term of Service (ETS) of four months subsequent to their

2-Tab B
3-Tab C
4-Tab D

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rotation date would have their overseas tours extended one month and those men whose ETS was five or six months subsequent to rotation date would have their overseas tour curtailed, and would be rotated during the seventh month prior to their ETS. The latter condition increased by 50% the expected losses for April. To alleviate this situation, a message was dispatched to JTF SEVEN (REAR) on 9 March 1954 requesting 100% fulfillment of TG 7.2 requisitions for personnel to arrive in April and May; an emergency requisition for 64 men was submitted on 13 March 1954 and command extension of overseas tour was effected for ten men.

2. Army Post Office:

As the operational build-up progressed and the population of Joint Task Force elements reached the peak authorized, operation and storage space for APO 187 became critical. General Delivery service for Task Group 7.2 officers was moved from the APO to the Message Center, Building #15. As MATS traffic over available scheduled aircraft limited the amount of parcel post that could be handled, a class room in the Service Club was made available for storage, with such mail being dispatched by water transportation as ships were available. Enlargement of the APO by additional construction is being studied. APO 187, with full augmentation from Task Group 7.4 and one man from Task Group 7.3, continued to provide excellent service to all elements of the Task Force. The amount of mail handled was in proportion to other months; however, the money order business for February and March exceeded that of any previous month on record.

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3. Special Service:

The Special Service Section continued to furnish the personnel with its usual high standard of activities. The hours of operation were adjusted to accomodate those personnel from Task Group 7.3 and Task Group 7.4 who were on shore leave. The theaters operated at different hours, the Terrace Theater at 1930 hours and Starlight Theater at 2030 hours, daily. These hours have proved very popular as they make a movie available to everyone. A small gym, equipped with weight lifting and boxing equipment was established at Swimmers Tavern.

The usual athletic program continued in effect. An all-star basketball team was selected by team managers and played a series of games with an all-star team of KWAJALEIN. Five games were played, two at ENIWETOK and three at KWAJALEIN, with the ENIWETOK team the victors by winning four of the five games. The softball and basketball leagues were completed in late March. Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment won the softball league, while the basketball league ended in a tie between the Military Police Detachment and AACS (TG 7.4). A play-off is scheduled.

4. Post Exchange: DNA

The Post Exchange continued to provide the essentials plus varied general and oriental merchandise. Prices were reasonable, with the majority of profits being allocated to the Central Post Fund. A small trailer was converted into a mobile PX and operated within the Air Force Area, furnishing health and comfort items. This trailer service has tended to ease the congestion in the Post Exchange and facilitate service to Task Group 7.4 personnel.

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5. Religious Activities:

Religious activities were conducted by the two assigned Chaplains, one Protestant and one Catholic, and one additional Protestant Chaplain furnished by Task Group 7.4. The response to religious services was very high with all services well attended. In order to accomodate the number attending the Sunday Protestant services, two services were inaugerated. The Most Reverend Thomas J. Feeney, S.J.D.D., Vicar Apostolic of the CAROLINE-MARSHALL ISLANDS, visited the command during the period 20-23 February.

6. American Red Cross:

Red Cross activities were extensive with fast efficient action initiated or taken in all instances. Participation in the annual Red Cross fund drive was supported 100% by Task Group personnel.[6] On 3 April, the Non-Commissioned Officers of the Task Group staged a benefit carnival at the Service Club for Red Cross fund raising. The carnival was a great success, and over two thousand dollars were cleared for the Red Cross.

B. SECURITY:

DNA 5-2

1. Liaison:

The intensified activity accompanying the operational phase to date placed an additional premium on close liaison with security personnel of all Task Groups. The shift of responsibility for other than land areas in the PPG from CTG 7.2 to CTG 7.3 and the opening of the Air Operations Center spread the channels for contact reporting and required the closest working relationship between security personnel of Task Groups 7.2, 7.3 and 7.4.

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2. Clearances:

An initially critical personnel assignment situation occasioned by clearances pending at the beginning of the operational phase was eased as clearances continued to be granted by the AEC. When it became apparent that this Task Group could accomplish its assigned mission with the cleared personnel then available, all pending "Q" clearances were reviewed and only those of personnel who might have an operational need for a "Q" clearance during the garrison phase, or for an unscheduled operation during their tour, were continued. All other pending "Q" clearances were terminated as not required. This resulted in a reduction in the number of "Q" clearances pending from 166 on 24 January to 39 on 3 March 1954.[7]

TOP SECRET clearances were granted to all personnel of this Task Group holding an active "Q" clearance. This clearance was based upon the background investigation conducted by the FBI in connection with the "Q" clearance, and continues in effect after the individual departs the PPG.

Interim SECRET clearances were given to all replacements immediately upon arrival in the PPG based on an examination of available field records.

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Final type SECRET clearances were initiated by this headquarters on all replacements arriving not already awaiting results of a "Q" clearance application. The number of replacements received plus those personnel whose "Q" clearance applications were terminated as not required raised the number of NAC (SECRET) clearances pending from 72 on 24 January 1954 to 163 on 3 March 1954.[8]

7-Tab G
8-Tab G

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The large number (202) of personnel of this Task Group holding only "Interim" clearances created no operational handicap, but was highly undesirable from a security standpoint. Interim clearances are based on nothing more substantial than an examination of available personnel records and, at best, represent a calculated security risk. A recommendation that all personnel ordered to the PPG in the future hold final clearances at least for SECRET has been made by separate correspondence to CJTF SEVEN.

3. Badge Identification System:

No problems have existed in the implementation of the Badge Identification System within Task Group 7.2 during this period. Administration of the system consisted of replacement of damaged badges and the establishment of positive procedures to insure turn-in prior to departure from the PPG.

4. Counterintelligence:

Security representatives at the beginning of this period were located at ENIWETOK ISLAND, PARRY ISLAND and Sites TARE, NAN, and URSULA. Following BRAVO, the officers in the BIKINI ATOLL were consolidated and moved aboard the USNS FRED C. AINSWORTH.

The detachment continued their security poster program; continued to provide advice and assistance to unit security officers; and to issue Limited Area permits to transient personnel. DNA

In addition, the detachment boarded twelve ships to ascertain if they had complied with security regulations, and conducted security surveys of the POL farm, ENIWETOK: the storage of arms and ammunition; and the water distillation and electrical generating

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facility, ENIWETOK. A security inspection was conducted on Compound 117, ENIWETOK ISLAND, to insure adequate protection of this compound during specified critical periods.

As directed by the AEC, CJTF SEVEN or CTG 7.2 numerous security investigations have been conducted.[9]

5. Military Police:

The Military Police of this Task Group continued to be primarily concerned with security missions at ENIWETOK and BIKINI ATOLLS. In addition, there were various secondary missions.

The Provost Marshal retained command control of the MP Detachment, thus facilitating the execution of the various Military Police missions. Officers in charge of the various detachments received their instructions directly from the Office of the Provost Marshal.

The organization, disposition, and strength of the various operating detachments were set up according to plan.[10] After BRAVO, when it became clear that TARE would not be reentered, these dispositions were altered to meet the new situation.[11]

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The office of the Provost Marshal had a strength of two officers, three warrant officers, and two enlisted men during the period of this installment. The Military Police Detachment had an assigned strength on 1 February 1954 of six officers and 235 enlisted men. By 7 April 1954 because of losses due to rotation, inter-unit transfer, completion of TDY, and medical evacuation, the enlisted

9-Tab H
10-Tab I
11-Tab J

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strength was 224. One additional officer however raised the officer strength to seven. Ten enlisted men from the 504th Military Police Battalion, Camp Gordon, Georgia, reported for temporary duty.

The operational period brought an increase in the ground sweep and air sweep missions both at BIKINI and ENIWETOK ATOLLS.[12] These missions were carried out satisfactorily at both locations. The routine guard posts as set up prior to the operational period continued to be manned, many of them on a round the clock basis.

The Military Police located at BIKINI were unable to reoccupy the area following BRAVO. The base of operations for BIKINI ATOLL was transferred to the USNS AINSWORTH. Various security functions aboard ship, as well as a minimum number of posts on TARE were the missions at BIKINI. The Military Police strength at BIKINI was altered after BRAVO as has been indicated. Sites CHARLIE and FOX were not re-opened, and the officers and enlisted men from these sites were moved elsewhere.

The Military Police were given the mission of escorting a sensitive cargo to Continental United States (CONUS) aboard the USS DALTON VICTORY on 5 March 1954. A saving in personnel was effected by utilizing officers and enlisted men for this mission who were rotating to CONUS at this time. The mission was accomplished. DNA

Another secondary mission of the Military Police was that of furnishing various couriers. One officer was detailed to escort sensitive cargo to CONUS and return. Daily courier service was provided by the ELMER detachment. This service was from PARRY

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to ENIWETOK ISLANDS by L-13 aircraft and from ENIWETOK to BIKINI by C-47 aircraft.

Other secondary missions included security during the movement of sensitive cargo and the escorting of distinguished visitors. These secondary missions were accomplished.

The Military Police Detachment continued to provide men for additional duties as mentioned in the second installment. This included the honor guard platoon and weapons platoon of the combat company, together with supporting personnel for the Post Exchange, Officers Club, Barber Shop, and POL Farm.

A problem arose conderning property belonging to the Military Police Detachments at BIKINI. This property had been stored at sites TARE and NAN in accordance with instructions prior to BRAVO. Personal and unit property was damaged and scattered due to BRAVO. The largest part of this property was recovered and brought to PARRY ISLAND by Holmes and Narver (H & N) personnel. Unit property, consisting of 1/4 ton trucks and weapons, was immediately claimed, serviced, and put into use. Personal property was reclaimed when possible; when lost, claims were submitted.

The morale of the MP Detachment was at its peak during this period. All personnel made full use of athletics and other special services provided for them. Maximum participation in sports, recreational services, and religious services, together with promotions and commendations received indicated an alert and responsible security force for the Pacific Proving Ground.

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The offense and incident rate for Task Group 7.2 remained at a low rate.[13]

13- Tab L

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6. Travel Control:

The system of travel control continued to operate satisfactorily with 1725 persons being processed for original entry into the PPG during the period. A capability of operating BIKINI as a Port of Entry is being maintained as directed by CJTF SEVEN. However, only a minimum of high-priority air traffic is anticipated.

C. OPERATIONAL:

1. Operations and Training:

During the period covered by this report the Operations and Training Section was employed chiefly with the task of guiding subordinate units and activities in the accomplishment of CASTLE missions. The adequacy of training programs and prior planning was evidenced by the highly successful manner in which the Task Group continued to accomplish its missions.

Training during this period was at a minimum, consisting in the main of on-the-job training. Nevertheless, certain specialized training became necessary and was conducted.

In the field of plans, one new plan was published; further, time now became available to look ahead, to think out and draft future plans. The details of these matters are discussed below.

The receipt of CJTF SEVEN Disaster Defense Plan 1-54, dated 5 January 1954, and the fact that various areas and facilities on ENIWETOK ISLAND had been placed under CTG 7.4 necessitated certain changes in CTG 7.2 Natural Disaster Defense Plan 2-53. These changes were instituted in CTG 7.2 Natural Disaster Defense Plan 1-54 dated 23 February 1954.

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Using the experience gained during the garrison phase, IVY through CASTLE, a draft copy of CTG 7.2 Operation Order 1-54 was submitted to CJTF SEVEN for comment relative to agreement of its contents with the CJTF SEVEN concept of the garrison phase following CASTLE. It was felt that early study of this phase by Task Group 7.2 would facilitate the change-over from the operational phase to the garrison phase which will come shortly after CASTLE ends.

Due to the unexpectedly large requirement of Task Group 7.1 for emergency back-up monitors and due to unforeseen restrictions placed upon the use of the original group of monitors, it became necessary to train an additional 29 men to be used as back-up monitors. This subject is covered in the Radiological Safety portion of the report.

The majority of personnel stationed at ENIWETOK ISLAND makes use of the water sport facilities at one time or another. Since certain safety hazards do exist, a program was initiated to train all personnel in the proper method of administering artificial respiration.[14] This program was completed by 31 March 1954.

2. Radiological Safety: DNA

The Commander, Task Group 7.2 was assigned seven radiological safety missions by CJTF SEVEN Operation Plan No. 3-53. In the second installment of this history, these missions were listed and a discussion of the measures taken for their accomplishment was presented. On 20 January 1954, CJTF SEVEN Operation Plan 3-53 became Operation Order 3-53. Thus, during the operational period covered by this report the radiological safety organization within this Task

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Group functioned to accomplish the missions as ordered by CJTF SEVEN Operation Order 3-53.

CTG 7.2 had long ago published Annex F to CTG 7.2 Operation Order 3-53 which instructed subordinate units and activities in the accomplishment of the radsafe missions. As the time for BRAVO approached, it was felt the amount of "fall-out" expected at ENIWETOK ISLAND might contain significant amounts of radioactive contamination. Due to this assumption and current changes in orders and methods of operation by JTF SEVEN, it became necessary to delineate in greater detail the manner in which the radiological safety organization of Task Group 7.2 would function during the "fall-out" period. Accordingly, CTG 7.2, on 18 February 1954 published Appendix III to Annex F to CTG 7.2 Operation Order 3-53, subject, "Radiological Safety in 'Fall-Out Period." As a further precaution CTG 712 published Annex H to CTG 7.2 Operation Order 3-53, subject, "Shot Phase Emergency Personnel Evacuation and Reentry Plan ENIWETOK ISLAND", dated 26 February 1954. This plan was to go into effect if radiological contamination became great enough to warrant evacuation of ENIWETOK ISLAND.

CTG 7.2 SOP No. 56-10, subject, "Radiological Safety Monitor Procedures", was rescinded and a memorandum of the same subject was published on 23 February 1954 to take its place; it was published primarily as a monitor's handbook; and received distribution to each radsafe officer, radsafe non-commissioned officer, monitor, and backup monitor of the Task Group.

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An electronic radiation monitor with an Esterline-Angus recorder, model AW; a cascade impactor and Gast pump; and an Electro-

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lux sampler were drawn from TG 7.2 and installed at Headquarters, TG 7.2. These instruments were under the direct supervision of the Radsafe Officer, TG 7.2 and were to be used as the final authority on the "fall-out" level at ENIWETOK ISLAND.

On B minus 2 the Task Group Radsafe Officer briefed all detachment commanders and radsafe officers on their duties and responsibilities during the "fall-out" period.[16] On the same day, all detachments were issued radiac instruments. On B minus 1 film badges were issued. Two methods were used to cover the personnel on ENIWETOK ISLAND. The first method was area badging. Film badges were spotted around the island in key places selected to provide coverage of living areas and working areas of TG 7.2.[17] Coordination was effected with the Radsafe Officer, Task Group 7.4 to insure coverage of the areas assigned to Task Group 7.4. The second method was personnel badging. Film badges were issued to detachment radsafe officers and radsafe non-commissioned officers. These badges were worn throughout the "fall-out" period by these personnel. It was decided to average the readings of the personnel and the area readings for each detachment and to make a blanket assessment of total radiation dosage to each member of that detachment based upon this average.

Cards were filled out on all personnel of Task Group 7.2. Entries will be made on these cards subsequent to the "fall-out" period of each shot. Thus, at any time, the Task Group will know the total dosage received by any of its members. At the conclusion of CASTLE these cards will be transmitted to CTG 7.1 who is responsible for keeping total dosage records on the entire Task Force.

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16-Appendix III to Annex F to CTG 7.2 Operation Order 3-53.
17-Tab O

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The Radsafe Officer, JTF SEVEN, and the Staff Surgeon, JTF SEVEN, desired to receive reports on the "fall-out" at ENIWETOK ISLAND promptly. This was to enable them to advise CJTF SEVEN immediately if a decision became necessary as to whether or not to evacuate ENIWETOK. At the same time, a desire was evidenced to receive reports on the "fall-out" on PARRY ISLAND (ELMER) and ROJOA ISLAND (URSULA). It was decided to funnel all this information through the Radsafe Officer, Task Group 7.2 and require him to report the amount of "fall-out" to Headquarters, JTF SEVEN. Communications were arranged through the AOC, Task Group 7.4, in order that this information could be sent rapidly.

On B minus 1, Radsafe Officer, TG 7.2 instructed officers detailed from TG 7.2 and TG 7.4 as couriers. This instruction included operation of radiac instruments, use of film badges, and a general orientation in dosage, dose rate, tolerance dosages, and monitoring of loaded aircraft.

On the evening of B minus 1 the forecast air and surface radexes were received and plotted. It appeared as though ENIWETOK ISLAND would be in the "fall-out" pattern. Therefore the radiological defense organization was instructed to begin monitoring of ENIWETOK ISLAND at H plus 6 hours. At H hour the explosion was observed at ENIWETOK ISLAND. The entire area was illuminated with an intensity equal to that of the sun. Approximately 17 minutes later, the shock wave was heard, a faint rumble in the distance.

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No radiation was observed until a light rain fell at 1630 bringing down with it a small amount of "fall-out". The intensity

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rose at once from zero to four milliroentgens/hour (mr/hr). It continued to rise until 1800 hours at which time it reached a peak of 10 mr/hr. It then began to decline, and by 0800 on B plus 1, it was down to four mr/hr. During the entire period, the monitoring mission was performed as planned. CJTF SEVEN was notified when "fall-out" began and as to its intensity. It was realized early that no evacuation of ENIWETOK ISLAND would be necessary and this was confirmed when CJTF SEVEN sent a message stating that he anticipated no evacuation for this shot. The first radiological safety mission assigned to CTG 7.2 had been accomplished as far as BRAVO was concerned.

Upon notification of the ROMEO date, the preliminary steps taken before BRAVO were repeated. Detachment radsafe officers were briefed, film badges were issued, and couriers were instructed on monitoring duties. On R minus 1 air and surface radexes were received and plotted. In addition plans were made to muster TG 7.2 on the ocean side of ENIWETOK ISLAND. This muster served two purposes. It served as a rehearsal for the type of muster to be performed in the event of an evacuation; and it enabled the personnel of TG 7.2 to witness the explosion.

At H hour the ROMEO explosion was observed. The same effects were noted as had been observed on BRAVO. However, the shock wave passage on ROMEO shot consisted of two distinct blasts interspaced with four faint rumbles. "Fall-out" was not detected until 1800 hours, and never rose above 2 mr/hr. However, on R plus 2, at 1500 hours, another "fall-out" began. This "fall-out" rose to a peak of 10 to 15 mr/hr. There were also local hot-spots on the

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island, some of which read as high as 40 mr/hr. These areas were marked with danger signs and personnel were not allowed to enter. An intensity of 10 mr/hr persisted at ENIWETOK ISLAND until R plus 5 days. Since KOON was scheduled to occur so shortly after ROMEO, it was decided to leave the same film badges out for both shots.

Detachment radsafe officers were briefed, and couriers were instructed on K minus 1 for shot KOON. The entire process described for BRAVO and ROMEO was repeated. Observation of the shot was poor due to weather conditions and the yield of KOON. No "fallout" was experienced following KOON.

The second mission was to provide 50 "Q" cleared radiological safety backup monitors for emergency monitor support of TG 7.1 if required. In the second installment of this history, it was pointed out that due to probability of usage of these monitors and the short period of time these monitors would be utilized if needed, it was considered uneconomical to "Q" clear personnel for the sole purpose of being utilized as backup monitors. Therefore, the personnel from which backup monitors were selected were those who already had a "Q" clearance, and were filling key enlisted positions throughout the command. These monitors completed their training in October 1953. A refresher course was given to them in February 1954 and

they were designated as backup monitors. The Radsafe Officer, JTF SEVEN stated that he felt a requirement would exist for approximately seven backup monitors per shot. Just prior to BRAVO, a requirement was placed on CTG 7.2 to furnish seven monitors for about five

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days. Subsequent requirements for monitors arose when the land areas of BIKINI ATOLL could not be reoccupied after BRAVO. By B plus 10, 34 backup monitors had been sent to TG 7.1. Taking these "Q" cleared men from TG 7.2 placed the Task Group at a disadvantage. Efficency in some units suffered upon the loss of these key personnel.[19]

At a commander's conference on 9 March 1954 CTG 7.2 requested requirement for radsafe backup monitors be held down as low as consistent with the emergency. CTG 7.1 agreed to minimize the requirement, but stated that the problem would continue indefinitely. CJTF SEVEN then ordered that communication personnel would not be used on radsafe monitoring activities.

On 15 March 1954 the requirement for radsafe monitors was stabilized at 27. In order to meet this requirement, it became necessary to train more backup monitors to replace the loss of communication personnel and other enlisted men who were necessary for efficient functioning of TG 7.2. Accordingly, during the period 17-22 March 1954, 29 more backup monitors were trained and designated radsafe backup monitors.[20]

As monitors were rotated back to TG 7.2, many of them were interviewed as to their duties at the shot site. It was found that their duties consisted of work in the dosimetry section, decontamination work, supply work, and recovery work from the islands.

By 28 March 1954, TG 7.2 had a total of 26 monitors on TDY with TG 7.1. Five of these monitors were to remain on a permanent basis. The situation was greatly eased after KOON when the

19-Memorandum For Record, subject "JTF SEVEN Commander's Conference, 9 March 1954" dated 10 March 1954.
20-Tab Q

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requirement was reduced to a total of 20 monitors, including the five on a semi-permanent basis mentioned above.

Due to the facts presented, it is recommended for future operations that a change be made in the concept of backup monitors. It is felt that the radiological safety organization should be self-supporting and only need to take personnel from other task groups in case of extreme emergency.

The first two missions, already discussed, provided the bulk of the radsafe activities during the period of this installment. the other five radiological missions of CTG 7.2 are discussed briefly below.

Ten decontamination personnel had been designated for emergency decontamination support of TG 7.1 if required.[21] However, when decontamination personnel were needed, these ten were not acceptable due to the fact that they had no "Q" clearance. Therefore, backup monitors were used as decontamination personnel. The decontamination support required "Q" cleared personnel despite the fact that the CJTF SEVEN Operation Order 3-53 did not specify that decontamination personnel required this clearance.

During the month of February, the three hour radiological safety indoctrination course was repeated for all personnel who had reported to the Task Group since the course had originally been conducted.

The following missions provided no problems and were accomplished with no difficulty:

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(a) Provide radiac equipment for Task Group requirements

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including repair, spare parts and calibration facilities.

(b) Provide contaminated equipment storage area with necessary security.

(c) Provide contaminated clothing laundry facilities for TG 7.4.

3. Information and Education:

The Information and Education Section has continued to provide information, guidance, counseling, and facilities for academic and vocational education of this command. Participation in group study classes, testing, course applications, counseling and advising have steadily increased.[22]

An educational survey of personnel in this command was completed during the report period, the purpose of which was the determination of the extent of interest in, as well as the number of potential applicants for, an extensive group study program. Results were immediately realized in the establishing of group study classes in College Algebra (MC 425) and High School Plane Geometry (EM 306). An elementary program will soon be instituted on a group study basis.

Comparative educational level by rank and detachment was obtained from the educational survey.[23] In addition, the survey provided a list of various college and university alumni present in the command.[24]

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A study was made comparing educational activities with those of USAFI, Hawaii. Of particular interest in this study is the fact that the I&E

22-Tab R
23-Tab S
24-Tab T

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office furnished 17.7% of all active Army enrollments in USAFI, Hawaii, courses, 18.4% of all Air Force active enrollees, 19.8% of Army enrollments in USAFI courses during the month of February, 39.8% of Air Force couse enrollments for the same period, 12.7% of all Army testing, 31.5% of all Air Force testing, and counseling service has been rendered to many more personnel in this command than was rendered by the office of USAFI, Hawaii.

An active campaign was launched to emphasize the existence and the need for education for personal advancement as well as self-satisfaction. This campaign was accomplished by posting USAFI posters on detachment and club bulletin boards and by stressing educational activities through the daily newspaper, Atomic Times, and the Armed Forces Radio Station, WXLE. A complete library of USAFI self-teaching course textbooks and materials together with the most current issues of all catalogues of major colleges and universities was established. The Information and Education office was established as an official testing center for various college entrance and graduate school examinations by the Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N.J. A foreign language center was established and 38 pamphlets concerning reports of interest to servicemen, veterans, and dependents, were purchased in order to provide additional information to members of this command.

With respect to Radio Station WXLE, plans have been submitted for the construction of a new radio station. Present facilities are inadequate for additional tape recording machines which are being sent from AFRS, Los Angeles. An air conditioner was received and installation awaits the construction of new quarters.

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The Atomic Times has had additional coverage of local sporting events and a more integrated program of cooperation with the Special Service Office during this period. News releases, as furnished by Signal Corps, have been plentiful and a better coverage of news has resulted.

Early rotation of personnel and failure to receive requisitioned replacements necessitated securing and training replacements from men assigned to the command.

D. LOGISTICAL:

During the reporting period, the logistical support mission for CASTLE presented no unusual problems. Plans and studies were made on supply requirements for the continous support of personnel remaining during the interim period. Excess supplies and equipment for each technical service were determined and forwarded for disposition and shipping instructions.

1. Depot Supply:

The Transportation Property Section which had been under the control of the Transportation Officer was moved from the Gear Loft to Warehouse 617 and placed under the control of the Depot Supply Officer.

The loss of personal and unit property at BIKINI due to BRAVO necessitated the issue of increased amounts of many supplies. Small units, detachments, and individuals were issued individual clothing and equipment for immediate needs. Since this was an emergency situation, depot clerical personnel assisted in preparation of the paper work. In addition, the Tailor Shop had to discontinue all

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alterations of clothing and utilize all personnel and facilities to the maximum in cutting down Class X clothing to meet requirements for additional personnel returned to ENIWETOK ISLAND. Also shoes and clothing had to be issued to task groups on a continuing basis due to the fact that radsafe personnel had to destroy clothing which became contaminated during the performance of their duties.

The operational Table of Distribution (T/D) was still in effect during this period. Three enlisted men were detailed to Depot Supply from TG 7.4 as augmentation. This was due to the additional supply mission of furnishing housekeeping supplies to TG 7.', and was discussed in the second installment of this history. 12 enlisted men were rotated to CONUS; these men were trained and experienced personnel with required MOS's and their loss was keenly felt. Eight enlisted men were transferred to Depot Supply from TG 7.2 units. The remarks about the personnel situation made in the second installment still apply. It is hoped that trained men can be furnished in the future, in order to negate the handicap of having to train personnel during an operation. In preparation for the roll-up phase eight enlisted men were sent to a two weeks course in packing, preserving, and packaging at the Navy Supply Center, Pearl Harbor, T.H.

2. POL:

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With the stepped-up program of the operational phase, a detail of seven enlisted men was assigned and trained to augment POL personnel in accomplishing a 24 hour issue schedule which it was necessary to establish. With limited base storage facilities,

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it was necessary to utilize offshore storage consisting of one YOGN and one YOG (both gasoline barges) , and one YO (fuel oil barge).

The rehabilitation project for the POL Farm referred to in the second installment of this history was completed during this time. The POL Farm continued to function smoothly in the accomplishment of its mission. A summary of receipts and issues is included in this history.
25

3. Ordnance:

The period 1 February through 7 April was one of progress in the Ordnance Section. A new armament repair room was put into operation. Several new and improved tools (including a lathe, 125 ton press, and an electrical compressor) were ordered and installed in the shops. A new paint and preservative storage building was moved to the Ordnance area and painted. A new sandblasting machine of increased capacity was received and placed in service.

Plans were made for repair, receipt, inspection, processing, and storage of general purpose vehicles to be taken out of service during the interim period.

An increase in the number of personnel was accomplished during February. A total of 40 enlisted men was on hand as of 15 March bringing the total closer to the authorized level(48) than it has been since December 1952. This condition is expected to be a temporary one, however, since rotation of personnel during April, May, and June 1954 will decrease the strength of the section to about 30 enlisted men. The continued shortage (since November 1952) of technicians has reduced the quality of work performed to below standards.

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sought after by the Ordnance Maintenance Section. The continued operation of old equipment has been accomplished at the cost of an excessively rapid rate of depreciation of all capital equipment.

Since 1 February the large volume of third echelon repairs accomplished in the shops has been necessary because of cursory, incomplete, or neglected first and second echelon service and repairs. Special purpose vehicles and equipment have constituted the large volume of work during this period. However, general purpose vehicles received better care. Action was taken to improve this condition by the training of organizational mechanics in the field maintenance shops and periodic visits of inspection-instruction teams to the using units.

4. Medical:

Following BRAVO this installation admitted as patients 28 military personnel who had been at the weather station at RONGERIK during heavy radioactive "fall-out". They had been exposed to radiation above the maximum permissible exposure and could possibly have still been contaminated from particles deposited on adhesive portions of their bodies. As stated in the second installment of this history, plans had been made for such an emergency. The hospital was expanded to include Building #23 in order to accommodate these patients. This housing arrangement was satisfactory. The patients were decontaminated after careful radiological monitoring. Daily blood counts and clinical examinations of the patients were performed. Specimens of urine and stool were sent to KWAJALEIN for analysis. After a short period of hospitalization these patients were evacuated to KWAJALEIN. No

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adverse effects from radiation were noted in this group during their hospitalization at this headquarters.

In February a small flight line dispensary was put into operation staffed by a flight surgeon from Headquarters, TG 7.4 and two airmen.

In planning for the interim phase it was necessary to initiate a request for an additional enlisted man as dental assistant, since the dental clinic would have been allocated two dental officers and only one dental assistant. Using three officers, one of whom worked with a dental chest, (Chest 60), the dental service accomplished more restorative and prosthetic dentistry during the period 1 February 1954 through 7 April 1954, than at any previous period covered by this history.

During March, insulation and painting of the operating room and scrub room were completed. The plans for enlarging the dental clinic were approved and construction is expected to begin in May. This will involve moving the dental laboratory and increasing the clinic to a three chair unit.

In an informal agreement with Navy medical authorities, it was agreed that this hospital unit would serve as an air intermediate reporting station for patients being evacuated from ships in the atoll area to Tripler Army Hospital.

A chart showing the statistical record of medical services rendered has been prepared.

DNA

5. Engineer:

The construction activities of the AEC civilian contractor entered the final stage the first week in February. Additional support

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from the Army and Air Force was no longer necessary. Three technicians remained on duty in the electrical and refrigeration shops of the AEC contractor. During this period a total of 765 man hours, 90 equipment hours, and 762 vehicle hours were furnished the AEC contractor in assistance to his program.

During the reporting period, the Engineer Section supervised, assisted or accomplished the following:

a. The processing of 13 work orders which were sent to AEC for their accomplishment.

b. A clean up of the POL Farm project.

c. The wiring of metal prefabricated buildings.

d. The coordination of 18 uncompleted Army projects and 31 old and new job requests by Air Force.

There were 38 major and minor construction projects completed. These included: repair to the sea wall, fishing pier, and tents damaged from typhoon DORIS; fill and compaction of land reclaimation at the trash disposal area; repairs to French doors at the Officer's Club; painting of buildings, including 7 metal prefabricated buildings erected by the Army; construction of generator sheds; construction of a salvage yard; the adaptation of file cabinets for safety locks; the repair of frame buildings; the construction of cement ramps; the construction of partitions and security fences. A total of 6097 man hours was expended on these projects.

DNA

A 180 feet section of reinforced concrete wall, with footings, was constructed at Duffy's Tavern patio. High tides and rough water seriously hindered placing forms in front of the old wall

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and only after four attempts was a means devised to place them in such a way that they would hold until concrete could be poured.

The Carpenter Shop cut and assembled 135 benches for bus stops, two tray racks, two boxes for sorting mail, 18 forms for concrete, a flag stand, 200 shelves for tents, 62 beach chairs, 50 patio tables, 50 patio chairs, 2 bulletin boards, five hot lockers, 180 feet of picket fence, and 1200 feet of four foot sidewalk.

The Sign Painting Shop built, painted, and lettered 70 signs of all types for activities stationed on the island.

Engineer maintenance personnel assigned to the section were transferred to the Ordnance Maintenance Section, thus placing a responsibility for all Ordance maintenance on one section. Seven pieces of assigned equipment were maintained and operated by the Engineer Section. During the six days that the main power failed, this section maintained and operated three 75 KW generators at the reefer bank for a total of 144 hours.

The personnel shortage that existed at the beginning of the period, together with early rotation of personnel, placed an unusually heavy work load upon the remaining personnel in the Engineer Section. The Port Detachment provided a seven man detail, which allowed work to progress on major projects.

6. Commissary: DNA

The receipt and storage of perishable subsistence supplies continued to be a problem during the month of February. By cancelling certain selected items and lowering the quantities requisitioned on others it was possible to store under refrigeration all perishable

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supplies received and on hand after the reefer ship arrived in March. Adequate refrigerated storage space is now available for the smaller quantities of supplies which will arrive in April, May and June.

There has been no serious shortage of nonperishable subsistence supplies. Many items which were in long supply have been transferred to ships on a reimbursable basis. This will aid in eliminating generated surpluses during the interim phase.

7. Laundry:

Due to the strain on the capacity of the laundry plant it was necessary to increase the night shift to 17 operators; the day shift continued with an average of 41 operators.

The three semi-mobile laundry vans on hand were utilized for processing and laundering radiologically contaminated clothing and bulk type items such as mattress covers, cooks whites and blankets. 1175 pieces of contaminated clothing were processed.

Total pieces laundered increased from 125,000 in January 1954 to 186,000 in March 1954, an increase of 49%. For the same period, total bundles increased from 5,300 to 8,300, an increase of 57%.

8. Transportation:

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The port operations at both ENIWETOK and BIKINI became relatively light as only two cargo vessels, three reefer vessels, and four tankers were discharged. All vessels calling at the port during this period carried cargo for both ENIWETOK and BIKINI. The BIKINI port was managed and operated by H & N until BRAVO, at which time H & N requested assistance in managing and operating this port. The

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only cargo vessel discharged after BRAVO at BIKINI was discharged by the ship's personnel assisted by TG 7.3 and coordinated by the Transportation Officer, TG 7.2.

A training program was initiated during February 1954 to increase the efficiency of the Port Detachment and Transportation Section personnel in cargo control, cargo accounting, proper handling of cargo during discharge from the vessel and across the pier, cargo checking, and compiling of outturn reports. The training has shown good results to date.

Personnel of the Port Detachment were utilized in building and facilities maintenance, miscellaneous construction, and repair projects when not engaged in stevedoring activities. One Port Detachment officer was placed on TDY at KWAJALEIN as Assistant JTF SEVEN Liaison Officer for a period of approximately 45 days; and 16 EM were placed on TDY with TG 7.1 as radsafe monitors.

Information at hand on the volume of roll-up cargo to be outloaded indicates that little difficulty should be encountered in outloading roll-up cargo without augmentation of the Port Detachment, providing extensive delays are not incurred during the operational phase. Experience has shown that the training provided the two 15 men sections that were sent to the Navy Supply Center, Oakland, California, has been highly beneficial to the Port Detachment. The problem of having to train personnel on-the-job still persists however. This personnel problem has not seriously hampered the port operations during the period of this report due to the relatively minor volume of cargo handled at the port of ENIWETOK, and to the fact that H & N

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assumed the responsibility for port management and operations at BIKINI.

Transportation by motor, air, and water is discussed below.[27] [28] [29] Statistics for motor, air, and water, movements have been compiled.

Truck Detachment, 7126 AU, operated the ENIWETOK ISLAND Motor Pool, ENIWETOK ISLAND Bus System, and performed first and second echelon maintenance on approximately 275 vehicles of all types, including vehicles of all elements of JTF SEVEN stationed on ENIWETOK ISLAND. Ten enlisted men from the Port Detachment were detailed to the Motor Pool for extensive training in DUKW operation and maintenance for the purpose of augmenting H & N on off-island amphibious operations. Replacement personnel received by the Truck Detachment were practically all new inductees with little or no experience, consequently, the Truck Detachment was forced to maintain a continuous training program during the operational phase.

With regard to MATS traffic control, the booking system adopted 1 January 1954 was continued in effect and has proved satisfactory to date. The issuance of priorities was controlled by the Transportation Officer, TG 7.2, for all outbound air allocations.

The space control on the inter-island and inter-atoll air lifts was assumed by TG 7.4, 15 January 1954, and this arrangement has proved efficient and satisfactory for the operational phase. The C-47 flights to BIKINI were discontinued on 1 March due to high contamination and destruction of terminal facilities at BIKINI. A PBM air lift, was substituted on 3 March 1954 and is operated by TG 7.4.

27-Tab W
28-Tab X
29-Tab Y

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Space control and terminal management at BIKINI is the responsibility of TG 7.3. To date this has proven to be an efficient air lift within its capabilities.

TG 7.3 has controlled all naval vessels in the area during the period of this report. This has not concerned the port operations except in control of movement of the YOG harbor tankers supporting TG 7.2 POL supply.

E. COMMUNICATIONS:

During the weeks covered by this installment the primary mission was operations, as opposed to the installation, test and training missions of prior periods. The mission was basically to handle the expanding volume of traffic which did not level off until the month of March, and then at approximately 10,000 messages per week with an average of 545 operational immediate messages weekly.

A delay in engineer construction projects and the late arrival of equipment left certain signal installation work to be accomplished. However, this work in each case was to improve existing facilities. The following is a summary of the signal installation and construction work that was performed during the month of February.

a. Wire Section: A total of 7000 feet of distribution cable and an additional 150 telephones and 50 extensions were installed in the Air Force Area (TG 7.4). The number of telephone lines then in use: 335 main lines, 150 extensions, 10 two way trunks to PARRY ISLAND (ELMER), 5 one way trunks to ELMER.

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b. Radio Section: Radio transmitters BC-339 and BC-365 arrived late and were installed for the USS BAIROKO and USS ESTES respectively; a low frequency inverted "L" antenna for the BC 365

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transmitter and a class A, three curtain, transmit rhombic for the Honolulu radio circuit were constructed.

c. Facilities Control Section: The switchboard BD-74, was completely overhauled and rewired with wall mounted frame; four monitor teletype printers were installed; an intercom system was fabricated locally to interconnect control, transmitters, and receivers; a repeater panel was fabricated locally to convert neutral signals to polar signals; an automatic "fox" circuit and transmitter distributor were installed to send tests to distant stations; and two keyboards were installed to communicate with distant stations.

The aforementioned installation work, unfortunately, conflicted with training and the perfection of in-station procedures as well as operations. Still more difficult to compensate for, was the ever increasing volume of traffic and large number of high precedence messages, which far exceeded late estimates. In fact, traffic volumes, peaks and specific urgent and critical messages were not known until just before the first shot; and such information was vital in preparing procedures and a training program (establishing a degree of training required to handle the situation). With the volume of traffic still rising, it was finally decided to procure certain additional trained personnel to ensure carrying out the missions; five additional men were procured from USARPAC just before the first shot. During the month of February the relay center handled a total of 29,255 messages, PARRY Comcenter a total of 12,277, and BIKINI Comcenter 1,272. DNA

From a communication point of view BRAVO Shot on 1 March went satisfactorily. The two signal centers at BIKINI had to be

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inactivated due to the heavy "fall-out". The only problems arising from the situation at BIKINI for TG 7.2 was the recovery of signal equipment and the redistribution of personnel, both of which proceeded without difficulty. Between the first and second shots extreme care was taken to prevent classified messages from being transmitted over unapproved circuits. Communications for ROMEO went even smoother than BRAVO. During the month of March the relay center handled 46,867 messages and PARRY Comcenter handled 15,010. The dial exchange averaged 8,000 calls per day. For Shot KOON, no additional difficulties arose, and communications continued as in ROMEO.

F. HEADQUARTERS COMMANDANT:

A new headquarters commandant was assigned effective 26 February 1954. In addition, the major part of assigned enlisted personnel of the section, including the acting Supply Sergeant, were returned to CONUS as the result of normal rotation. Replacements received were largely inexperienced personnel in the grade of E-2. An on-the-job training program was instituted within the section and no disruption of billeting and supply services was experienced.

Strengths of Task Group Units stationed on ENIWETOK ISLAND continued to increase during the reporting period. Aggregate strength of all units during the peak period for the month of February, including officer, enlisted and civilian, was 2800 personnel; that for the month of March totaled 3179. These strength figures exceeded billet planning estimates, particularly within the Navy and Air Force Task Groups, and somewhat over-taxed the billeting accommodations available. This problem was further aggravated by evacuation of some personnel

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from BIKINI ATOLL to ENIWETOK ISLAND, following BRAVO, necessitating erection of six additional tents in the Task Group 7.4 area and a complete reallocation of tent assignments in the Task Group 7.2 area. Allocation changes are shown on a map of ENIWETOK ISLAND. 30

Billeting requirements for transient personnel continued to increase and amounted to 143 officers and 100 enlisted personnel in February; 360 officers and 220 enlisted personnel during March. These personnel generally remained on ENIWETOK for an average period of 3 days each. Beginning early in March, the Headquarters Commandant Section was required to assume responsibility for the billeting of transient flight crews. This action was based on notice from TG 7.4 that they no longer were able to accommodate such transient personnel because of near capacity billet occupancy. The additional billet space required was provided within the section by causing reserve tentage in the TG 7.2 area to be returned to control of the Headquarters Commandant and by double-bunking space already available to the section, including one-half of the BOQ building reserved for VIP billeting.

Cash collections by the section for orderly service, laundry service and other charges in connection with operation of BOQ's continued to increase, amounting to $1959.93 during February, $2630.29 for March. A command audit of these collections was requested and, as a result, a complete and revised bookkeeping system was established to better and more accurately account for all cash collections made.

Primary problems in connection with section supply activities were a complete physical inventory made upon assignment of the

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new headquarters commandant, and limited stocks of clean bed linen available for issue due to the large turnover of transient personnel. This latter problem was alleviated by obtaining required additional linen from other detachments of the command.

The Consolidated Mess served a daily average of 8712 meals in February and 9357 meals in March. C-Rations were fed periodically to properly rotate stocks. In addition, approximately 3,000 box lunches were prepared for flight personnel. Personnel lost through rotation were replaced mostly with inexperienced personnel making special instruction necessary. Regularly assigned personnel were augmented by 100 Air Force personnel comprising: two mess stewards, nine bakers, four meat cutters, one general clerk, one stockroom clerk, 51 cooks and 32 KP's. Operations were placed on a 24 hour basis and scheduled meal hours were extended to permit serving the increased unit strengths. Oven capacities continued to hamper operations and bakery ovens were utilized to supplement kitchen equipment as necessary. In some instances preparation of food, such as roast turkey, had to be begun two days prior to actual serving.

Work on rehabilitating the Consolidated Mess building and equipment continued. An inter-communication system was installed connecting the separate Food Service building with the large kitchen area and the three dining wings of the Consolidated Mess providing a greatly increased efficiency in operations and in personnel control.

G. COMPTROLLER: DNA

The Comptroller Section continued to function in its normal manner with its budget, fiscal, audit and cost accounting activities.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Fiscal Year 1954 funds received and expenditures from 1 February 1954 thru 7 April 1954 in support of the operations have been tabluated.[31]

One improvement made during this reporting period was the establishment of the transit and permanent billet of officers as an activity of the Eniwetok Officers Open Mess Fund.

The following non-appropriated funds were audited during the period:

Eniwetok NCO Mess Fund

Eniwetok Central Post Fund

Eniwetok BOQ Activity (Part of Eniwetok Officers Open Mess Fund)

DNA

31-Tab Z

[redacted]

NEW AND REVISED SOP's ISSUED

NUMBER	TITLE	NEW OR REVISED
11-10	Administrative Procedures	(R)
11-13	Administrative Inspections	(N)
11-21	Security Courier Service	(N)
50-4	Skeet Range Regulations	(N)
65-16	Supply and Property Accounting Procedures For Organizations and Units	(N)
91-11	H&N Repairs and Utilities Work Order Request	(N)
200-13	Contact Reports Within ENIWETOK and BIKINI ATOLLS (Classified)	(N)
900-10	Recreational Facilities and Activities	(R)

DNA

Tab A

[redacted]

[redacted]

E-2 & E-3 EM FILLING NCO VACANCIES

Hq & Hq Detachment	46
Service Detachment	69
Signal Detachment	36
Military Police Detachment	10
Truck Detachment	32
Port Detachment	28
TOTAL	221

DNA

Tab B

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REQUISITION OF EM STATUS

FOR MONTH OF	REQUISITIONED	ALLOCATED	RECEIVED
February	17	11	37*
March	92	76	78
TOTAL	109	87	115

* Some were due in January

FOR MONTH OF	ESTIMATED LOSSES	ACTUAL LOSSES
February	11	44
March	106	101
TOTAL	117	145

DNA

Tab C

[redacted]

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AIR FORCE AUGMENTATION

ACTIVITY	AUTHORIZED	FURNISHED
Post Office	4	4
Post Exchange	7	7
Special Service	1	1
Chaplain	2	2
Ordnance	4	4
Laundry	18	18
Medical Section	14	14
Air Police	10	10
Finance	5	5
Mess	93	90
Bakery	9	9
Orderlies	11	11
Depot Supply	3	3
TOTAL	181	178

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Tab D

[redacted]

[redacted]

POSTAL ACTIVITIES (IN BULK) APO 187

MONTH	INCOMING MAIL	OUTGOING MAIL	MONEY ORDERS
February	87,782 lbs	71,820 lbs	$203,084.36
March	70,472 lbs	48,309 lbs	$238,193.72
TOTAL	158,254 lbs	120,129 lbs	$441,278.08

[redacted]

DNA

Tab E [redacted]

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS FUND DRIVE

Fund Drive, TG 7.2	$1606.69 ✓
Receipts from Carnival	2659.27
Miscellaneous, TG 7.2	55.00
TOTAL	$4320.96

DNA

Tab F

[redacted]

INTELLIGENCE, COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY

(Monthly Status of Personnel Clearance Chart)

Month	Q Cleared Personnel	NAC Cleared Personnel	Personnel Pending Q Clearance	Personnel Pending NAC Clearance	Total Strength
15 Jan-31 Jan	554	456	113	53	1176
Febuary	605	472	57	121	1255
March	547	375	39	165	1126

[redacted]

DNA

Tab G

[redacted]

[redacted]

INTELLIGENCE, COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY

(CHART OF CIC INVESTIGATIONS)

TYPE INVESTIGATION	CASES RECEIVED	CASES CLOSED	CASES PENDING
BACKGROUND	10	11	4
DISAFFECTION	1	1	0
ESPIONAGE	0	0	0
INCIDENT	8	9	0
SABOTAGE	0	0	0
SEDITION	0	0	0
SUBVERSIVE ACT	0	0	0
SURVEYS	0	0	0
TREASON	3	3	0

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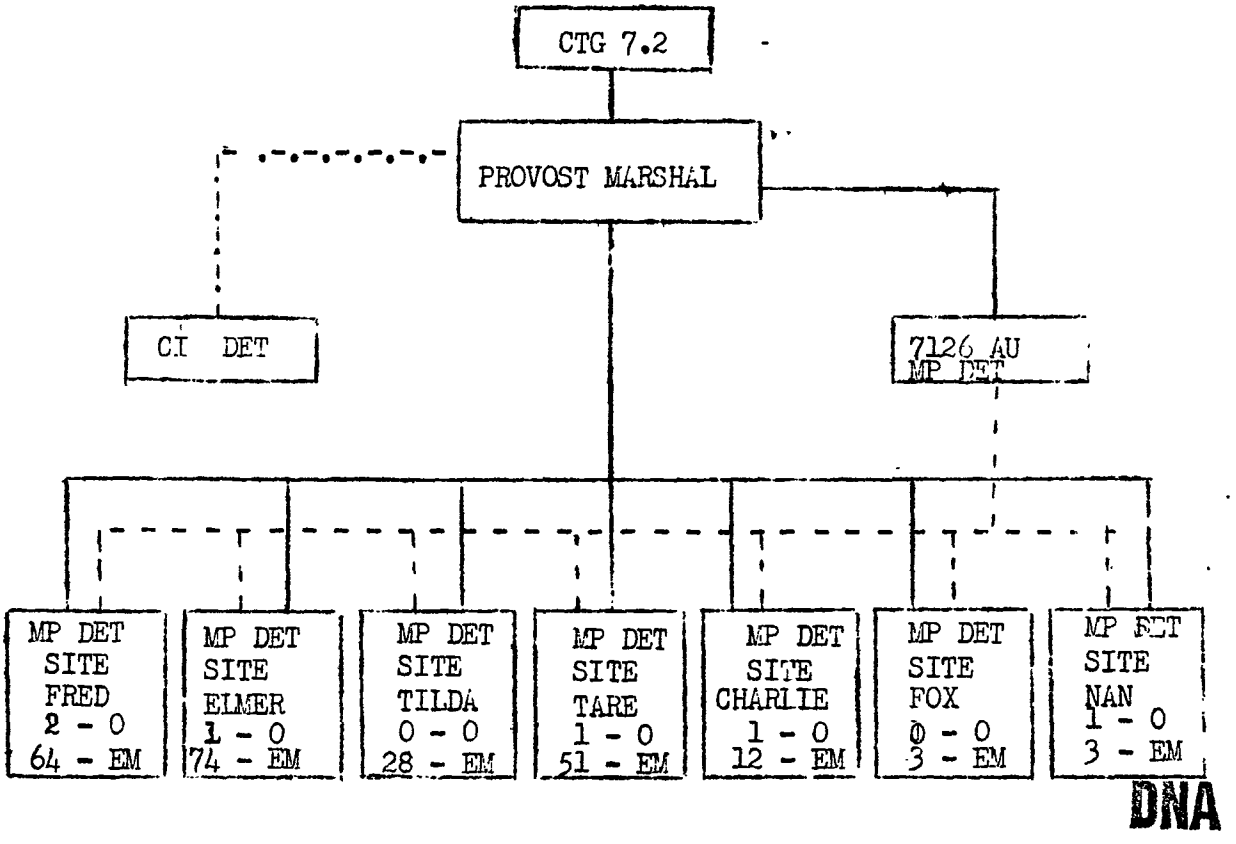
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
FOR
PROVOST MARSHAL AND MILITARY POLICE
(1 Feb 54 - 28 Feb 54)



DNA

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———————— COMMAND CONTROL

- - - - - - - - - - ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPLY SUPPORT

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. OPERATIONAL CONTROL

Tab I

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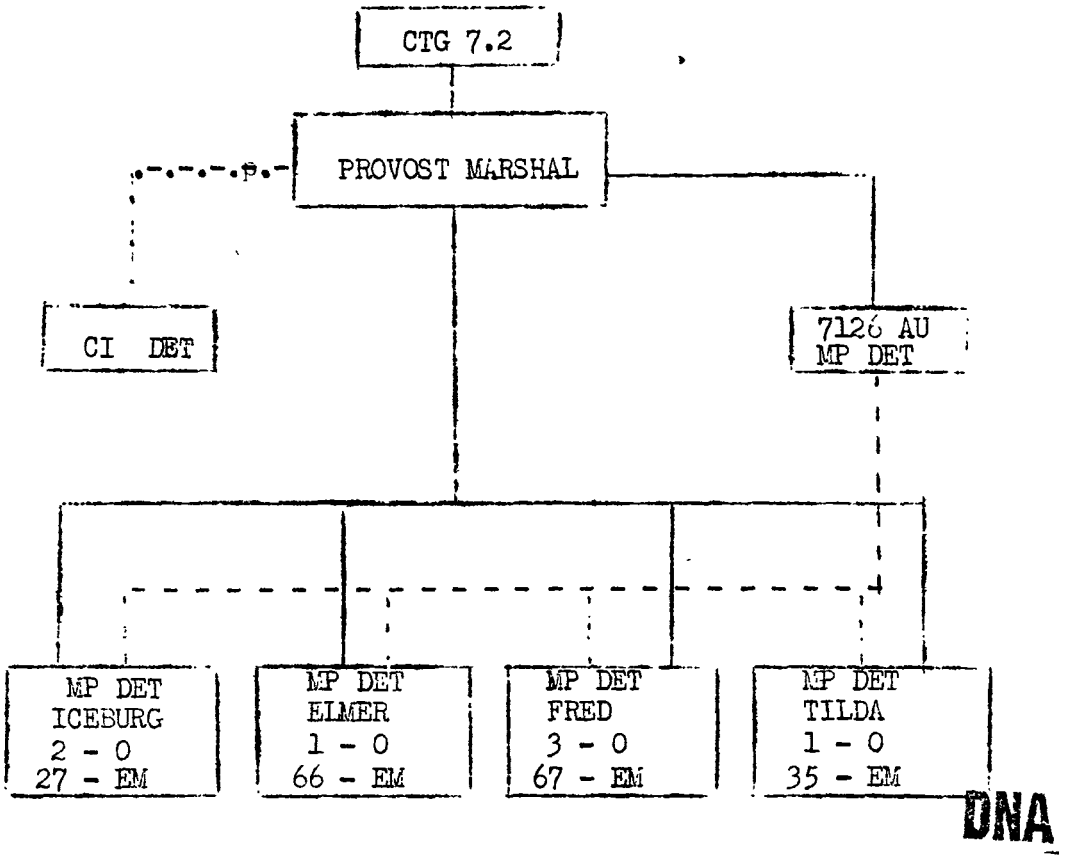
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
FOR
PROVOST MARSHAL AND MILITARY POLICE
(1 Mar 54 - 7 Apr 54)



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——————— COMMAND CONTROL

- - - - - - - - - - - ADMINISTRATION & SUPPLY SUPPORT

-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.- OPERATIONAL CONTROL

[redacted]

Tab J

[redacted]

SECURITY SWEEPS

GROUND SWEEPS

a. Ground Sweeps were made as required of Groups 1 (GLENN to KEITH) and 2 (ZONA to DAVID) at ENIWETOK ATOLL on dates indicated below:

DATE	GROUP
6 Feb 54	2
13 Feb 54	1
18 Feb 54	2
26 Feb 54	1
27 Feb 54	2
10 Mar 54	1
11 Mar 54	2
31 Mar 54	1
1 Apr 54	2

b. On 26 February 1954, a ground sweep was made of all uninhabited islands at BIKINI ATOLL.

AIR SWEEPS

Aerial Sweeps were made as required of both ENIWETOK and BIKINI ATOLLS on dates indicated below:

BIKINI ATOLL	28 Feb 54
"	26 Mar 54
"	1 Apr 54
ENIWETOK ATOLL	2 Feb 54
"	12 Feb 54
"	17 Feb 54
"	28 Feb 54
"	5 Mar 54
"	12 Mar 54
"	18 Mar 54
"	26 Mar 54
"	1 Apr 54

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OFFENSE AND INCIDENT RATE

(CHART OF MONTHLY MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS)

INCIDENT	FEB 54	MAR 54	TOTAL
TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS	1	1	2
DRUNK AND DISORDERLY	1	1	2
VIOLATIONS OF GARRISON REG.	1	0	1
MISCELLANEOUS	2	3	5
TOTALS	5	5	10

DNA

[redacted]

Tab L

[redacted]

HEADQUARTERS TASK GROUP 7.2
JOINT TASK FORCE SEVEN
APO 187 c/o PM, San Francisco, Calif.

23 February 1954

MEMORANDUM:

FOR: See Distribution

INSTRUCTION IN ADMINISTRATION OF ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION

1. Each unit commander, Task Group 7.2 will insure that all personnel of his command complete satisfactorily during the month of March 1954, a course of instruction in the method of administering artificial respiration.

2. In order to assist unit commanders in the presentation of this subject, the Surgeon, TG 7.2, will conduct a course of instruction designed to qualify personnel from each unit of the Task Group to act as instructors.

3. Each unit commander will designate one officer and two EM to undergo the instructors course. Designated individuals will report, dressed in swimming attire, to the Task Group Surgeon at the Officer's Beach Club at 1500 hours, 25 Feb 54 for instruction.

4. Commanders of other Task Groups, if they so desire, may designate individuals to attend the instructors course outlined above by coordination with this headquarters (ATTN: S3), telephone: FRED 3103.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL LAHTI:

RICHARD L. CALLAHAN
1st Lt, AGC
Adjutant

RG 374 Defense Nuclear Agency
Location NTBG
Access No. 61A-1194 Box 2 of 2
Folder Unit History of Task Group 7.2 (1 Feb.-7 Mar. 1954)
Permanent

DISTRIBUTION:
"C"

DNA

HEADQUARTERS TASK GROUP 7.2
JOINT TASK FORCE SEVEN
APO 187 c/o PM, San Francisco, Calif.

23 February 1954

RG.374 Defense Nuclear Agency
Location WNRC
Access No. 61A-1194 Box 2/2
Folder Unit History of Task Group 7.2 (1 Feb - 7 Mar 1954)
Permanent

MEMORANDUM:

FOR: See Distribution

RADIOLOGICAL SAFETY MONITOR PROCEDURES

1. RESCISSION: SOP No. 56-10, this headquarters, subject as above, dtd 8 Sept 52.

2. GENERAL:

a. To facilitate operations in radiologically contaminated areas, well trained radiological safety monitors are required as key personnel for the purpose of:

(1) Surveying or monitoring the area for radioactivity.

(2) Marking contaminated regions and objects.

(3) Controlling operations, traffic and personnel within the area.

3. MONITORING:

a. General: The monitoring process involves locating the contamination by means of suitable instruments which indicate the residual radioactivity in terms of the radiation intensity or dose rate. Evaluation and interpretation of survey data will be performed by unit Radsafe Officers assisted by the Task Group Radsafe Officer. The 10 milliroentgen per hour (mr/hr) isodose line (line about an area or object representing 10 mr/hr intensity) is used to delineate the contamination area. Such hazardous areas or objects are to be marked with standard markers or placed under guard.

b. Procedure: To obtain best results on a radiological survey, monitors will follow the following procedure:

(1) Check instruments (see paragraph 5).

(2) While surveying, carry instrument or probe at arms

DNA

length, so that all survey readings are made at a fixed height above ground.

(3) Record intensity readings at representative points, include time and place, and be able to locate the positions of the representative points on a map of this installation.

(4) Make a further detailed survey of the area to ascertain that the recorded readings in (3) above are representative of the area intensity. Note any limited area, points, or objects where there are significant deviations from the above average (hot spots). Determine the extent of the "hot spots", notify the Radsafe Officer, TG 7.2, and if directed, rope off or mark the area.

c. Monitoring for Party: Monitors may be required to accompany parties entering contaminated areas. The parties may be from Task Groups other than this unit. The duties of the monitors in these instances are as prescribed by the party commander.

d. Monitoring for Unit or Activity: A monitor operating with a unit or activity, will pay particular attention to areas in which personnel spend long periods of time, and to equipment that is often handled or worn.

e. Personnel Monitoring: All individuals subject to contamination will be monitored to determine whether it is necessary for them to be processed at the personnel decontamination center. In monitoring individuals, special attention should be paid to hair, nails, skin folds, and other spots where contaminated particles might collect. The AN/PDR 27A is the appropriate instrument to be used for this purpose.

4. MARKING AREAS:

a. Areas where contamination is such that personnel would receive a total weekly dosage above the established maximum of 300 milliroentgens/week (mr/wk) will be marked off. A standard triangular marker is prescribed for this purpose. The marker is placed so that the painted surface faces away from the contamination or in a direction from which persons are most likely to approach. The marker is divided into three (3) triangles by black lines on a white background. The word "ATOM" is printed in black in three (3) positions so that it can be read erect regardless of the position of the triangle. The back surface of the marker is white. On the back of the marker the monitor should enter the intensity of radiation and the date of measurement.

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5. MONITOR'S EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUMENTS:

a. Equipment:

Memorandum this Hqs, dtd 23 Feb 54 (Cont'd)

(1) Class "X" clothing, available at Depot Supply will be drawn and issued monitors by their respective units when needed. The following items may become necessary for protection of monitors.

(a) HBT Trousers and Jackets.

(b) Service Shoes. (Note: When working with Task Group 7.1, bootees may be issued).

(c) Work Gloves.

(d) Dust Respirator or Gas Mask.

(e) Cap.

(2) Radiac instrument.

(3) Pocket Dosimeter.

(4) Film Badge.

b. Radiac Instruments: Instruments will be issued to units. Unit Radsafe Officers will supervise use and issue of the instruments to monitors within their units. Care and maintenance will be a unit responsibility. Calibration checks will be made by the Signal Maintenance Section.

6. CARE AND OPERATION OF RADIAC INSTRUMENTS:

a. Radiac AN/PDR T1B:

(1) Operator Checks Before Use: If the instrument does not meet with the following operator checks, it should be taken to the Signal Maintenance Section for repair:

(a) Turn the SELECTOR SWITCH to BATT. position. The meter indicator should read between the two lines marked "battery."

(b) Turn the SELECTOR SWITCH to SET. If meter indicator does not go to zero, adjust with ZERO CONTROL KNOB until zero reading is obtained. As much as a five minute warm up period may be necessary for movement of the meter hand to subside.

(c) With meter warmed up, and area free of radioactive contamination, check all meter scales to insure that the indicator stops on zero by turning the SELECTOR SWITCH slowly from one position to the other.

DNA

(d) With the SELECTOR SWITCH on 5 scale, turn the

CHECK CONTROL KNOB clockwise. Meter should read between 2 1/2 and 3 mr/hr.

(e) Check the dial light by pressing illumination switch on handle. The scale lamp should light.

(2) Maintenance and Care of Instrument:

(a) Never set instrument down in a contaminated area.

(b) Handle instrument carefully. Mechanism is delicate. High voltage exists in this equipment.

(c) Always turn SELECTOR SWITCH to OFF when not in use.

(d) Instrument should be stored in a hot locker when not in use.

(e) Instrument should not be dismantled except by personnel of the Signal Maintenance Section.

b. Radiac AN/PDR 27A:

(1) Operator Checks Before Use: If the instrument does not meet with the following operator checks, it should be taken to the Signal Maintenance Section for repair:

(a) Turn RANGE SWITCH to BATT COND. Meter pointer should rest at the right of the line marked BATT on the meter face.

(b) Turn RANGE SWITCH to each position, starting with the 500 mr/hr position. Leave the switch in each position until the indicator settles to zero. This should occur within five minutes.

(c) To check instrument operation, remove the test sample from the instrument carrying case and place the painted end under the instrument about 2" from the front edge, approximately beneath the numbers on the RANGE SWITCH dial. On the 500 scale, the meter should read between 12 and 22 mr/hr. Next hold the active end of sample to the right of the probe while the probe is mounted in the instrument. The active end of the sample should touch the probe. On the .5 scale, the meter should read between .18 and .30 mr/hr. Plug in the head phones and check to see that they are operating.

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(d) Check the dial light by tilting the instrument 45 degrees to either side. The dial should light up.

(2) Maintenance and Care of Instrument:

Memorandum this Hqs, dtd 23 Feb 54 (Cont'd)

(a) Never set instrument down in a contaminated area.

(b) Handle instrument carefully. Mechanism is delicate. Under certain conditions dangerous potentials may exist in circuits with power controls in the OFF position due to charges retained by capacitors. Operating personnel must at all times observe all safety regulations.

(c) Always turn RANGE SWITCH to OFF when not in use.

(d) Instrument should be stored in a hot locker when not in use.

(e) Instrument should not be dismantled except by personnel of the Signal Maintenance Section.

(f) The G-M tube in the probe of this instrument has a very thin window. Therefore never touch the end of the probe when the metal shield has been removed.

c. Radiac AN/PDR 10A:

(1) Operator Checks Before Use: If the instrument does not meet with the following operator checks, it should be taken to the Signal Maintenance Section for repair.

(a) Turn the function switch to the BATT COND position. If pointer stops at the left of the BATT mark, all batteries are to be replaced.

(b) Turn the FUNCTION SWITCH to the CHG position for about five seconds. A low-frequency buzz will be heard in the headset if the power supply is functioning.

(c) Turn the FUNCTION SWITCH to the BATT COND position. A hissing noise should be heard in the headset, indicating that corona is present in the counting chamber. Turn the DISCH switch counterclockwise, and then release it. Do this as many times as is necessary to stop the hissing noise and rapid point counting (once usually is sufficient). Then operate the DISCH switch one more time.

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(d) If the above procedures are performed while the radiacmeter is in its carrying case, the meter should indicate receipt of radioactive emanations from the source located in the case immediately beneath it. If the radiacmeter is not in its case, the meter should show no indication. However, place radiacmeter in its case to make sure that the meter is operating. The headset also should indicate radioactivity by clicking. An increase in frequency of clicks indicates emanations.

(e) Allow the radiacmeter to stand undisturbed for 10 minutes. Then repeat the procedures of steps (b) and (c).

(f) Remove the radiacmeter to location where there is no radioactive field. The average number of clicks heard in the headset should be less than three per minute. Take an average count over a period of five minutes. If the count is greater than three per minute, it may indicate the presence of dirt, lint, or other foreign material in the counting chamber.

(g) Allow the radiacmeter to stand for five minutes. Then turn the FUNCTION SWITCH to the READ position. The radiacmeter is ready for use.

(2) Maintenance and Care of Instrument:

(a) Never set instrument down in a contaminated area.

(b) Handle instrument carefully. This radiacmeter must not be placed on surfaces having sharp projections as the thin foil window of the counting chamber may be pierced. Precautions should be taken at all times to protect this window from damage. Great care must be exercised never to permit dust, lint and other contaminating substances to enter the counting chamber.

(c) Always turn FUNCTION SWITCH to OFF when not in use.

(d) Instrument should be stored in a hot locker when not in use.

(e) Instrument should not be dismantled except by personnel of the Signal Maintenance Section.

(f) Operating personnel must at all times observe all safety regulations. Do not change tubes or make adjustments inside equipment with high voltage supply on. Under certain conditions, dangerous potentials may exist in circuits with power controls in the off position due to charges retained by capacitors.

7. <u>POCKET DOSIMETERS</u>:

a. General: Pocket dosimeters are generally similar to a fountain pen in size and shape. There are, in general, two types as follows:

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(1) Nonself-reading type is actually an electrostatic condenser. Such a condenser consists of two conducting surfaces separated by an auxiliary device known as a minometer. A definite electric charge is placed on the dosimeter by an auxiliary device known as a minometer. Ionization produced within the dosimeter by some external ionizing radiation neutralizes this electrostatic charge. The loss of charge is measured by a minometer calibrated to read total dosage in roentgens or milliroentgens.

(2) Self-reading type operates like a gold leaf electroscope with one leaf fixed and the other movable. The movable leaf moves across the built-in transparent scale calibrated in roentgens or milliroentgens of dosage. In use, the dosimeter is given an electrical charge by means of a charging unit. The total dosage can be read at any time, without the use of an auxiliary instrument, by looking through one end of the dosimeter at a light source.

b. Instructions For Use:

(1) Pocket dosimeters will be used whenever monitor enters or approaches a contaminated area.

(2) Non-self-reading type will be charged and read using a radiac detector-charger. Upon the monitors leaving the area, the Radsafe Officer will be informed if the reading exceeds a reading of ten (10) milliroentgens. Report will show monitor's name, rank, serial number, organization, and home organization if on TDY.

(3) Self-reading type will be charged using a radiac detector-charger. Upon the monitor's leaving the area, the Radsafe Officer will be informed if reading exceeds ten (10) milliroentgens. Report will show monitor's name, rank, serial number, organization and home organization if on TDY.

8. FILM BADGES:

a. General: The film badge is a simple device consisting of a photographic film especially sensitive to the type and intensity of radiation to be measured. The film is enclosed in several layers of paper and in some cases, the badge is partly covered by a sheet of metal, such as lead. The paper effectively stops light and all alpha particles. The sheet of lead stops the beta particles. The lead shield not only passes gamma radiation, but greatly intensifies the blackening of the film from this type of radiation because of scattering effects of the lead. This makes it possible to use a single badge to determine total exposure due to both beta and gamma radiation.

In use, the film is held in a small holder suitable for clipping to clothing. Developing the film after exposure to radiation, shows a blackening effect similar to that produced by light on any ordinary photographic plate. The intensity of film blackening indicates the amount of radiation received. The densitometer is used to measure the amount of blackening.

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b. Use of Film Badges: Film badges will be used by this command in two ways.

(1) Area Badging: In this use of film badges an area is covered by placing film badges at key positions around the area. Records

Memorandum this Hqs, dtd 23 Feb 54 (Cont'd)

will be maintained by the Radsafe Officer, TG 7.2, showing the location and dates of exposure of each badge. If a significant amount of radiati is shown by the film badge, all personnel in the immediate area will be assumed to have received that amount of radiation.

(2) Personnel Badging: In this use of film badges, the individual wears the badge wherever he goes. Thus, at the end of a specified period, a processing of the badge will reveal total dosage received by the wearer. Monitors and other personnel who enter a contaminated area will wear film badges for this purpose.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL LAHTI:

RICHARD L. CALLAHAN
1st Lt AGC
Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION:
"B" Plus
1 Ea Unit Radsafe Off
1 Ea Unit Radsafe NCO
1 Ea Backup Monitor

DNA

HEADQUARTERS TASK GROUP 7.2
JOINT TASK FORCE SEVEN
APO 187 c/o PM, San Francisco, Calif.

4 February 1954

RADSAFE BACKUP MONITORS

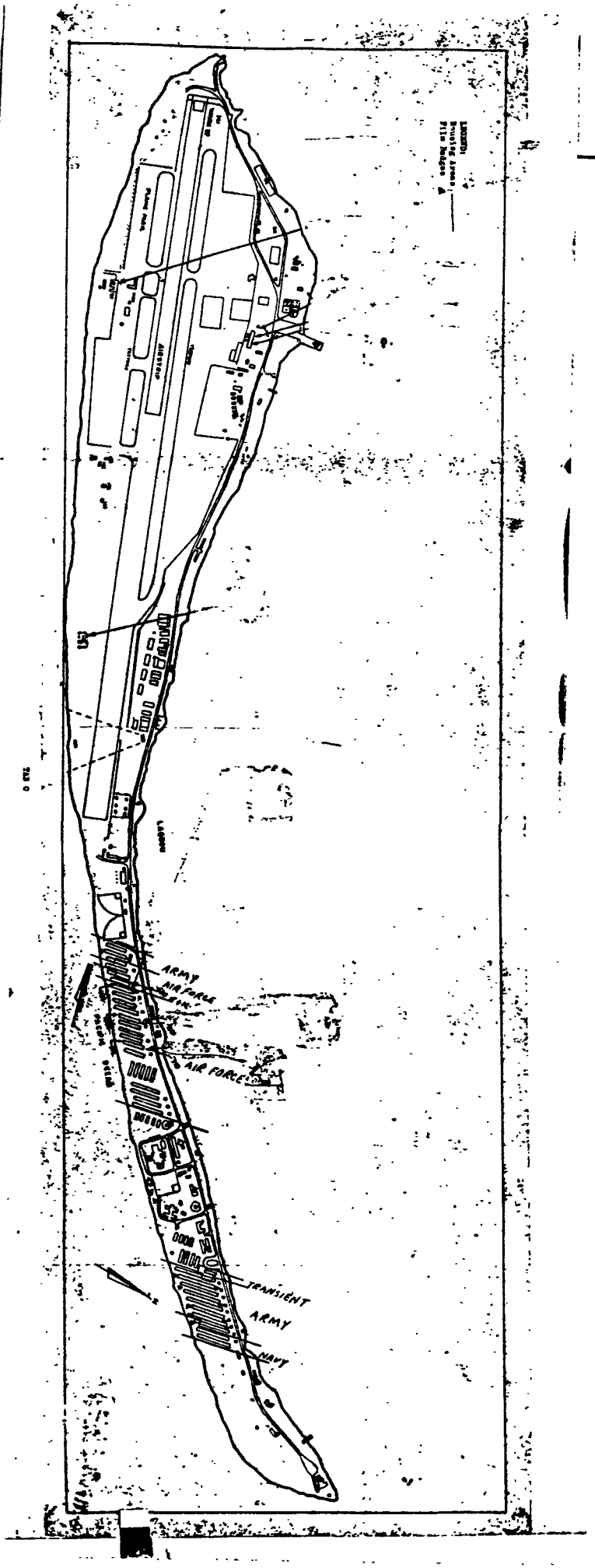
DET	RANK	NAME	DET	RANK	NAME
Hq & Hq	Cpl	Aland, P.	Port	Pfc	Canausa, M.
	Pfc	Aronson, B.		Pfc	Goldin, H.
	Pfc	Grannan, F.		Pfc	Graham, J.
	Pfc	Hildenstein, W.		Pfc	Haas, H.
	Cpl	Navratel, W.		Pfc	Hamm, B.
	Pfc	Nielson, P.		Pfc	Nichols, C.
	Pfc	Reedy, J.		Pfc	Ridley, C.
	Pfc	Vickerman, T.		Sfc	Shaffer, R.
	Pfc	Wilczek, C.		MSgt	Spiser, E.
				Pvt-2	Walther, D.
MP	Pfc	Barnick, R.	Signal	Pfc	Beckman, J.
	Pfc	Demoeck, R.		Pfc	Boelling, J.
	Pfc	Dolan, M.		Pfc	Coffey, F.
	Cpl	Gaughn, W.		Pfc	Daigger, R.
	Cpl	Hutcheson, D.		Pfc	Davis, P.
	Pfc	Jennings, W.		Pfc	Fraser, J.
	Pfc	Klopfer, J.		Pfc	Lancaster, G.
	Pfc	Koscielniak, J.		Pfc	Banks, R.
	Pfc	Loynachan, R.		Pfc	O'Neil, P.
	Pfc	Matthis, W.		Pfc	Rose, R.
	Pfc	Metz, O.		Pfc	Steinbronn R.
	Cpl	Pflueger, E.			
	Cpl	Polzin, R.	Truck	Pfc	Gates, K.
	Cpl	Riech, J.		Pfc	Hudson, R.L.
	Pfc	Roberts, E.			
	Pfc	Roberts, G.			
	Pfc	Swearingen, D.			
	Cpl	Thomas, A.			

DECONTAMINATION PERSONNEL

DNA

RANK	NAME	DUTY SECTION	RANK	NAME	DUTY SECTION
Cpl	Anderson, W.	Medics	Pfc	Griswold, P.	Medics
Pfc	Ayscue, D.	Commissary	Pfc	Koffell, M.	Engineers
Cpl	Bauer, J.	Ordnance	Cpl	Lawrence, B.	Laundry
Pfc	Birkbeck, D.	Engineers	Pfc	McDonald, R.	Mess Hall
Cpl	Davis, G.	Depot Supply	Pfc	McGonagle, J.	Ordnance
Pfc	Fuchs, J.	Depot Supply	Pfc	Peterson, K.	Depot Supply
Cpl	Getty, J.	Svc Det	Sfc	Russell, S.	Laundry
Cpl	Givler, A.	Depot Supply	Pfc	Shoemaker, H.	Ordnance
Pfc	Goldberg, L.	Commissary	Cpl	Voelkel, S.	Laundry

Inclosure #1



DNA

HEADQUARTERS TASK GROUP 7.2
JOINT TASK FORCE SEVEN
APO 187 c/o PM, San Francisco, Calif.

4 February 1954

SUBJECT: Radiological Safety Backup Monitors

TO: See Distribution

1. Under provisions of Annex F to CTG 7.2 Operation Order No. 3-53, the EM, organizations as indicated, listed on inclosure are designated Radiological Safety (Radsafe) backup monitors and decontamination personnel respectively. These EM are for emergency support of Task Group 7.1 if required.

2. The Radiological Safety Officer, this headquarters, (telephone: FRED 3103) will be notified immediately if any of the listed EM are on duty at a location other than FRED, or if in future their duty location is changed.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL LAHTI:

RICHARD L. CALLAHAN
1st Lt AGC
Adjutant

1 Incl
Radsafe Backup
Monitors

DISTRIBUTION:
"C"
Plus Radsafe Officer
TG 7.1 - - - - - - - 5

RG 374 Defense Nuclear Agency
Location WNRC
Access No. 61A-1194 Box 2/2
Folder Unit History of Task Group 7.2 (1 Feb. 7 Mar. 1954) DNA

[redacted]

HEADQUARTERS TASK GROUP 7.2
JOINT TASK FORCE SEVEN
APO 187 c/o PM, San Francisco, Calif.

23 March 1954

SUBJECT: Radiological Safety Back-up Monitors

TO: See Distribution

1. Reference is made to letter, this headquarters, subject as above, dated 4 February 1954.

2. The enlisted men, organizations as indicated, listed on inclosure, are designated Radiological Safety (Radsafe) monitors in addition to those listed in referenced letter.

3. The Radiological Safety Officer, this headquarters (telephone: FRED 3103) will be notified immediately if the duty station of any of the listed enlisted men is changed in the future.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL LAHTI:

RICHARD L. CALLAHAN
1st Lt AGC
Adjutant

1 Incl
Radsafe Back-up Monitors

DISTRIBUTION
"C"
less TG 7.4

DNA

RG 374 Defense Nuclear Agency

Location WNRC

Access No. 61A-1194 Box 2/2

Folder Unit History of Task Group 7.2 (1 Feb - 7 Mar. 1954)

Tab Q

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HEADQUARTERS TASK GROUP 7.2
JOINT TASK FORCE SEVEN
APO 187 c/o PM, San Francisco, Calif.

23 March 1954

RADSAFE BACK-UP MONITORS

DET	RANK	NAME	ASN
Port	Pfc	Brown, Stafford R.	US 53 159 715
	Pfc	Clark, Bozie	US 53 143 876
	Pfc	Cook, Ernest C.	US 52 198 809
	Sgt	Hauser, Robert	RA 13 295 113
	Pfc	Keeney, Merlyn F.	US 52 284 140
	Pfc	Kernea, Jack W.	US 53 154 802
	SFC	Lopez, Martin	RA 38 090 250
	Pfc	Lowe, Hubert E.	US 53 145 058
	Pfc	Middleton, Alvin J.	US 51 204 572
	Pfc	Moulton, Jimmy R.	US 52 241 683
	Pfc	Odell, Sam Jr.	US 53 153 897
	Pfc	Oliver, Robert R.	US 53 145 356
	Pfc	Peck, James J.	US 52 268 034
	Pfc	Penley, Boyd S.	US 53 152 721
	Pfc	Raposa, George	US 51 215 159
	Pfc	Richardson, Lamar Jr.	US 53 154 391
	Pfc	Roberts, James E.	US 53 157 617
	Pfc	Sarfde, Warren M.	US 51 214 586
	Pfc	Sellers, Dwight B.	US 53 152 702
	Pfc	Simmons, Earl W.	US 55 339 593
	Pfc	Starnes, Donald M.	US 53 151 787
	Pfc	Stout, William C.	US 53 070 736
	Pfc	Willis, Earl	US 53 157 776
Svc	Sgt	Logan, Charles E.	RA 12 399 751
	Pfc	Patrick, James J.	US 51 225 316
	Pfc	Tucker, Walter R.	US 52 252 627
Trk	Pfc	Hurst, James E.	US 53 155 264
	Pfc	Irwin, Hobart E.	US 55 328 697
	Pfc	Sides, Billy J.	US 53 152 984

DNA

Inclosure

HEADQUARTERS TASK GROUP 7.2
JOINT TASK FORCE SEVEN
APO 187 c/o PM, San Francisco, Calif.

23 March 1954

RADSAFE BACK-UP MONITORS

DET	RANK	NAME	ASN
Port	Pfc	Brown, Stafford R.	
	Pfc	Clark, Bozie	
	Pfc	Cook, Ernest C.	
	Sgt	Hauser, Robert	
	Pfc	Keeney, Merlyn F.	
	Pfc	Kernea, Jack W.	
	SFC	Lopez, Martin	
	Pfc	Lowe, Hubert E.	
	Pfc	Middleton, Alvin J.	
	Pfc	Moulton, Jimmy R.	
	Pfc	Odell, Sam Jr.	
	Pfc	Oliver, Robert R.	
	Pfc	Peck, James J.	
	Pfc	Penley, Boyd S.	
	Pfc	Raposa, George	
	Pfc	Richardson, Lamar Jr.	
	Pfc	Roberts, James E.	
	Pfc	Sarfde, Warren M.	
	Pfc	Sellers, Dwight B.	
	Pfc	Simmons, Earl W.	
	Pfc	Starnes, Donald M.	
	Pfc	Stout, William C.	
	Pfc	Willis, Earl	
Svc	Sgt	Logan, Charles E.	
	Pfc	Patrick, James J.	
	Pfc	Tucker, Walter R.	
Trk	Pfc	Hurst, James E.	
	Pfc	Irwin, Hobart E.	
	Pfc	Sides, Billy J.	

Inclosure

COMPOSITE VIEW OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE INFORMATION AND EDUCATION OFFICE FOR THE PERIOD 1 FEBRUARY 1954 TO 1 APRIL 54

		February	March
I.	Application for USAFI Courses:		
	(1) Self Teaching		
	a. High School (Includes Vocational-Technical)	22	24
	b. College	11	13
	TOTAL	33	37
	(2) Correspondence		
	a. High School (Includes Vocational-Technical)	5	6
	b. College	5	8
	TOTAL	10	14
	(3) Cooperating College Courses	2	3
	(4) USAF Extension Course Institute	4	10
	(5) Spoken Language Courses	2	2
II.	Applications for Tests and Examinations		
	(1) GED (High School)	16	20
	(2) GED (College)	9	18
	(3) End-of Course Tests	19	13
	(4) Subject Exams	8	11
	(5) Achievement Test III	2	1
	TOTAL	54	63
III.	Tests Administered and Completed		
	(1) GED (High School)	17	17
	(2) GED (College)	6	16
	(3) End-of-Course Tests	16	11
	(4) Subject Exams	2	7
	(5) Achievement Test III	2	1
	TOTAL	43	52
IV.	Interviews and Followups	118	97
V.	Counseling and Advisement	350	325
VI.	Group Study Class Enrollment		
	(1) Typing (two classes)	15	18
	(2) Principles of Accounting	25	12
	(3) College Algebra	27	11
	(4) Plane Geometry	16	8
	TOTAL	83	49

DNA

Tab R

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL BY GRADE			
	E1-3	E-4	E5-7	officers
1	1	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	0
3	4	0	0	0
4	2	0	1	0
5	8	0	2	0
6	19	4	2	0
7	46	3	1	0
8	64	10	13	0
9	36	5	4	0
10	41	6	8	0
11	27	3	3	0
12	283	64	27	5
13	42	10	3	0
14	36	10	3	2
15	13	8	2	1
16	30	16	3	4
17	4	3	0	0
18	1	3	0	0
19	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	659	145	72	17
Avg. Yrs.	11.0	12.3	10.7	15.1

Number of men polled	893
Per cent with 8 or more years of education	88.2
Per cent with 12 or more years of education	64.7
Per cent with 16 or more years of education	7.7
Average years of education for unit	11.3

[redacted] Tab S-1

[redacted] DNA

[redacted] 67

EDUCATIONAL COMPARISON

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL BY GRADE		TRUCK	M.P.	SVC.	HUGHG	SIGNAL	PORT	BLOOM
4	NUMBER	94	151	142	57	97	109	9
	AVG GRADE	10.1	11.5	10.9	11.9	12.9	8.8	12.8
5	NUMBER	17	32	28	21	21	14	12
	AVG GRADE	8.6	12.1	11.5	13.5	14.1	11.7	12.9
6	NUMBER	3	12	15	9	19	11	5
	AVG GRADE	11.8	11.0	10.2	11.9	11.1	8.6	11.8
7								

[redacted]

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DNA

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AMONG THE MEMBERS OF TASK GROUP 7.2
ARE ALUMNI OF THE FOLLOWING SCHOOLS
AS COMPILED BY THE I&E OFFICE TG7.2

SCHOOL	OFF	EM	SCHOOL	OFF	EM
Alabama	1	0	Massachusetts Inst. of Tech.	0	1
American International	0	1	Michigan State	1	0
Amherst	0	1	Mississippi	0	1
Arkansas	1	0	Mississippi State	0	1
Augustana	0	1	Missouri	0	1
Bentley School of Acctg.	0	1	Montana State	0	1
Boston Univ.	2	0	New Hampshire	0	1
Bowling Green	0	1	New York Univ.	1	1
Brooklyn College	0	1	North Carolina State	0	1
Brooklyn Coll. of Pharmacy	0	1	Northeast Louisiana State	1	0
Bryant College	0	1	Northeast Missouri State	1	0
California	2	3	Northwestern	0	1
Centre	0	1	Ohio State	1	0
Colorado	0	1	Ohio Wesleyan	0	2
Columbia	1	0	Oregon State	0	2
Detroit	0	1	Pennsylvania	0	1
Duke	1	1	Pittsburgh	1	0
Evansville	0	1	Portland	0	1
Florida State	0	2	St. Cloud State Tchrs(Minn)	0	1
Fordham	1	1	St. Francis (B'klyn)	0	1
Georgetown	0	1	St. Lawrence	0	1
Georgia	1	0	Siena	0	1
Georgia Tech	1	0	Stanford	1	0
Greenville	0	1	Texas	1	0
Hamilton	0	1	Tri-State	0	2
Harvard	0	1	United States Military Academy	4	0
Houghton	0	1	U.C.L.A.	1	0
Houston	0	1	Virginia	1	0
Idaho, Coll. of	0	1	Wagner	0	1
Idaho, Univ. of	0	1	Washington, State Coll. of	0	1
Illinois	1	3	Washington, Univ. of	0	4
Indiana	1	0	Washington Univ. of St. Louis	1	0
Iona	0	1	Washington & Lee	0	1
Iowa	0	1	Wesleyan	0	1
Iowa State	1	1	Wisconsin, Univ. Of	1	1
Kent State	0	1	Wisconsin State(Superior)	0	1
Kentucky	2	0	Wisconsin State(Whitewater)	0	1
Long Island Univ.	0	1	Wooster	0	1
Loyola (La)	1	0	Wyoming	1	0

DNA

Tab T

SUMMARY OF POL ISSUES AND RECEIPTS FOR THE MONTHS OF FEBRUARY AND MARCH

		FEB		MAR	
Item	Unit	Rec	Iss	Rec	Iss
Aviation Gasoline, 80 Oct.	gals	-	11,660	-	10,918
Kerosene	gals	19,998	26[illegible]	-	12,720
Gasoline, 65 Oct.	gals	-	106	-	-
Solvent, Dry Cleaning	gals	-	2,438	-	4,558
Diesel Oil	gals	40,026	184,837	77,028	105,670
Motor Gasoline 72 Oct	gals	42,898	35,877	57,955	36,363
Aviation Gasoline 115/145	gals	889,057	766,044	375,896	728,708
Fuel Oil, Navy Special	bbls	5,393	5692.11	5499.790	8147.7
Jet Fuel, JP-4	gals	-	260,832	255,864	202,701
Oil, NS 1065	gals	-	53	-	-
Oil, NS 1100	gals	-	8376	-	9,646
Oil, NS 1010	gals	-	318	-	1,007
Oil, NS 2075-H	gals	-	53	-	53
Oil, NS 9110	gals	-	848	-	-
Oil, NS 9250	gals	-	1378	-	1,060
Oil, NS 9370	gals	1,378	318	-	2,862
Oil, NS 9500	gals	-	53	-	53
Gear Oil, #90	gals	-	135	-	105
Grease W. P. #4	lbs	-	5	-	10
Grease G. P. - 1	lbs	-	375	-	250
Grease G. P. - 2	lbs	-	225	-	125
Grease, Ball & Roller	lbs	-	10	-	125
Lube, Gear & Wire Rope	lbs	-	50	-	150
Graphite, Grade A		-	5	-	-1
Oil Soluble Cutting		-	5	-	-
Hydraulic Brake Fluid	gals	-	10	-	-

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STATISTICAL RECORD OF MEDICAL SERVICES

(1 Feb 54 - 1 April 54)

[redacted]

1. OUT - PATIENTS	A	F	N	TOTAL
Visits	1102	1181	108	2391
General Medicine	862	868	92	1822
Dermatology	168	267	16	451
General Surgery	15	10	5	30
Surgical Dressings	123	126	16	265
EENT Clinic	155	187	24	366
Physiotherapy	368	260	22	650
Physical Examinations	3	81	0	84
Immunizations	0	0	0	0
X-rays	176	201	69	346
Dental Visits	907	390	166	1463
Dental Treatments	1890	997	425	3012
2. INPATIENTS				
Admissions	48	48	27	123
Discharges	40	46	24	110
Return to Duty	38	44	18	100
Transferred	2	2	5	9
Deceased	0	0	1	1
Remaining at end of period	8	2	3	13
3. Man days lost in Hospital	221	221	186	628
4. Average Strength	1242.4	1580.1	182.8	3005.3

5. 7126th Medical Section Strength (Including Dental)

Officers 5 EM 29

CODE - - A - ARMY; F - AIR FORCE; N - NAVY

DNA

Tab V

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OPERATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES

(1 February to 6 April 1954)

1. Average Number of Vehicles Available Per Month:

1/4 ton	62
3/4 ton	43
1-1/2 ton	0
2-1/2 ton	37
Dukws	6
Prime Movers	4
Fork Lifts	20
Buses	3

2. Total Number of Miles Traveled Per Vihicle:

1/4 ton	55,689.7
3/4 ton	39,111.4
1-1/2 ton	0.0
2-1/2 ton	24,910.0
Dukws	3,914.5
Prime Movers	2,373.2
Fork Lifts	741.4
Buses	6,318.6

3. Average Per Month:

Bus Passengers	34,886.4
Dispatches Issued	4,531.9
Gasoline Distributed	3,143.9
Diesel Distributed	94,273.8
Drivers Licenses Issued	153.2
Accidents	2.3
Water	26,363.2

4. Maintenance Section Accomplishments (Average Per Month):

6000 Mile Inspections	38.9
1000 Mile Inspections	60.5
Weekly Inspections	574.1
Emergency Repairs	111.4
Vehicles Painted	18.7
Vehicles Deprocessed	0.0
Tire Repairs	208.4
Vehicles Processed	2.3

5. Number of Vehicles Deadlined for Over 72 Hours (Average Per Mo.):

1/4 ton	1.4
3/4 ton	2.3
1-1/2 ton	1.4
Dukws	1.4
2-1/2 ton	5.9
Prime Movers	0.0
Fork Lifts	5.7
Buses	0.0

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MATS FLIGHTS

February 1954

Total Pax arriving by MATS	801
Total Pax departing by MATS	655
Total Cargo arriving by MATS	165.5*
Total Cargo departing by MATS	14.0*

[redacted]

March 1954

Total Pax arriving by MATS	192
Total Pax departing by MATS	919
Total Cargo arriving by MATS	82.0*
Total Cargo departing by MATS	21.0*

1 to 6 April 1954

Total Pax arriving by MATS	55
Total Pax departing by MATS	128
Total Cargo arriving by MATS	29.5*
Total Cargo departing by MATS	1.6*

* Tons

DNA

Tab X

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WATER TRAFFIC

February 1954	LOTON	LETON	PAX
Total Cargo arriving Fogs by water	3602.2	5893.8	0
Total Cargo departing Fogs by water	.8	1.9	0
GRAND TOTAL	3603.0	5895.7	0

March 1954			
Total Cargo arriving Fogs by water	4671.7	6330.3	45
Total Cargo departing Fogs by water	689.4	2385.1	7
GRAND TOTAL	5361.1	8715.4	52

1-6 April 1954			
Total Cargo arriving Fogs by water	559.5	1171.5	0
Total Cargo departing Fogs by water	9.4	68.1	0
GRAND TOTAL	568.9	1239.6	0

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DNA

Tab Y

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ALLOCATIONS AND EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEAR 54 FUNDS

PROJECT ACCT TITLE	APPROPRIATION SYMBOL	PROJECT ACGT	ALLOTMENT RECEIVED	EXPENDITURES
Local Procurement of Subsistence Supplies	2142010	P1210-07	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Temporary Duty Travel	2142020	P1727-02	0.00	977.00
Transportation of Things	2142020	P1727-03	0.00	0.00
Communications	2142020	P1727-04	3,550.00	1,015.90
Administrative Overhead	2142020	P1727-08	0.00	321.10
Rad Safe Activities	2142020	P1727-08	0.00	0.00
Petroleums Oils & Lubricants	2142020	P1727-99	390,000.00	3,961.20
" " "	2142020	P1124-99	0.00	25,297.05
Overhead Expenses Hqs JTF SEVEN	2142020	P1727-99	0.00	225.17

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