

17 May 1973

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE
 ATOM BOMBARDMENT OF THE
 ATOLL CLEANUP

1. 2.

3.f. The U. S. Use of the Eniwetok Atoll for Nuclear Testing

The testing of nuclear detonations was conducted at testing grounds that, among other factors, were remote from populated areas. Previously, two tests had been conducted at Bikini Atoll in May and July 1946 under Operation Crossroads and near the town of Alamogordo, New Mexico on 16 July 1945 at the site of Trinity. However, for a continuing program of testing, the site suffered deficiencies in that the land areas were not well protected from the fallout generated by the prevailing winds to permit construction of a residential area. This led to the selection of Eniwetok Atoll for testing of nuclear detonations, a selection administratively approved by President Truman on 2 December 1947.

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The selection of Eniwetok Atoll was based on a study of possible ocean sites made by Captain M. S. Rusk, Chief of Staff, Deputy Director of the Division of Military Applications, and Commander K. E. Fagan of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory. In view of possible fallout, Eniwetok Atoll was well protected by hundreds of miles of open sea lying from the Atoll to the westward of the direction of the prevailing winds.

1. N. O. Hines, *Food, Shelter and Health in the Atomic Age* (University Press, Seattle, 1962) p. 81.

The first of these tests was the first of nuclear weapons tests on Engebi Island, Bikini Atoll, in the Pacific Ocean on 16 October 1947. Called Operation Sandstone, the test was supervised by personnel from the United States Army and the United States Navy having significant ground facilities on the island. The test was the first of seven operated from their many surface facilities. The other six operations were made in this Operation Sandstone which commenced on 16 April 1948 and May in 1948.³ The detonations were 100 ft above the ground surface; the first off Engebi, the second off Engebi, and the third off Engebi. The largest yield was the second with a yield of 4 kilotons. This kiloton terminology means that the explosive energy of the nuclear detonation equals 49 thousand tons of TNT explosive. The following table and following tests, table at the end of this report, gives the test name, date, time, location, height of burst position (airborne, on ground surface, or underwater) of nuclear explosive and yield.

In preparation for the next series of nuclear tests, the Atomic Energy Commission in 1948 decided to initiate further testing by improving ground station structure and providing more adequate technical facilities at Bikini Atoll. The improvements were based on a survey submitted by Holmes and Narver, Inc., on 7 February 1948. The Commission approved the recommendations for construction in 1949, and the contract was signed in June.

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2. Reference 1, p. 18.
3. Reference 1, p. 18.
4. Samuel Glasstone, "The Effects of Atomic Weapons," Department of the Army Pamphlet, 1962, (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1962); Mark A. Edwards, "Tabulation of Data on the Effects of Nuclear Weapons from 1945 to 1965," Report UCRL-1114, (Livermore, California: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, 1965).
5. Reference 1, p. 18.
6. Reference 1, p. 18.

On 31 January 1951, President Truman announced the decision to develop a thermonuclear weapon, a decision which, of course, was to have great impact on the world. Such large increases in yield and fall-out capability are not possible on the continental United States, but are possible over the waters of the Pacific Proving Ground. The first test series that at first were limited to the 20 kiloton yield of the hydrogen weapon, the Nevada Proving Ground series, was additionally established in the autumn of 1950. The first test there was in a 1951 series starting on 27 January.

The Eniwetok test series planned for 1951 was designated as Operation Greenback and included many other tests, activities related to thermonuclear research, but not involving a full thermonuclear explosion. Between 20 and 24 March, four tests from towers were conducted at Eniwetok with the second one called Easy announced as 47 kiloton yield.^{4,7}

A full thermonuclear explosion was achieved the following year in the 1952 test series, Operation Ivy at Eniwetok.^{4,8} This involved only two tests, but the first had a most significant and consequence. The first was Test Mike, the first thermonuclear detonation and a ground level explosion equivalent to 3.4 megatons or the equivalent of 10.4 million tons of high explosive. It took place on the small island, Elugelab (Eluklapin in Marshallese, pronounced like "el-oo-kap"), at the north end of the Atoll. Being a ground level explosion and its large yield, Test Mike actually removed the island and left a small chain. A large reinforced concrete structure built on the small island of Engebi to test effects of the pressure was partially destroyed. The second test of

7. Reference 1, p. 100
8. Reference 1, p. 100

Operation Crossroads. The fallout from the atomic drop north of the equator was relatively light.

Associated with the atomic drop was a wind which was dozens of times greater than normal. It coincided with a corresponding increase in the fallout radiation. In fact, to the surprise of the nation and contrary to expectations, the winds prevailed from the west to the south or southeast,⁹ and so most of the radiation from the atomic drop was to the north and northwest. Nevertheless, it did reach the southern islands of the Atoll. Since these islands were not being used, no harm resulted to humans from this local fallout.

U.S. tests were conducted only at the Nevada Proving Grounds in 1953, thereupon starting the pattern of tests at the Nevada Proving Grounds or the Pacific Proving Grounds each of the next years. The next series of tests in the Pacific was in 1954 under the name Operation Castle. It involved a task force, which included the number 7, the force Seven of the 1947 force. Five out of the six tests in this series were at Bikini Atoll, which had not been used for nuclear tests since 1946. One of these had consequences affecting all tests in the Pacific. Operation thermonuclear tests Bravo in this series was conducted on the surface in Bikini Atoll on 28 February 1954.^{4,10} **BEST AVAILABLE COPY**

The radioactive fallout from Bravo was particularly troublesome by unexpectedly being carried to the east rather than to the north as had been foreseen. Harmful amounts of radioactive fallout fell out on the inhabited atolls of Rongelap, Ailingine, and Rongerik and on the Japanese fishing ship (Lucky Dragon). These events resulted in sharply renewed interest in radiological consequences, with particular focus on the next series of tests. The Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission which had been established after the atomic bombing of Japan, was reactivated. The Japanese ship, Manu of the Japanese

9. Melvin P. White, "The Atomic Bombing of Bikini Atoll," Lawrence Livermore Laboratory Report UCRL-1000, 1953.

Fisheries and other purposes. It is also used for survey purposes; it is used by the U.S. Coast Guard Cutter Roger B. Taney, which is based at Eniwetok Atoll.

Operation Castles was conducted at Bikini Atoll, but with an enlarged crater. The only nuclear test conducted at Bikini Atoll was the A-bomb shot, detonated in 1954. The crater is named after the A-bomb crater.

By 1954, the island of Eniwetok (U.S. code name) had become a barren, uninhabited island. Coconut palms and other trees had long since disappeared. The island had been subjected to World War II bombing and a series of nuclear weapons tests. The nuclear weapons tests had irradiated the island by initial radiation from each test and by residual radiation of fallout. Nevertheless, a few people remained on this isolated island in 1955¹¹ even though the island had been irradiated by the test.

The 1956 series of tests in the Eniwetok Atoll was called Operation Redwing. These tests were at both Eniwetok Atoll, with eleven at Eniwetok Atoll. The A-bomb shot (U.S. code name) was removed on 6 June 1956. The test was positioned on the land surface. This test crater was on the side of the remainder of Bokou Island. The other A-bomb test in the Eniwetok Atoll was Test Lacrosse, which formed a crater at the northern end of the island. The U.S. code name) in the tide pool on the crater on the island.

11. John H. Farley, "Eniwetok Atoll," Report No. 4656 (1956).
12. Reference 1.

Early in the 1950s, international testing of nuclear explosions was under way and the general international awareness about the world-wide threat of nuclear war had become a reality for many nations. Before the end of World War II, the United States had conducted Operation Hardtack, a series of nuclear tests both at Eniwetok and at Bikini. Phase II, to which the Eniwetok tests belong, took place in 1950 and 1951. The Eniwetok tests were conducted during the testing years at the sites.

Between 1952 and 1958, 23 nuclear tests were conducted at Eniwetok under Operation Hardtack. This intensive period of testing thereby constituted the majority of the tests conducted at the Atoll over the entire time span of testing under Operation Hardtack, the U.S. moratorium on nuclear testing in 1958 and was followed in a few days by a complete moratorium on all nuclear testing at Eniwetok. The moratoriums of 1958 and 1960 have allowed some natural decontamination of the affected islands and have provided the time necessary to measure the residual radioactivity resulting from the tests.

Two islands were chosen for the Eniwetok Hardtack, Phase I. The test Koa was a surface burst on the island of Rong Dridrilbwij (Gene by the U.S. code name). This test provided the first fallout from the Atoll. The other was Test Cactus, a surface burst on the island of Yvonne (Yvonne by the U.S. code name). This produced water vapor fallout to the southwest of the La Crosse crater.

Further tests were conducted in the vicinity of Johnston Island. It is noted at least that there was no effect upon the island. On the 1 September 1961, an announcement by the USSR announced the number of testing. The USSR tests occurred in the vicinity of Johnston Island a few months later the United States conducted Operation Dominic, but, as just stated, the Soviet test series was completed by the end of 1952. The Moscow Test Ban Treaty, which was signed in September 1960, prohibited any tests that did not result in a nuclear fire above the national boundaries, and so effectively limited the testing under the Treaty. Although underground tests have been conducted in the continental United States and at Amchitka in Alaska, none have been conducted in the Pacific.

In these test series a total of 41 nuclear detonations or attempts at nuclear detonations have been made at the Line Atoll. The number of tests either on individual islands or at these islands is as follows for the total of 41 tests at Eniwetok Atoll:

<u>Number of Tests</u>	<u>Board</u>	<u>Marshaller</u>	<u>Island Name</u>	<u>US Code Name</u>
18	Runit	Runit		Yvonne
10	Enjebi	Enjebi		Janet
4		Enjebi	Enjebi	Flora*
3	Aomen	Aomen		Sally
2	Eberine	Eberine		Ruby
1**	Bogalika	Bogalika		Alice
1		Enjebi	Enjebi	Gene***
1	Bogeine	Bogeine		Helen
1	Rujiyona	Rujiyona		Pearl
1	Bugane	Bugane		Henry
1	Began	Began		Irwin

*This island never existed. It was created by test Mike on 1 Nov 52.

**Actually located on the coral reef to the southwest of this island.

***This is and was a small island. It was created by test Ken on 23 May 58.

The underwater test was conducted in the Enjebi area with other

... explosives before
detonation for ...

... of tests

*What happened
to other tests?*

Of course, land surface were the ... to the physical condition
of the islands by producing ... removing an island
entirely. All ... usually
of Runit (Yvonne) and ... west of these islands,
the tests produced ... winds from the northeast
generally carried ... the island ... the lagoon.

In either the case of a successful ... detonation or the case of an
unsuccessful nuclear detonation, a spread of radioactivity results in addition
to physical damage to the land vegetation and animals. In the case
of a successful detonation, the following are the radioactive results are:

1. fission products resulting from the fission of the
uranium or plutonium ... nuclear explosive, with
... cesium-137 and strontium-90.
(half-life of 30 and 29-year, respectively, roughly
comparable to human life span) do not decay appreciably
in an appreciable way ... they decay sufficiently
slowly to be a ... of radioactivity.

... is used for towers, ... the other writing lines ... capture of ... the nuclear ... when nuclear ... safety tests), ... assembling these ... from (thermonuclear ... the water in the ocean ...

Misfires, or "one-point" safety tests of nuclear explosives, are a special activity, as mentioned in Item 4. In these cases, uranium or plutonium is deposited over a smaller area than the spread from a nuclear explosion. However, the spread in the former case, but worldwide in the latter. A particular concern in these cases is the lower radiological hazard of uranium, which is a radiological concern when used as the fuel in nuclear reactors. This concern is complicated by its long 238U half-life, which is far too long to enable nuclear waste to be disposed of safely.

Just south of the island, a small boat has occurred
around Runit. It is a small boat, and it is in operation.
Hardtop Island is a small island, and it is a small island.
only to a small boat, and it is a small boat.
Local species of birds are found on this small, narrow
island.

NAME: _____ DATE: _____ TIME: _____ HEIGHT OF: _____ TYPE OF: _____ GEOREPHICAL COORDINATES: _____

(1) DATE (OCT) _____
 (2) TIME (OCT) _____
 (3) HEIGHT OF (FEET) _____
 (4) TYPE OF _____
 (5) GEOREPHICAL COORDINATES _____
 (6) FIELD _____

our purpose is to find out what is what. The first thing we should do is to find out what is what. In furtherance of this purpose, we should try to find out what is what. To learn the truth about the world in general, we should try to find out what is what. In particular, we should try to find out what is what.

Radioactivity

The main types of radioactivity are alpha, beta, gamma, and neutron. They are present in the environment in various amounts.

- Cesium-137 is a fission product. When produced, it emits gamma rays externally and beta rays internally. It is less inert than strontium-90. It is of such a size that it is chemically similar to potassium. It is deposited in the muscle of the body. It is present in the food chain. The consequence of this is the inducing of cancer.

- Strontium-90 is a fission product. It emits beta rays. It is deposited on the top surface of the body. It is similar to calcium, it deposits in the bone. It is present in the food chain. The consequence of this is the inducing of cancer.

• Other tests...
...one...
...nucle...
...trans...
...comple...
...of the...
...partic...
...of very...
...is inst...
...hazard...
...via the...

...that is...
...of the...
...at...
...is...
...the concern...
...to the...
...the subsequent...
...of plutonium-239...
...

Other...
various test...
ficant compar...
furthermore...
guidelines...
These les...
during the test...

...result of the...
...are insigni...
...and...
...the several existing...
...general public...
...processes...

- Other...
- Isotopes...

...radient explosions...
...other materials...
...of explosion, for...
...barrages, and...
...from neutron...
...ings.

In the case of the explosion of a hydrogen bomb, the explosion is contained in the water and the water is heated to a high temperature and the water vaporizes and the water vapor is carried away by the wind. The radiation from the explosion is carried away by the wind. The radiation from the explosion is carried away by the wind. The radiation from the explosion is carried away by the wind.

... from a large ... the ... is ... carbonation, ... the ... position ... the ... at ... just off islands ... products in the ... 37 and ... these ... fall- ... at the ... surface.

An example of the ... is provided by ... at Bikini Atoll ... taken at 16,000 ...

... large tests ... the Twa test ... analyzed was ... (Mathans, 1970).

	<u>Strontium-90</u>	<u>Cesium-137</u>	<u>Particle size 8.2 microns</u>
strontium-90	8.2	8.2	8.2
promethium-147			
uranium			

Leaving aside ... an analysis ... (Freiling, 1997) ... and cesium-137 ...

... particle size, ... particle sizes ... little strontium-90 ... above.

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development of the cloud (K. H. Johnson, *et al.*, 1964). With
the large amount of fine deposited material, the particles
must have been in the atmosphere for a considerable period of
exploration. The size of the particles is also a factor in
size of the cloud. The amount of material in the cloud is a part of
the total amount of material in the atmosphere. The size of the particle
core is also a factor which will be discussed later. The
diameter of the particles is also a factor in the amount of material
2.9 microns in diameter (K. H. Johnson, *et al.*, 1964).

The size of the particles is also a factor in the amount of
size of the particles is also a factor in the amount of
15-micron diameter of the particles. The size of the particles is
vesse. The size of the particles is also a factor in the amount of
300-micron diameter of the particles. The size of the particles is
400 microns.

As is expected, the particles are of a size of
local fall-out. The size of the particles is also a factor in
the cloud. The size of the particles is also a factor in the amount of
the cloud. The size of the particles is also a factor in the amount of
nuclear explosion. The size of the particles is also a factor in
observed, the size of the particles is also a factor in the amount of
centered around the size of the particles. The size of the particles is
particle size of 200 microns (K. H. Johnson, *et al.*, 1964, p. 211).

For the purpose of this study, the size of the particles is not certain
surface of the particles is also a factor in the amount of material

(23)

even in the vicinity of the variator, and the other under mild nuclear
explosion conditions. The total and the average temperature of the
weathering of the material is low, below 100°C, and the rate of
leaching of the material is low, and the rate of the reaction is
as compared to the rate of the reaction of the material with water
in fire. The rate of the reaction of the material with water is
large, and the rate of the reaction of the material with water is
it is about 100 times as fast as the rate of the reaction of the material
at Enriched A. The rate of the reaction of the material with water
has been removed, and the rate of the reaction of the material with water
much higher than the rate of the reaction of the material with water
experiments. The rate of the reaction of the material with water is
hasten the decomposition of the material, and the rate of the reaction
However, the rate of the reaction of the material with water is not
upon many variables (see Table 1).

Distribution of the Material

The distribution of the material in the sea after
having been deposited is determined by the horizontal
distances by which the material is transported. The distribution
is altered by the horizontal distances of the material in and out of the
in and out of the sea (see Table 1).

The horizontal distance of the material is primarily determined
primarily by the horizontal distance of the material, but the horizontal
dispersion is also determined by the horizontal distance of the material
density gradients.

... the following about the above ...
apply to the ...
of the ...
The ...

from the time it was only needed to ... of the ... of this
weeks after the ... explosion, it ... have ... to the
bottom ... the ... of ...
fallout ... of ...
ocean.

Early ...

The ... of ...
now only ...
long since ...
here for ...

The ... of ...
second ...
radiation ...
prompt ...
condition ...

Following ...
some time ...
a maximum ...
in Figure ...
(Glasstone ...)
fallout ...
arrival time ...
has been ...
megaton ...

the fact that the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch $\frac{1}{2}$ of the ...
stability of the ...
feet in the ...

For the ...
result ...
the point ...
fallout ...
concentration ...
same order ...
1964, p. 477.

The ...
amounts ...
from this ...
shows the ...
explosion ...
(Roentgens ...
wine position ...
zero at ...
1964, p. 477).

Although ...
measurement ...
explosion ...
those in the ...
1964, p. 477.

Following is a list of the measured radioactivities (in μCi) of plants taken by the authors on 10/10/66, 10/13/66:

Tree	Location	Radioactivity
Cedar	Neve	Wilma 0.01; Janet 0.01; June 0.01; Leroy 0.01
Hutt	Neve	Wilma 0.01; Janet 0.01; June 0.01; Leroy 0.01
Red	Neve	Wilma 0.01; Janet 0.01; June 0.01; Leroy 0.01
Holl	Neve	Wilma 0.01; Janet 0.01; June 0.01; Leroy 0.01
Yellowwood	Neve	Wilma 0.01; Janet 0.01; June 0.01; Leroy 0.01
Magnolia	Neve	Wilma 0.01; Janet 0.01; June 0.01; Leroy 0.01
Tobacco	Neve	Wilma 0.01; Janet 0.01; June 0.01; Leroy 0.01
Rose	Neve	Wilma 0.01; Janet 0.01; June 0.01; Leroy 0.01
Willow	Neve	Wilma 0.01; Janet 0.01; June 0.01; Leroy 0.01
Linden	Neve	Wilma 0.01; Janet 0.01; June 0.01; Leroy 0.01
Elder	Neve	Wilma 0.01; Janet 0.01; June 0.01; Leroy 0.01
Oak	Neve	Wilma 0.01; Janet 0.01; June 0.01; Leroy 0.01
Sequoia	Neve	Wilma 0.01; Janet 0.01; June 0.01; Leroy 0.01
Dogwood	Neve	Wilma 0.01; Janet 0.01; June 0.01; Leroy 0.01
Pisonia	Neve	Wilma 0.01; Janet 0.01; June 0.01; Leroy 0.01
Olive	Neve	Wilma 0.01; Janet 0.01; June 0.01; Leroy 0.01
Pine	Neve	Wilma 0.01; Janet 0.01; June 0.01; Leroy 0.01

The decay history of the measured radioactivities of the plants is shown in the plot. The radioactivities might have been measured at any time after the explosion. The radioactivities at four hours after the explosion are:

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ash content. The ash content then increased with the percentage of low-act
ivity ash. The ash content of the active layer was 10.5 percent, while
the ash content of the inactive layer was 10.5 percent. The ash content of
fish was 10.5 percent of the ash content of the active layer and 10.5 percent
of the ash content of the inactive layer. The ash content of the fish was
by the ash content of the active layer. The ash content of the fish was
was several times the ash content of the active layer. So, in an area
there could be a high ash content of the active layer.

The next test of the way ash was used was on 10 October and 14 November 1956
during the R-1000 cruise. The ash content of the active layer of Bikini Atoll and
Eniwetok Atoll was 10.5 percent of the ash content of the active layer and
Lowman, 1950. The ash content of the active layer was 10.5 percent of the ash
layer. Since the ash content of the active layer was 10.5 percent, the ash content
was high. At the ash content of the active layer, the ash content of the active
1.2 million d/min-g of ash content of the active layer. The ash content of the
was almost a 10.5 percent of the ash content of the active layer. Operation Troll in
1955. Another test of the ash content of the active layer was on 10 October and
Shunkase-Mara. The ash content of the active layer was 10.5 percent of the ash
to follow the ash content of the active layer. The ash content of the active
At these later times after the ash content of the active layer, the
radioactivity of the ash content of the active layer was 10.5 percent of the ash
eight million d/min-g of ash content.

For the next test of the ash content of the active layer, a 10.5 percent ash was used for
radioactivity of the ash content of the active layer. The ash content of the active
was usually 10.5 percent of the ash content of the active layer. The ash content
on the ash content of the active layer. The ash content of the active layer was
10.5 percent of the ash content of the active layer.

square kilometers, including the dry area, the information concerning the
of radioactivity in food and soil at the various locations including the
Labyrinth, the various islands in the Channel, etc. At about the end of the
British Antarctic expedition, the samples of soil, water and vegetation were
a few days after the arrival to the base of activity (P. 100, 101, 102,
p. 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117,
118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000).

Land-based Field Observations

A series of field observations were made at various locations on both
of the Elizabeth and Ross Islands from 1954 to 1956, including 1954,
1955, 1956, and 1957. The observations were made at various locations.
However, the observations were made at various locations, thus relatively
less was done at the various locations, including the results of
radioactivity measurements in plants and soil, although some of these
expeditions had observed the results of the various field test
operation in various locations, including the results of the various
radioactivity measurements in the various locations, including the
months in 1954, including the results of the various field test

Station was established at various locations in 1954 following the
13 March 1954 test, following the results of the various field test
located over the various locations, including the results of the various
The external field test was found to be the results of the various field test
two days after the test, including the results of the various field test
the test, including the results of the various field test, could be attributed
to the results of the various field test, including the results of the various field test
effects (P. 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000).

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In the case of *Lygodium*, the three H_2O samples, the following data were found: ^{137}Cs by liquid scintillation procedure, ^{134}Cs by the same technique on H_2O (100% efficiency), ^{137}Cs by the same technique, and ^{134}Cs by the same technique. The results of these analyses are given in Table 1. From the literature (Lundberg, 1967), (Sawley and Lyle, 1967), (Lundberg, 1971).

The next group of islands being surveyed was those owned by the United States Weapons Laboratory, namely Bikini (100% efficiency), Eniwetok (100% efficiency), were surveyed on 10/11/72. Bikini (100% efficiency), Eniwetok (100% efficiency), Aomori (100% efficiency), Rongerik (100% efficiency), Ujae (100% efficiency). In general, the results of these surveys are given in Table 2. The latter at the time of the survey was a small island, readings of beta- and gamma-rays were taken along the coast along with equal spaced tracer rods. The highest reading was 1.5 $\mu Ci/g$ with the average of 0.5 $\mu Ci/g$.

In early March 1973, a group of *Lygodium*, *Lygodium*, *Lygodium*, and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) conducted a radiological survey of Eniwetok (100% efficiency). The results of this survey, the AEC representative was assigned to perform a radiological survey of the Atoll, that this island being a small island, a radiological survey could be made of the *Lygodium* plants. The highest reading of the "waist" of this island was 1.5 $\mu Ci/g$ with the average of 0.5 $\mu Ci/g$. The composition of radiocesium in the *Lygodium* plants is given in Table 3.

Following the survey of Eniwetok on 10/11/72, on 30/01/73, about three months later, a representative of the AEC and the EPA conducted a survey of the Atoll. The results of this survey are given in Table 4.

(28)

conducted in 1964. The standard deviation of the beta-particle survey meters was 11.3% (more than 10% primarily due to the use of americium-241 sources). You noted, the beta-particle survey meters can detect only those beta-particle emissions with a minimum energy of 100 keV (more than 100 keV) and that the beta-particle survey meters in the laboratory with a minimum energy of 100 keV can detect per centium in the dust. The beta-particle survey meters can detect activity, but did not detect the activity of the dust. The beta-particle survey meters and 28.4 d/min. (more than 100 keV) and the beta-particle survey meters workers in the laboratory. The beta-particle survey meters larger than a very small fraction of the dust. The beta-particle survey meters of these findings. The beta-particle survey meters of these findings.

PROCEEDINGS

S.G. ... 1907 ...

E.C. ... 1908 ...

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E.C. ... 1909 ...

R.E. ... 1910 ...

R.W. ... 1911 ...

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F.G.
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S.R.C.
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1944

- 1. [Faint handwritten text]
- 2. [Faint handwritten text]
- 3. [Faint handwritten text]

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U.S. - May 1962, [Faint handwritten text]

April - [Faint handwritten text]

R.F. [Faint handwritten text]

1960-1961

L. 10-11-60, 11-12-60, 12-13-60, 1-14-61
Detailed financial report for the year
1960-61

P. 10-11-60, 11-12-60, 12-13-60, 1-14-61
Detailed financial report for the year
1960-61, including a list of
expenditures of the year 1960-61
including a list of the items
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