HEADQUARTERS 410211 JOINT TASK FORCE SEVEN APO 187 (HOW), c/o Postmaster

J-3/370.05

SUBJECT: Miscellaneous Reports Related to the Atomic Detonation on 1 March 1954

San Francisco, California

TO: See Distribution

CLASSIFICATION ANCELLED WITH DELETIONS BY AUTHORITY OF DOELOC, DNA LEV 6/12/80 W.STRAUSFR, J DIAL 3/24/81 P2FSS/ADMINOLUSE REVIEWED BY DATE CALL LUSS G/3/55

1 Eay 1954

1. References:

a. JTF SEVEN letter, J-3/729.3, subject: Radiological Surveys of Ceveral Marshall Island Atolls, dated 18 March 1954 (SECRET - RESTRICTED DATA).

b. JTF SEVEN letter, J-3/370.05, subject: Reports on Evacuation of Natives and Surveys of Severel Marshall Island Atolls, dated 9 April 1954 (CONFIDENTIAL).

2. Attached herewith for your information and retention are copies of additional material partaining to the above references. The limited number of contact prints available permits distribution of sets to the following only: C/S USA (ExAgt), DEA (AEC), DBM (AEC), HICOLTERPACIS, CINCPAC, CINC-PACFLT, ChAFSNP, COLMANSTANWAJ. Additional prints may be obtained as indicated in reference lb.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

4 Incl

- 1. Preliminary Report (Eisenbud) to DBH (MEC) (Bugher) on Contemination of the Fukuryu Maru and Associated Problems in Japan (undated).
- 2. Chart: The Houte or Fosition of Fukuryu Maru V.
- 3. H/R: Midditional Ground and Air Rodsafe Survey Data During Period EPAVO to EPAVO plus 5 days.
- 4. Black and White Controt Frints (217 separate prints) Relative to Surveys, Evacuation and Care of Rongelap and U⁺Irik Vatives (1 set to each command or agency indicated Personnel (March- May above)



J-3/370.05

1 Ey 1054 SUBJECT: Niccelleneous Reports Related to the Atomic Detonction on 1 Narch 1954

DISTRIBUTION:

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JOHN C. BUGHER, MD

MERRIL EISENBUD

CONTAMINATION OF THE FUKURYU MARU AND ASSOCIATED PROBLEMS IN JAPAN: PRELIMINARY REPORT

I have recorded some of the observations made during my visit to Japan to assist in the various problems arising out of the mishap to the Fukuryu Maru. I am sending this rling to you at this time because you will no doubt want a preliminary report prior to my return to the states in about 2 weeks.

This memorandum is intended to augment the report that Dr. Morton will submit to you. I have attempted to limit myself to factors other than those associated with the clinical phases of the problem, with which Dr. Morton's group are concerned.

THE INCIDENT

The mishap which befell the Fukuryu Naru became known to the Embassy and the world on March 16 through reports in the Japanese press. This was two days after the 100-ton fishing vessel had returned to its home port of Yaizu. The facts of the incident, as determined by the Japanese Foreign Office and communicated (1) to the Ambassador, are as follows:

(1) The course of the vessel from its departure on January 27 to its roturn to Yaizu on March 14 is plotted in Figure No. 1. At 0412 hours on March 1 a stroak of light reported by the crew is believed to identify the time of detonation. The vessel's position was approximately 11 $53\frac{1}{4}$ worth and 166° $3\frac{1}{4}$ east. This position is only a few miles from the easternmost limit of the Marshall Islands danger area in effect at that time.

(2) The lests in succession were heard about 7 or 8 minutes after the light had been seen. The crew is reported to have become apprehensive and began at that time to haul in their fishing lines, an operation which continued until 1030 hours, at which time the vessel headed north "to get out of the area".

(3) At about 0700 on March 1, ashas began to fall, turning the deck white. The position of the vessel at this time is given at 11° 563/4; north and 165° $42\frac{1}{2}$; east. The ashes kept falling until noon at which time the position of the vessel was estimated at 12° 14; north and 166° 53; east.

(1) Aide Memoire of March 27

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(5) In the following two or three days, all the crow reported slight headaches and some of them were nauseous. In 7 or 8 days, evidence of burns in exposed parts of the body togan to appear.

In response to certain questions which the Ambassador asked the Foreign Service, the following information was received. It sheds some light on the sequence of events during the 2 days following the return of the Fukuryu Maru to Yaizu, but before the mishap had come to the attention of the Embassy.

(1) The crew first contacted the ship's owner, and the director of the Fisherman's union. On the day of their return crew members who were seriously affected consulted a physician of the Kyoritsu Hospital.

(2) Two of the fishermen, and who were in more serious condition left the Kyoritsu on March 15 for Tokyo where they visited Doctor Shimizu at the Tokyo University Hospital.

(3) Professor Shickawa made radiation measurements of the ship on March 16 and on the basis of his findings all of the crew members consulted a physician who recommended that the men be hospitalized.

THE ROLE OF THE JAPANESE SCIENTISTS

During the latter half of March the Japanese press was fed continually with sensational statements from Japanese Scientists. The motivations of the Japanese were never quite understood by us **DELETED**

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In my initial conference with the Japanese scientists I was forced to the conclusion that they were not well equipped to deal properly with the radiological aspects of the problem. For example:

(1) Some of the top scientists took the position that because a new kind of bomb was involved, the problem itself was a new one, and that unless they know all about the bomb, they could evaluate neither the injury to the fishermen nor the aspect of long-range contamination of Japan and its fishing crews throughout the Pacific.

(2) The were quick to identify qualitatively some of the radioactive isotopes in the ash and immediately concluded that deposition of these radio-isotopes in the tissues of the men was the prime factor in their medical status. This decision was reached without benefit of radio-chemical urine analyses of the patients. This procedure which was beyond the capability of their laboratories is of course a prerequisite to understanding the amount and kind of fission product absorption that actually occured.

(3) The University of Tokyo group administered parentally a massive dose of ash to one mouse, and following sacrifice 12 hours later, determined by radiography that radioactivity was present in the mouse skeleton. The activity of the dose was not measured. The fact that the radioactivity was detected by the scientists in the skeleton of the mouse was widely publicized as evidence for their conclusion that the patients were carrying dangerous internal deposits of radioactive isotopes.

As individuals, the scientists seemed anxious to cooperate. In my initial conversations with them they freely asked for help and saemed gratified at some of the things that we could do for them. My participation on the American team was limited to the radiological aspects of the case and only incidentally to the patients themselves. Unfortunately the nature of Dr. Morton's participation required that he be given direct access to the fatients and this the Japanese consistently refused to grant. As the days went by and the Japanese became more resolute in their decision to deny access to the patients, other areas of the problem became infected by the uncooperative atmosphere. This will become apparent in subsequent portions of the report.

OFFERS OF ASSISTANCE TO THE JAPANESE

When I arrived in Tokyo on March 22 Dr. Morton had already offered to the Japanese the full facilities of the Atomic Bomb Casuality Commission. General Hull had likewise offered the facilities of the Far East Command. These offers were accompanied by a spirit of sympathy and the desire to assist the Japanese investigators in their efforts to evaluate the incident and to restore the health of the fishermen. It a meeting with top



Japanese celentists and government officials on March 24, I and a further offer, in bahalf of the Atomic Energy Consission, to provide whatever facilities were available for evaluation of the radiological factors involved in the incident. I repeated the assurances repeated earlier by Dr. Morton that we wished sincerely to be of assistance, that our participation was not motivated (as some Japanese suggested) by the opportunities for scientific studies, and that whatever data we obtained would be turned over to the Japanese investigators to be used by them in any way they saw fit.

At this point it would be desirable to list the radiological studies which had been already made by the Japanese. These studies are of interest because they indicate the extent of Japanese capabilities in this field, and define the extent to which our facilities would be helpful to the Japanese.

(1) Using a Cutie Pie, they measured the radioactivity of the Fukuryu Maru. These data appear completely satisfactory and prove to be in good agreement with measurements made with American calibrated equipment.

(2) They measured radioactivity of the fish and fishermen, using portable survey equipment. However, their equipment was not calibrated and their data were given in counts per minute as determined by the original factory calibration.

(3) They determined that the ash recovered from the vessel was radioactive using an end window GM tube and scaler. Their counting system was not calibrated and they reported counts per minute with no knowledge of the factor required to convert their data to standard units.

(4) They completed a qualitative radiochemical analysis of the ash and reported the following: Sr 89, Y91, Zr95, Nb95m, Nb95, Ru103, Ru106, Rh106, Sb127, Tel32, I131, I132, BalkO, LalkO, CelkL, CelkL. (Morerecently they have completed a semi-quantitave analysis for a few isotopes).

(5) They had scanned the bodies of the fishermen with a GH probe.

(6) They had administered a dose of ash to 1 mouse, as described earlier.

(7) Using an imersion type GH tube, they had demonstrated radioactivity in the urine of 3 fishermen. As before, their equipment was not celibrated and the absolute activity could not be detormined.

With this as the status of their investigation at the time of my arrival, and following several hours during which I acquainted the Japanese with our experience in this field, I offered the following services to them:

(1) Complete radiochamical analysis of 2h hour urine collections from all patients. In view of the importance of this analysis in evaluating the status of the patients, I urged that these samples be furnished immediately and assured them that in one week it would be possible to give them a report for the constituents of principal biological importance. I explained the need for cerial samples and suggested that collections be made at weekly intervals. They seemed anxious to accept this service.



ACTION: This offer was made on March 24. On March 26 we obtained urine from two patients. On April 1 we obtained urine from 5 more. We have not obtained urine from the remaining 16 patients despite our repeated attempts to do so.

(2) I offered to scan the fishermen for radiation, using two Scintimeters that I had available.

ACTION: I have been unable to do this because they have not permitted the American team to have access to the patients.

(3) In response to the Japanese request I offered to provide a report on the biologically significant radio-isotopes present in the ash.

ACTION: Dr. Makaizumi gave me a small amount of deck sweepings from the Fukuryu Maru. This I have sent to the Health and Safety Laboratory for future study. The composition of the ash was actually known to the Commission from analysis performed by the Air Force on the material obtained from the Fukuryu Maru Prior to my visit. Authorization for transmission of this information to the Japanese was communicated to me in telegram No. 2199 from the Secretary of State to the Ambassador. I transmitted this information to Dr. Kobayoshi on April 7.

(4) I offered to arrange for animal studies which would provide useful information on absorption and metabolism of the various radiochemical components of the ash.

ACTION: The Japanese reported the extent of the total amount of ash recovered as 50 millocuries. They now deny that this much is available and have no inventory of the material. Except for the small amount of ash turned over to me by Dr. Nakaizumi and a similar amount which I recovered on a subsequent visit to the Fukuryu Maru, no ash has been made available to us.

(5) In response to Japanese requests, I agreed to recommend monitoring procedures for the tuna inspectors.

ACTION: Monitoring procedures was devised but I deferred the question of maximum permissable contamination until more information became available on the extent and type of contamination. I agreed to stand by until the first contaminated tune were found by inspection, at which time I would go to the scene of inspection and recommend specifically on the basis of my own observations whether the catch should be accepted or rejected. As noted elsewhere in some detail, the Japanese never permitted me to examine tuna which was alledgely contaminated.

SFECIAL PPOBLEMS ARISING OUT OF THE INCIDENT

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The mishap to the Fukuryu Maru created a number of separate, but interrelated problems. Of these, the most urgent was the clinical status of the 23 fishermen, a subject with which Dr. Morton is exclusively concerned and about which he will report separately. Other problems which required attention were:

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(1) Contaminated Tuna.

(2) Apprehension of long-range contamination of Japan and its fishing grounds.

(3) Radiological factors affecting the fishermen:

(a) Estimating the whole body duse.

(b) Estimated dose from internal emitters.

Contaminated Tuna

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Some of the Japanese Government officials are already referring to the latter half of March as the "great tuna panic". The origin of this panic both in the United States and Japan is worthy of careful study. the extent of the tuna consumption in the United States and Japan declined during the second half of March is now known to me at this time. For a day prior to my departure from New York on March 19, and for 2 weeks following my arrival in Tokyo on March 22 the subject of radicactive tuna was a subject of popular conversation. When one considers the reaction of the informed American public to the possibilities of contamination of tuna it is not surprising that the Japanese were stampeded into apprehension over the immediate prospects of their eating radioactive tuna and the long-range prospects of their fishing grounds being ruined.

(A) Tuna Fishing Industry of Japan L/

The Japanese fishing fleet at the present time consists of about 1,000 vessels operating out of ten major ports. The annual value of the tuna catch approximates \$26 million. The principal export species is albacor. Sixty percent of the landed albacor catch went to Japanese canners and forty percent was shipped abroad in freezers. Sixty percent of the albacor are caught in the summer season which extends from "ay through July. During this season, the fishing grounds are located relatively close to the Asiatic coast.

During the winter months, January through Earch, the Japanese vessels range far cut to sea. The winter season accounts for forty percent of the annual catch.

(B) Contaminated Tuna in Japan

The Fukuryu Maru landed at Yaizu with a catch of 28,000 pounds of tuna. We must accept the fact that these tuna were excessively contaminated and that the decision of the Japanese to dispose of these

L. An excellent report of technical information about the Japanese Tuna fisheries in Japan is report No. 104 issued by the Natural Resources Section of SCAP in March, 1948.

fish was a wise one. There is reason to believe that containstion was confined to the surface of the fish and occured when the radioactive ashes fell and entered the ships hold.

With the d cision of the United States Food and Drug Administration to monitor incoming shipments of tuna, the shipping companies operating out of Japan initiated a requirement that the Japanese certify export shipments as being free of radioactivity.

When I arrived in Japan on March 22, the Japanese had already monitored their first outgoing shipment of frozen tuna. The Ministry of Welfare undertook to have its sanitation inspectors trained in the use of geiger counters and began the routine inspection of both incoming and outgoing tuna at five ports. All vessels were instructed to return to one of these ports. Five geiger counters were obtained from the Far Fast Command and loaned to the Japanese. In addition, they mustered approximately the same number from various sources in Japan.

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On March 24, at a conference with the Japanese Covernment officials, they asked for my recommendation for maximum permissible contamination. They also asked that I recommend the kind of examination that should be made of the fish.

Because of my unfamiliarity with the mechanical details of handling tuna shipments, I suggested that I be permitted to study tuna loading operations scheduled for the following day. Thereupon it was arranged that I should accompany Japanese officials to Yokohama where the Eatan was being loaded with frozen albacor.

Tuna shipments involve many fish and it is not an easy matter to monitor properly with inexperienced personnel and only a few survey instruments. Based on my inspection of the Eatan, I suggested that every tenth fish be monitored for about 1 minute by passing an open window GM probe over the surface of the fish, paying particular attention to the gills. I also instructed them to insert the probe into the mouth of the tuna and into the aldominal incision through the fish.

There remained the question of criteria for rejection of fish found to be contaminated. Again it is not a simple matter to evaluate the risk to a consumer of tuna from measurements made in this way. I informed the depanase that I was unable to propose a realistic figure without some study. On the other hand it was my belief that significantly contaminated fish were not likely to be found. Low level fall out to the skins of the fish was, of course, a possibility. This seemed to be of little significance in view of existing cannery practices which strips the skins from the fish when processing begins. I told the Japanese I would be standing by in Tokyo, that they should continue to monitor the fish by the method I proposed, and that when and if contaminated fish were found I should be advised and given the opportunity immediately to make a first hand inspection of the fish. My recommendations would depend on what I found.

No contaminated tuna have been brought to my attention. Newspapers have occasionally reported incoming shipment of contaminated fish but the Japanese had not requested that I make an examination of them.

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The following componee of events illustrates suce of the difficulties we have had:

(1) On March 31 we read in one of the Tokyo English language newspapers of two fishing vessels that were contaminated. The Embassy called the Ministry of Foreign Affairs who reported the following information by telephone:

(a) The Koei Maru, then at the port of Misaki, was at 9 degrees, 22 minutes north, 178 degrees, 19 minutes east on March 1. The surface of the ship was re ading 2443 counts per minute, the catch 155 counts per minute and the men 500 counts per minute. The fish had been impounded awaiting a decision as to their safety.

(b) The Myojiim Maru was at Shiogone. On March 1 it was at 29 degrees, 8 minutes north, 177 degrees, 19 minutes east. The surface of the ship was reading 50 to 400 counts per minute, the fish 56 to 84 counts per minute, and the crew 40 to 90 counts per minute.

(2) The Embassy informed the Ministry of Welfare of my interest in seeing the ships and fish and told them a special plane would be available to fly me to the two ports. The Foreign office was requested to arrange for access to the vessels and was invited to send whoever they wished to designate with me on this trip. A flight was scheduled for early on the morning of April 2.

(3) Around noon on April 1 the Foreign Ministry called the Enbassy and advised that the Lyojiim Maru had left Shiogone that morning, that its destination was not known, and that the fish had been disposed of in an unknown manner. The Embassy informed the Foreign Ministry that, this being the case, we would limit our trip to Misaki.

(4) At 4 PM on the afternoon of April 1 the Frieign Ministry again called to inform the Embassy that the Koei Maru had left the port of Misaki one hour before to dump its contaminated catch at sea. The Embassy asked the Foreign Ministry to call the vessel back inasmuch as it was only one hour off port but the Japanese stated this could not be accomplished.

To summarise the tuna situation, it is my belief that no significantly contaminated tuna have arrived in Japan except for the catch from the Fukuryu Narw. Rigerous inspections procedures will undoubtedly disclose certain amounts of low level radioactivity on the surface of the tuna but the significance of this is minimized by the practice of skinning tuna prior to canning. In the meantime the tuna market has stabilized and tuna representatives of American tuna interests have informed me that their companies are no longer concerned over the problem.

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Japanese approhensions over the posibility of long range radiologies1, contamination were very similar to those we encountered in the United States as a result of NPG operations.

A difference in Japan is due to the fact that none, if any, of the counting equipment is calibrated, CM tubes are used without shields, and under conditions where the background count is apt to be highly variable. This, coupled with the fact that they do not know the background activities of such things as soil and biological materials, makes it very difficult to evaluate the reports. Many of the reports of "ash" falling in various parts of Japan are undoubtedly dust or soot falls that occur normally in any industrial area from time to time. Reputable scientists have examined samples of potassium-rich soil and have reported their date is gross counts without any reference to normal soil background. For this reason I find it very difficult to take serious the frequent public report of 50 to 100 counts per minute for the unspecified size of samples reported from time to time.

At my conference with the Japan scientists and government officials on March 24, I explained the procedures we use in the States for measuring fallout. I urged them to use similar procedures for the sake of uniformity and offered to loan them the equipment we used. The second eager to accept and I requested 4 sets of equipment which has since arrived from the States. However, since the arrival of this equipment, I have delayed giving it to the Japanese because in their present state of mind little good could come of it. I do believe, however, that when the present confusion subsides, it will be useful for the Japanese to maintain a fallout monitoring network and I think we should cooperate with them to the fullest extent.

In a conference with Dr. Kobayoshi on March 26, I informed him of my conversation with Dr. Bugher and his offer in behalf of the Atomic Energy Commission to provide financial support for marine biological studies directed at the long range contamination of the Facific. Dr. Kobayoshi, through his interpretor, expressed his appreciation for this offer but did not pursue the matter further and has not approached me since.

With regard to fallout on the Japanese islands themselves, it is to be remembered that the position of those islands in relation to possible sites of weepons testing is such that the Russian testing program is opt to produce more fallout than events in the Marshalls or Nevada.

Estimating the Whole Body Dose

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I doubt that it will be possible to make a satisfactory estimate of either the Beta or Gemma dose the fishermen received. We know that the ash fell in such quantities that the deck of the ship became white, and there was sufficient material to develop visible footprints. Unfortunately, this is the limit of our information on how much ash fell and how long it remained on the ship. The fishermen washed the decks in order to remove the ash and according to their reports their washing was effective. Then the vessel arrived in Yaizu much of what remained was removed.

More units under by various ind (i) to could yright provide provide between Morch 20-26 are in opplement. It is evolved that the Talk of the ash formar ratio is about 1. This would indicate that the Talk of the ash had by this time ponetrated to the percus word structure of the deck, thus absorbing the Betas. The Gamma radiation over most of the ship was approximately 40 m.r. per hour when the ship arrived in port. If we extrapolate this back to H \neq 3 hours, the time the ash began to fall, the intograted Gamma dose is about 100 R. Of course, the ash was falling from H plus 3 hours to about H plus 9 hours. If we take the mid-point of this period as the start of exposure πe find the exposure is about 70 R. This; however, estimates the whole body Gamma radiation from residual debris still on the ship when the first measurements were made. The actual dose could have been 2, 10, or even 100 times higher depending on how much ash was washed off the ship and at what time.

We have made a number of discreet inquiries in the hopes that photographic film might have been available aboard the ship and might possibly be used as a dosimeter. All efforts to date have been negative.

Deposition of Internal Emitters

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They were anxious to provide me with samples of urine for State-side analysis. Two samples were delivered on March 26 and five more on March 30. As yet we have not received samples from the remaining 16 patients. The samples received were properly forwarded to the Health and Safety Laboratory and I have had the results of gross analysis of the first two samples. I communicated these results to Dr. Kebayashi in the attached letter which is self-explanatory.

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THE FORMION OF MICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AUERICA

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6 April 1954

Pr. Rokuzo Kobayashi National Institute of Health Welfare Ministry TOKYO

Dear Dr. Kobayashi:

On March 26 we received two samples of urine from patients at the Tokyo University Hospital. I am happy to be able to report at this time that the radioactivity of these samples is so low that the deposits of fission products in the tissues of the two patients can be accepted as well within the limits of safety. The results follow:

> - 720 disintegrations per minute per liter - 510 " " " " "

Data on the individual radio-isotopes will be telegraphed to me in another few days. It will then be possible for me to be more quantitative in estimating the dose from absorbed fission products. However, it is most certain that the storage of long-lived radio-isotopes is insignificant in those men.

As you know, the rate of excretion of fission products at any given time after absorption bears a relationship to the quantities deposited in the various tissues. The principal radiochemical constituents at this time are due to Sr 89, Lal40 and the Rare Earths. These are isotopes which have relatively short half-lives and are eliminated from the body with comparative rapidity either by radioactive decay or excretion. In the case of these patients, Gr90 is most certainly an insignificant fraction of the total absorbio redioactivity. The permissible urinary excretion, considering the isotopes involved, would be greater, by a large factor, than the values reported above.

I note that the newspapers continue to carry occasional statetents of the Japanese investigators to the effect that the prognosis for the fisherman is adversely affected by the fact that long-life boneseeking isotopes are deposited in their tissues. It is regrettable that the public continues to be misinformed in this respect. Certainly the results reported above argue convincingly that only minimal, medically insignificant amounts of fission products have been absorbed into the tissues of the two patients for whom results are available.

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6 April 1954 Dr. R. Kotayashi - 2

I regret that I am unable to give you the results of analysis of urine from the 21 other patients. Knowing that those data would be highly important to your committee in its evaluations of the medical status of these patients, we have offered to undertake radiochemical urine analysis of all 23 patients. The urine from only two patients has been delivered to us in time to permit shipment to the States and analysis by this date. More recently, samples from five additional patients from the Tokyo University Hospital were delivered to us, but we have not as yet received samples from the 16 patients now hospitalized at the Daiichi Hospital.

Respectfully yours,

Merril Eisenbud

Director, Health and Safety Laboratory United States Atomic Inergy Commission

IE/ams/hcc

CC: Dr. Nakaidzumi Dr. Kakohi

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HEADIUARIERS JOINT TASK FORCE SEVEN APO 187 (HCW), c/o Postmaster San Francisco, California

19 April 1954

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MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Additional Ground and Air Radsafe Survey Data During Period ERAVO to BRAVO plus 5 Days

1. Following are readings from radsafe surveys during the period B to B plus 5 days:

a. Special ground surveys from PE4 survey flight and DDE evacuation parties: (All times Zebra, March 1954.)

	•	<u>Waist height on</u> <u>AN/PLR TIB in or/hr</u>
Eniwstak Island (Rongerik Atoll)	012315	2000
Rongelap Island	020645	1400
Ailinginae Island	030445	445
Utirik Atoll	030145	160
Enlastok Island (Ronzelap Atoll)	020645	3000

b. NYOO ABLE, BAKAR and CHARLIE flights originating from Kwajalain, flights GECRGE and ITAM originating from Ouhu, flight LASY originating from Guam, and flight KING (Gilbert Islands), using special airborne (P2V) survey equipment (all times Zebra, March 1954, and readings extrapolated to the ground).

(1) NYOO Kwajalein Flight AELE:

<u>Atoll</u>	<u>DTG</u> (<u>Zebra</u>)	Intensity (<u>ar/hr</u>)	<u>itoll</u>	<u>MC</u> (<u>Zebra</u>)	<u>Intensity</u> (<u>mr/hr</u>)
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Rongelap	020140	1350.000	Rongerik	020200	1720.000
Taongi	020325	1.1.00	*Bikar	020428	600.00 0
Utirik	020451	240.000	*Taka	020456	160.000
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MENORANDUM FOR RECORD

1 Eay 1954

SUBJECT: Black and White Contact Prints Relative to Surveys, Evacuation and Care of Rongelap and Utirik Natives (Prints distributed to following only: C/S, USA (ExAgt), DNA (AEC), DBM (AEC), HICOM-TERPACIS, CINCPAC, CINCPACELT, CHAFSWP, CONMANSTAKWAJ)

<u>PHOTO 1'0.</u> 1	<u>DATE TAKEN</u> 4 liar 54	<u>LOCATION</u> Utirik	CAPTION Trust Territory Representative and Interpreter arriving Utirik from Kwaja- Lein to meet USS FEUSHAW.
2	4 Mar 54	Utirik	RENSHAW receiving Utirik natives.
3	4 Mar 54	Utirik	Ubimik natives on deck of RENSHAW.
4.	4 Nar 54	Utirik	Similar
5	4 Mar 54	Utirik	Utirik Natives in whale boat.
7	4 Mar 54	Utilizi'r	Finding Utirik natives on RENSHAN
8	4 Har 54	Utiviķ	Utivik natives esting on deck of FRUSHAN.
11	5 Mar 54	Kwajalein	FEUGHAW arriving Knajalein.
12	5 Mar 54	Kvajalein	Uthrik natives being transported to compound.
22-101 2	11 Mar 54	Rongelap	Whall boat coming onto Rongelap.
22 - 101 3	11 Nar 54	Rengelap	Navy work party preparing gear to pull native boat onto beach.
22-1014	11 Har 54	Rongelap	Vative buts on Rongelap Island.
22-1015	11 !!ar 54	Rodjelop	Corr con pulling native boat onto beach.
22-3.026	11 Har 54	Bangalap	Similar, different angle.
22-101 8	11 Lar 54	Rongelap	Wheleboat coming alongside USS NICHOLAS.
22-1019	11 Car 54	Rongelap	Crev of FICHOLAS preparing to hoist whelehoat aboard.
22 - 1020	10 Mar 54	Sife Island	Nong men taking native hut apart.
22 - 10 21	10 Mar 54	Sifo Islani	Ur, Strope taking sand sample from Sife Johnsh for radiation tests.
22 - 102 2	10 Mar 54	Sifo Island	Use proparing native equipment for pro-

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<u>PHOPO 10</u> 22-102 3	<u>DATE TAKEN</u> 10 Mar 54	<u>NOCATION</u> Sifo Is.	CAPITON Mr. Wilds, Dept of Interior representa- tive placing native goods under cover for protection.
22-1024	10 Har 54	Sifo Is.	Navy men cleaning native property before placing in tents.
22-1025	10 Mar 54	Sifo Is.	climbing coconut tree to secure scaple for radiation tests.
22 - 102 6	10 Mar 54	Sifo Is.	Soule checking radiation of drying copra in tent area.
22-1027	10 Mar 54	Rongelap	Interior Rongelap School: Front-left.
22-1028	10 Mar 54	Rongelap	Same as above: Front-right.
22-1029	10 Mar 54	Rongelap	Exterior of Rongelap School.
22-1030	10 Mar 54	Rongerik	Reefer storage.
22 - 103 1	10 Mar 54	Rongerik	• Dumping spoiled food.
22 - 103 2	10 Mar 54	Rongeri k	Whaleboat survey party going ashore Enivetak.
22 - 103 3	10 Mar 54	Rongelap	Survey of native but.
22-1034	3 Mar 54	Utirik	Agrial: Utirik Atoll from PBM.
22-1035	3 Mar 54	Utirik	Boy and old man on Utirik.
22-1036	3 Ear 54	Utirik	Village shot from lagoon.
22-1037	3 Mar 54	Utirik	Aerial of island.
22-1047	5 Har 54	Kwajalein	with native wozen and children.
22-1049	5 Nar 54	Kwajalein	Gen , Capt , Adm Gen talk to John, Magistrate of Rongelap, and from Utirik.
22-105 0	5 Kar 54	Kwajelein	Gen , Adm , , John.
22 - 105 1	5 Mar 54	Eucjeloin	USHC Band playing for natives at Nevel dispensery.
22 - 105 2	5 Mar 54	Kwajelain	Natives waiting for modies; telks

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<u>PHOTO NO.</u> 22-1053	DATE TAKEN	LCC.TION Kucielcin	CIFFICN FOR
			bchind desk start medical record on and daughter,
22-1054	5 Mar 54	Kwajalein	HI3 and HI3 take blood samples from baby's toe, mother next right.
22-1055	5 llar 54	Kwajaloin	take blood scmple from Utirik boy, nother next.
22-1056	5 Mar 54	Kwejelein	takes sample of blood from Utirik man.
22-1057	5 Mar 54	K:7ajalein	Similar, different native man.
22-1058	5 Har 54	Kwajalein	HMC, making blood count at microscope.
22-1059	5 Mar 54	Kwajelein	. HH2, preparing blood
22 - 106 0	5 Nar 54	Kunjaloin	Similar, different angle.
22-1061	5 Mar 54	Kuajaloin	Utirik mother bottle feeding baby at dispensary.
22 -1 06 2	5 Har 54	Kwajalein	Karshellose waiting turn for finger- prick at dispensary.
22 - 106 3	5 Mar 54	Kunjalein	H12 getting blood sample from elderly Utirik man.
22-1034	5 Mar 54	Kwajelein	Frocedure meeting of Native Aid Operation; left to right: Adm Lt . Cdr . Lt
			Lear Cdr Cdr , Capt
22-1066	5 Var 54	Kuajelein	Native women prepare fruits.
22-1067	5 Mar 54	Kwajalein	issuing soep for natives' decontamination baths in lagoon.
22-1068	5 Har 54	Kazjelein	Male natives taking decontamination baths in lagoon.
22-1069	5 Mar 54	Kmajaloin	IS: Native compound at Kazjalein.
22-1070	5 Uar 54	Kunjaloin	Marshellese Church Service.
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PRIVACY ACT MATERIAL-REMOVED and Utite Cont of Fridde Relative to Chevara, Twore tion and Care of Rengelop and Utiteik Natives

<u>28010 80.</u> 22 - 1071	<u>DATE TAKEN</u> 5 Mar 54	<u>ICCLTION</u> Kwcjalcin	CAPTION Natives leaving Church Service.
22 -1072	5 Har 54	Kwajelein	CWOHC with native boy e' dispensary.
22 - 107 3	5 Kar 54	Kwajalcin	Drs. Cdr W.J. Hall, Capt Dellent, Lt
22-1074	5 Mar 54	Kwajalcin	Native women prepare for decontamination bath.
22-1075	5 Mar 54	Kwajaloin	Similar: LS: Island background (issuing soap).
22-1076	5 liar 54	Kwajalcin	Sinilar: LS: Lagoon background ' issuing soap).
22-1077	5 Mar 54	Kwajalein	Decontemination bath: Nother with bain in lagoon.
22-1078	5 Mar 54	Kwajaloin	and wife (Utirik) in compound.
22-1079	5 Mar 54	Kwajalein	Utirik man with children in compound,
22-1080	5 Mar 54	Kwajalcin	Native mother with baby drinking coconut.
22-1081	5 Mar 54	Kwajaloin	Native father with baby drinking coconut.
22-1082	5 Lar 54	Kwajaloin	playing with native kids.
22-1083	5 Lar 54	Kwajaloin	DC2, AO3. CWO , AK1: Monitor team.
22-1084	5 Har 54	Kwajaloin	Drs. Lt Thompson, Capt ,
22-1085	5 Var 54	Kwajelein	beby.
22 - 1086	5 Mar 54	Kwejaloin	conitoring young native give
22-1087_	5 Mar 54	Kaajaloin	and monitor native don and boys,
22-1088	5 Mar 54	Kadjalein	monitoring young boy.
22-1089	5 Mar 54	Kwajalein	and nonitor native nan-
22-1090	5 Mar 54	Kwajaloin	Sailors monitor native man with baby.

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DUBJECT: Black and White Contact Prints Relative to Chryge, Durmation PRIVACY ACT MATERIAL REMOVED of Rengelsp and Utirik Natives

<u>PHOTO HO.</u> 22-1091	<u>DATE TAKEN</u> 5 Mar 54	<u>LCCATION</u> Kwajalein	<u>CAPTION</u> Sailors monitor natives at ecapound.
22 - 109 2	5 llar 54	Kwajalein	.or and read native boy's foot.
22 - 109 3	5 Mar 54	Kwajalein	reading lady's hair (geiger)
22-1094	11 Mar 54	Kuajalein	King John (Rongelap) talking to Drs. Dunning, Dellent, Hall and Mr.
22 - 109 5	11 Mar 54	Kwajalein	Drs. Dunning, Dellent, unknown, Hall, unknown.
22-1097	11 Mar 54	Kwajeloin	Sailors play hopscotch with native kids.
22-1098	11 Mar 54	Kuajalein	Teking chow to native mess (from truck).
22-1099	11 Mar 54	Kwajalein	Natives in chow line. Sailors serving.
22-1100	11 Nar 54	Kwajalein	USEC Band playing for Marshallese.
22-1101	11 Mar 54	Kwajalein	Similar to 22-1100.
22-1102	11 Ear 54	Kajalein	Native barber giving haircuts.
22 - 110 3	11 Mar 54	Kwajalein	Ensign Peters and Mr. Evans (ARC) with handout items.
22-1104	11 Mar 54	Kwajalein	, and , handing out ARC items to natives.
22-1105	11 Mar 54	Kwajalein	Similar to 22-1104.
22-1106	11 Ear 54	Kwajelein	Lt Harcella (nurse) with Dr. DeMent, Capt, USN.
22-1107	11 Mar 54	Kwajalein	, and giving candy to native kids.
22 - 110 8	11 Mar 54	Hunjelein	Corshellose playing volley-ball.
22-1109	11 Mar 54	Kvajalein	for natives.
22-1110	11 Mar 54	Kwajalein	with monitor and Dr. Dollent check natives' hair after decontant nation wesh. Ensigns Johnson and

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CLEGROF: Black and White Contact Prints Belative to Surveys, Evacuation RIVACY ACT MATERIAL REMOVED and Care of Rong lap and Utirik Natives

<u>Photo 110.</u> 22 -1111	<u>DATE TAKEN</u> 11 Nar 54	<u>LOCATION</u> Kwajalcin	CAPTION Navy wives donate clothes to Marshelleso; left to right: , and Mrs.
22 - 111 2	11 Mar 54	Kwajalein	Jack Tobin (District Anthropologist) with Rongelap Magistrate John and Utirik's
22-1114	ll Mar 54	Kwajalein	Nurse (Lt) Marcella Smith, Dr. (Lt) J.S. Thompson, and Jabwa (mative doctor) and
		•	
22 -1115	11 Mar 54	Kwajalein	and nonitoring native clothing in laundry.
22 - 1116	3 Har 54	Utirik	Utirik Atoll before evacuation. Natives in foreground, 1stLt , USAP, (Instrumentation Officer) and Ens R.P. Keiser, USAR, arriving in rubber Boat, Seaplane in background.
22-1117	3 Mar 54	Utirik	Native colony on Utirik Atoll.
22 - 1118	3 Var 54	Utirik	Similar, beach scene.
22-1119	3 Mar 54	Utirik	Similar, native house.
22 - 11 20	3 Mar 54	Utirik	Outrigger and native paddling toward native colony at Utirik.
22-1121	3 Lar 54	Utirik	Native colony from lagoon - Utirik.
22 - 1122	3 Her 54	Utirik	lstLt getting soil samples, native colony in background.
22 - 112 3	3 Har 54	Utirik	Similar.
22-1204	20 Mar 54	Kwajalein	Dr. Conard examining , 2 years bald from BRAVO shot contamination.
22-1205-	20 Mar 54	Kwajeloin	Dr. Conard examining nack rash on
22-1206	20 Mar 54	Kmajelein	Left to right: Dr. Conard, natives, ; and set for still photo.
22-1207	20 Mar 54	Kaajalein	Group shot of native children.
			6 PRIVACY ACT MATERIAL REMOVED

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PRIVACY ACT MATERIAL REMOVED & and White Grubbet Infata Relative to Curviya, Two section and Care of Rengelsp and Utivik Natives

<u>PHOTO 10.</u> 22-1208	<u>DATE TAKEN</u> 20 Mar 54	<u>LOCATION</u> Kwajelcin	CAFIION Fortrait of Chief Magistrate of Rongelop, John.
22 - 1209	20 Ear 54	Kwejalein	Weather station personnel being examined by Dr. Conard,
22-1210	20 Mar 54	Kwaj <u>c</u> lein	Dr. V. Bond examining hair of
22-1211	20 Kar 54	Kwajalcin	Group shot of weather station personnel subjected to fallout from 3RAVO: · left to right: Sected, A/10 S/Sgt , A/1C A/10 A/10 standing: A/10. A/10 S/Sgt , N/Sgt A/10 A/10 A/10 , WOJG S/Sgt
22 - 121 2	20 Lar 54	Kwajeloin	.Native children eating lunch.
22 - 121 3	20 l'ar 54	Kwajelein	Adults and children cating lunch.
22-1214	20 Mar 54	Kvajalein	Similar to 1213.
22 - 121 5	20 Mar 54	Kwajaloin	Similar to 1213.
22 - 12 16	20 Mar 54	Kvajelein	Similar to 1213.
22 - 1219	20 Mar 54	Kwajalein	Dr. Conard examining natives.
22-1220	20 Har 54	Kwajalein	Sinilar.
22 - 1221	20 Mar 54	Kwajalein	Left to right: Dr. Conard, and (interpreter) - examination.
22-1222	20 !!ar 54	Kwajalein	Left to right: Mahaffey, Evans, Dr. Conard,/ with natives at examination,
22-1223	20 Ha r 54	Kwajelcin	Dr. Conard and discuss shot of native examination, catters in the ground.
22-1224	20 Ear 54	Kwajalein	Er. Conard examining back of neck of network
22 - 122 5	10 Mar 54	Rongerik (Eniwetak Is) Radsafe man checking tent (ionispherc recording station) for radiation level.

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<u>FHOTO NO</u> 22 -1235	0. <u>DATE TAKEN</u> 10 Mar 54	<u>LOC.TION</u> Enivetak I	<u>CAFTION</u> s Navy man holding sick rat (radiation) at Eniwetek main camp.
22-1237	8 Mar 54	Rongelap	Native workshed along beach.
22-1238	8 Har 54	Rongelap	Interior of native home.
22-1239	8 Mar 54	Rongelap	Similar.
22 - 1240	8 liar 54	Rongelap	Radsafe man checking outrigger canoe for fallout radiation.
22-1241	8 Mar 54	Rongelap	Similar.
22 - 124 2	8 Mar 54	Rongelap	Beach scene of Rongelap.
22 - 124 3	8 Lar 54	Rongelap	Left to right: Mr. M.E. Wilds (Department of Interior Representative) and Lt Fink, Executive Officer of USS MICHOLAS tolking
			to destroyer by radio.
22-1244	8 Lar 54 .	Fongelap	Radsafe man checking native cometary for radiation.
22-1245	8 l'ar 54	Rongelap	Similar to 22-1244.
22 -].24 6	8 Ear 54	Rongelap	Typical native house in main part of village.
22-1258	8 Mar 54	Rongelap	Pigs left at village after evacuation.
22-1260	8 Mar 54	Fongelap	Chickens left behind by natives.
22-1261	8 Nar 54	Rongalap	, sitting in whaleboat.
22 - 126 2	8 Ear 54	Rongelap	Dr. Scoville sitting in whaleboat.
22 - 126 3	8 Var 54	Eongelep	Whaleboat anchored in lageon.
22-1264	8 llar 54	Rongelap	Two whaleboats tegether in legeon for conference on procedure.
22-1265	8 Har 54	Rongelap	Whaleboat underway in lagoon.
22 - 126 6	8 Nor 54	Rongerik	Navy porsonnel examining ness hell at main camp on Eniwetak Island.
22 - 1267	8 Mar 54	Rongorik	Similar, different view in mess hall.
22 - 126 8	8 Uar 54	Pongerik	Interior of reafer.
22-1269	8 Ear 54	Rongerik	Similar.
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SUBGEOF: Flock and Unite Contact Prints Relative to Surveys, Even tion and Caro of Rengelap and Utirik Natives

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PHOTO NO	DITE TIKEN	TOC STOU	CLETTON
22-1270	8 Ear 54	Rongcrik	Interior of dispensary on Enivetak.
22-1271	8 Har 54	Rengerik	Similar.
22 - 127 2	8 Har 54	Rongerik	Interior of supply room on Enivetak.
22-1273	8 Mar 54	Rongerik	Sinilar.
22-1274	8 Mar 54	Rongerik	Interior of living quarters on Enivetak,
22-1275	8 Lar 54	Rongerik	Similar, different angle.
22-1276	8 Mar 54	Rongerik	Sin iler.
22-1277	8 Mar 54	Rongerik	Siniler.
22-1278	8 Mar 54	Utirik	Beach scene in front of village.
22-1278	8 liar 54	Utirik	View clong main path in Utirik village,
22-1280	8 Mar 54	Utirik	Village soene, Utirik.
22-1281	8 Mar 54	Utirik	Main path locking away from village,
22-1282	8 Mar 54	Utirik	Native home outside main part of village.
22 - 128 3	8 Mar 54	Utirik	Cutrigger cances along beach near village.
22-1284	8 Mar 54	Utirik	Men loading radiation samples in wholeboat on Utirik beach.
22-1285	8 Mar 54	Utirik	Whaleboat being raised aboard USS NICHOLAS
22-1287	8 Mar 54	Uti rik	Radsafe man checking Dr.
22-1288	9 Mar 54	Rongerik	Nen in main camp on Eniwetak.
22-1290	9 Nor 54	Rongolap -	Radsafe men landing en Rengelap beach from whaleboat.
22 - 129 1	9 Ear 54	Rongelap	Radsefe men talking in village on Rongelap
22 - 129 2	9 Mar 54	Rongelap	Similar.
22 - 129 3	9 Mar 54	Rongelap	Burzed Church at Rongelap village.
22-1294	9 Mar 54	Rongelap	Similar, different angle.
22-1295	9 Mar 54	Rongelap	Native wash house in Rengelap village.
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CUBURCT: Flack and White Contact Frints Balative to Surv ye, Evenerican and Care of Rongelap and Utirik Matives

<u>PHOTO NO</u> 22-1296	<u>DATE TAKEN</u> 9 Mar 54	<u>LOCATION</u> Rongelap	CAPTION Rongelap village scene.
22-1297	9 Mar 54	Rongelap	Abandoned goose on Rongelap beach.
22-1298	20 Mar 54	Kwajclein	Dr. Cronkito examining King Ian of Utirik
22-1299	20 Mar 54	Kvajelein	Similar.
22-1300	20 Mar 54	Kwajalein	Similar.
22-1301	20 Mar 54	Kwajaloin	Similar.
22-1302	20 llar 54	Kwajelcin	Native people of Utirik watching examina-
22 - 130 3	20 iler 54	Kwajaloin	Two typical native women and two girls.
22-1304	20 Ilar 54	Kwajaloin	Natives watching examination.
22 -1 30 5	20 Mar 54	Kvajeloin	Dr. Conard behind natives watching and nation,
22-1306	20 Mar 54	Kwajelcin	Dr. Cronkito exemining native girl's mouth.
22-1307	20 Mar 54	Kyajaloin	Dr. Cronkite examining native boy's hair.
22-1308	20 Mar 54	Kwajelcin	Portrait of King Ian of Utirik.
22-1309	20 Mar 54	Kuajaloin	Group shot of , King Ian, Dr. Cronkite and King Ian's wife.
22-1310	20 Mar 54	Kwajaloin	TU-8 photographer photographing natives for identification purposes.
22-1311	20 Mar 54	Kuajaloin	Similar.
22-1312	20 licr 54	Kwajalçin	Similer.
22 - 131 3 -	20 lla r 54	Kwajaloin	Interior of hospital, nurse Kathleen Emil treating ear sore of , Dr. Shulman in background.
22-1314	20 Mar 54	Kanjaloin	Similar, Dr. Shulaen treating
22 - 131 5	20 Har 54	Kwajeloin	Similar.
22-1316	20 Uar 54	Kwajalein	Native children treated for anal cracks.

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UBBLUCT: Block and Chito Contact Frints Relative to Curveys, Freedilien and erro of Rengelsp and Utirik Natives

<u>PHOTO 110</u> . 22-1317	<u>DATE TAKEN</u> 20 Mar 54	<u>locATION</u> Kwajelein	CAPTION Similar PRIVACY ACT MATERIAL REMOVE.
22-1318	20 Mar 54	Kwajaloin	Native medic treating mouth of native child.
22-1319	20 Mar 54	Kwajelcin	Dr. Shulman treating eye of
22-1320	20 Nar 54	Kwajeloin	Native medic treating anus of nativo child.
22-1321	20 Har 54	K⊽ajcloin	Dr. Shulman treating neck sore on Nurse Enil assisting.
22-1322	20 Mar 54	Kwajelein	Similar.
22-1323	20 Her 54	Kwajaloin	Similar.
22-1324	20 Har 54	Kwajaloin	Similar.
22-1325	20 Mar 54	Kwajaloin	Taking blocd sample from Airman
22-1326	20 Mar 54	Kwajelein	Sinilar.
22-1327	20 Mar 54	Kwajalcin	Taking blood samples from weather station airman.
22-1328	20 Mar 54	Kwajaloin	Dr. V. Bond taking blood sample from
22 - 1329	20 Mar 54	Kwajaloin	Similar to 22-1328.
22-1330	20 Mar 54	Kwajaloin	Similar, different cirman.
22-1331	20 Mar 54	Kwajaloin	Blood testing and counting room.
22-1332	20 Mar 54	Kwajaloin	Sinilar, different view.
22 - 133 3	20 Mar 54	Kwajaloin	Similar, different view.
22-1334	20 Ila r 54	Kwajalcin	Dr. V. Bond taking blood samples from native.
22 - 1 3 35	20 Har 54	Kwajeloin	Similar, different angle.
22-1336	20 Har 54	Kwajaloin	Similar, but samples from women.
22-1337	20 Mar 54	Kwajaloin	Similar.
22-1338	20 Mar 54	Kunjaloin	Similar. PRIVACY ACT MATERIAL REMOVED
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2004.CT: Block and White Contact Frints Relative to Curving, Evacuation and C re of Rongelap and Utirik Natives

<u>PHOTO NO</u> . 22-1339	<u>DATE TAKEN</u> 20 Lar 54	<u>IOC/TION</u> Kwajaloin	<u>CAPTION</u> Dr. Cronkite and Dr. Bond talking to native child.
22-1340	20 Har 54	Kwajelein	Native watching examination.
22 - 134 1	20 Har 54	Kwajaloin	Similar, but with Dr. Bond in group.
22 - 134 2	20 Lar 54	Kwajelcin	Dr. Cronkite and Dr. Bond examining native child.
22 -1343	20 Mar 54	Kwajeloin	Dr. Cronkite examining native child.
22-1344	20 Liar 54	Kwajaloin	Dr. Cronkite examining native baby on lap of father.
22 - 134 5	20 liar 54	Kwajaloin	Closcup of native father and baby. Dr. Cronkite examining baby.
22-1346	20 Lar 54	Kwajalein	Closeup of native father and baby.
22-1347	20 Har 54	Kwajaloin	Clescup of King Ian of Utirik.
22 - 1348	20 Max 54	Kwajalcin	Sinilar.
22 -1349	20 Har 54	Kwajalcin	King Ian, wife and son.
22-1350	20 Mar 54	Kwajaloin	King Ian, wife and two sons.
22 - 136 3	10 Mar 54	Rongorik At (Eniwotak Is	oll Mon unloading spoiled food from reefer.
22-1364	10 Har 54	Eniwotak Is	Hen loading spoiled feed onto truck.
22 -1365	10 Har 54	Eniwetak Is	Similar to 22-1363.
22 - 136 6	10 Mar 54	Enivetak Is	Hen loading spoiled food onto truck.
22-1367	10 Mar 54	Enivotak Is	Eacking truck onto roof to dispose of spoiled feed.
22-1368	10 Har 54	Enivetak Is	Non dumping spoiled food on reef.
22-1369	10 Har 54	Ailinginae A	Atoll Native cocking area on Sife Island,
22 - 1370	10 Mar 54	Sifo Island	Interior of native tent,
22 - 137 1	20 Her 54	Kwajeloin	Natives waiting for blood sample taking at dispensary.

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DESUGT: Bl ek and White Contact Prints Relative to Surv ye, Free tion and Care of Rongelap and Utirik Untives

PRIVACY ACT MATERIAL REMOVED

<u>PHOTO 110</u> 22-1372	DATE TAKEN 20 Mar 54	<u>LOCATION</u> Kwajaloin	CAPTION Similar, but with native woman and character
22-1377	20 Mar 54	Kwajaloin	Native being fed:
22-1378	20 Ear 54	Kwajalcin	Sinilar.
22-1379	20 Kar 54	Kwajaloin	Red Cross Field man, distri- buting gum to natives.
22-1380	20 Ear 54	Kwajclein	Nativo man chaving himself with safety razor blade.
22-1381	20 Mar 54	Kwajelein	CWOHC with native boy at dispensary.
22-1382	20 Mar 54	Kwajalcin	Navy radsafe man checking natives.
22 - 138 3	20 Har 54	Kwajalein	Closcup of radsafe man and radiation counter reading feet of native.
22-1384	20 Mar 54	Kazjelein	Native children playing hop scotch.

(s/t)

R. A. HOUSE LtCol, USAF ChTechOpns Br, J-3 & Radsafe Officer

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