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Item 1

150. REPORT NUMBER WT--1302
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Blast measurements on a medium-yield surface
burst. Project 1.2 [of] Operation Redwing. Final report
72. PERSONAL AUTHOR/AFFIL Broyles, C.D.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Sandia Corp., Albuquerque, NM (United States)
371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 600125
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT Overpressure and dynamic pressure were measured as
a function of time and distance (690--3,250 feet) on a
surface burst (Lacrosse) of a medium yield.
Overpressures were measured with ground baffles and
pitot-static gages. A precursor formed but died out at
an unusually high overpressure of between 35 and 55 psi.
The usual high dynamic pressures associated with
precursors were observed. Outside of the limited region
in which the precursor existed, the overpressure and
dynamic pressure measurements were in agreement with
previous measurements on surface bursts. They were
consistent with the free-air values for 1.6 times the
actual yield of 39.5 kt.
801. KEYWORD (S) LACROSSE BURST;BLAST MEASUREMENTS;PEAK PRESSURE
STUDIES;TIME DEPENDENCE;PRESSURE-DISTANCE STUDIES;
PRESSURE MEASUREMENT

Item 2

150. REPORT NUMBER WT--649
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Fallout gamma ray intensity. Project 5.3 [of]
Operation Ivy
72. PERSONAL AUTHOR/AFFIL Klein, M.P.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE California Univ., Livermore, CA (United States).
Lawrence Radiation Lab.
371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 580100
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT Measurements of the intensity of fallout gamma
radiation as a function of time and distance from the
Ivy Mike and King shots are reported. Instruments were
placed around Eniwetok Atoll and at several atolls in a
southerly semicircle with respect to Eniwetok. Contrary
to expectations the winds prevailing at the time of the
Mike shot were south or southeasterly and no fallout
gamma radiation with the limits of detectability was
measured at any location other than Eniwetok. The gamma
radiation measured on Eniwetok Atoll was considered
normal fission fragment radiation which decayed with a

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t^{{minus}1.2}} characteristic.

801. KEYWORD(S) IVY;MIKE BURST;KING BURST;FALLOUT;GAMMA DETECTION;
RADIATION MONITORING;DISTANCE;TIME DEPENDENCE

Item 3

150. REPORT NUMBER WT--18-Pt.VI
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Mortality rate as a function of dose. Pt. VI of
control studies performed in the United States and at
Eniwetok. Annex 2.2 (Part VI) [of] Scientific Director's
report of atomic weapon tests at Eniwetok. Operation
Greenhouse
72. PERSONAL AUTHOR/AFFIL Bond, V.P.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Naval Medical Research Inst., Bethesda, MD (United
States); Naval Radiological Defense Lab., San Francisco,
CA (United States)
371. PUB. DATE(YMMDD) 510000
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Official Use Only
950. ABSTRACT LAF₁ mice, swine, and dogs were exposed to x
radiation to determine the mortality rate-dose
relationship. The data on mice were analyzed by the
method of probits, and the values for the LD₅₀'s
and y intercepts of the regression lines were
determined. LD curves for swine indicate that bilateral
irradiation is more lethal than unilateral, and dose
distribution is dependent on wave length. LD_{50/30},
and gross and microscopic pathologic changes produced in
dogs were determined. It was concluded that the
confinement of dogs, swine, and mice under conditions
similar to those encountered at Greenhouse did not
affect significantly their response to irradiation.
801. KEYWORD(S) MICE;SWINE;DOGS;MORTALITY;X RADIATION;LETHAL
IRRADIATION;DOSE-RESPONSE RELATIONSHIPS;GREENHOUSE

Item 4

150. REPORT NUMBER XRD--191
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Historical report [of] atomic bomb tests Able and
Baker conducted at Bikini Atoll, Marshall Islands on
July 1, 1946 and July 25, 1946. Vol. 3 of 3 Vol.
Operation Crossroads
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Joint Task Force One, Washington, DC (United
States)
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT This volume of Operation Crossroads' History
consists of a series of documentary photographs covering
the various phases of the operation.
801. KEYWORD(S) ABLE BURST;BAKER BURST;CROSSROADS;IMAGES;
PHOTOGRAPHY;HISTORICAL ASPECTS

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Item 5

150. REPORT NUMBER XRD--189
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Historical report [of] atomic bomb tests Able and Baker conducted at Bikini Atoll, Marshall Islands on July 1, 1946 and July 25, 1946. Vol. 1 of 3 Vol. Operation Crossroads
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Joint Task Force One, Washington, DC (United States)
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT The history of Operation Crossroads is presented in this report. The history provides a chronological account of the effort, extending over a period of eight months, which the groups under the Director of Ship Material and other closely related groups put forth to obtain the results that lie behind the technical reports.
801. KEYWORD(S) CROSSROADS;ABLE BURST;BAKER BURST;HISTORICAL ASPECTS

Item 6

150. REPORT NUMBER LAMS--2020
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) The wind variability of fallout patterns
72. PERSONAL AUTHOR/AFFIL Sherman, L.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Los Alamos Scientific Lab., NM (United States)
371. PUB. DATE(YMMMDD) 560300
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Official Use Only
950. ABSTRACT On the basis of winds from four Pacific shot days, that part of the variability of the computed fallout intensity patterns due to the variability of the winds is investigated. An extreme case from Operation Sandstone is considered and tentative operational conclusions are drawn.
801. KEYWORD(S) WIND;FALLOUT;ATOMIC CLOUD TRAVEL;BOMB DEBRIS MOTION;SANDSTONE;PACIFIC PROVING GROUNDS

Item 7

150. REPORT NUMBER CTE--000038
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) A historical review of the development of the LASL stemming procedure 1958-1976
170. AN. AUTHOR AFFILIATION Los Alamos Scientific Lab., NM (USA)
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Los Alamos Scientific Lab., NM (USA)
371. PUB. DATE(YMMMDD) 760300
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT This report presents information concerning Hardtack Operation-1958, containment experiments, Nevada Test Site tests-1961 to 1970, downhole cable gas blocks,

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coal tar epoxy gas seal plugs, and post-BANE BERRY operations.

801. KEYWORD(S) CONTAINMENT;/HARDTACK; HARDTACK-PHASE II; LANL; NEVADA TEST SITE

Item 8

150. REPORT NUMBER UCRL-ID--104916
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Estimates of the radiological dose to people living on Bikini Island for two weeks while diving in and around the sunken ships in Bikini Lagoon
72. PERSONAL AUTHOR/AFFIL Robison, W.L.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Lawrence Livermore National Lab., CA (United States)
750. PUBL. ANNOUNCEMENT EDB-92:082046; NTS-92:017705; INS-92:014913; ERA-17:019563
371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 900900
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT Bikini Island and Bikini Lagoon were contaminated by fallout from nuclear weapons tests conducted at the atoll by the United States from 1946 to 1958. The second test, Baker, of the Crossroads series was an underwater detonation in 1946 that sank several ships in the lagoon, including the USS Saratoga and the Japanese battleship Nagato. The ships received high-intensity gamma-ray and neutron bombardment from the Baker test, which induced radioactivity in the metal structures. Some of the tests conducted after the Baker shot (there were 21 tests in all) injected contaminated carbonate particles into the air, some of which were deposited across the lagoon surface. Most of this contaminated soil then settled onto the ships' decks and other structures and on the lagoon bottom. These sunken ships provide an interesting location for divers. Recreational diving and swimming in and around the ships raises the question of the potential radiological dose from the radionuclides present in or on the ships and in the lagoon sediments. The purpose of this paper, therefore, is to present an analysis of the potential radiological dose to persons who would dive near the sunken ships and live on Bikini Island for a short period of time.

801. KEYWORD(S) BIKINI/FALLOUT; SHIPS/underwater ; SHIPS/radiation hazards ; FALLOUT/sampling ; BIKINI; SHIPS; UNDERWATER; RADIATION DOSES; COBALT 60; CESIUM 137; AMERICIUM 241; BISMUTH 207; EUROPIUM 155; SEDIMENTS; ATOMIC EXPLOSIONS; SAMPLING;

Item 9

150. REPORT NUMBER PB--92-106244/XAB

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110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Sediment facies of Enewetak Atoll lagoon. Geologic and geophysical investigations of Enewetak Atoll, Republic of the Marshall Islands. Professional paper
72. PERSONAL AUTHOR/AFFIL Wardlaw, B.R.; Henry, T.W.; Martin, W.E.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Geological Survey, Alexandria, VA (United States)
750. PUBL. ANNOUNCEMENT GRA-92:02538; EDB-92:023703
371. PUB. DATE (YMMDD) 910000
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT Two sets of benthic (bottom-surface) samples were taken from the lagoon on Enewetak Atoll, Republic of the Marshall Islands, during the PEACE Program (1984-1985). These samples were collected to (1) familiarize project geologists with the distribution of sediment types and facies within Enewetak lagoon, (2) increase understanding of the distribution of modern microfaunas in the lagoon, and (3) supplement studies of the sea-floor features both within and near OAK and KOA craters. The benthic sample studies aided both evaluation of the stratigraphic sequence penetrated during the Drilling Phase and interpretation of the litho- and biostratigraphic framework used in analysis of OAK and KOA.
801. KEYWORD (S) ENIWETOK/paleontology ; SEDIMENTS; BENTHOS; STRATIGRAPHY; GEOLOGIC SURVEYS; GEOPHYSICS; SEDIMENTATION; TESTING; MARSHALL ISLANDS; SEA BED; DATA TABULATIONS; CRATERS; ATOMIC EXPLOSIONS; GROUND WATER; ENIWETOK; PALEONTOLOGY

Item 10

150. REPORT NUMBER PB--92-100825/XAB
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Larger foraminifer biostratigraphy of PEACE boreholes, Enewetak Atoll, Western Pacific Ocean. Geologic and geophysical investigations of Enewetak Atoll, Republic of the Marshall Islands. Professional paper
72. PERSONAL AUTHOR/AFFIL Gibson, T.G.; Margerum, R.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Geological Survey, Alexandria, VA (United States)
750. PUBL. ANNOUNCEMENT GRA-91:91743; EDB-92:012506
371. PUB. DATE (YMMDD) 910000
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT Larger foraminiferal assemblages, including *Lepidocyclina orientalis*, *Miogypsina thecideaeformis*, *Miogypsinoidea dehaartii*, etc., and a smaller foraminifer, *Austrotrillina striata*, are used to correlate upper Oligocene and lower Miocene strata in the Pacific Atoll Exploration Program (PEACE) boreholes at Enewetak Atoll, Republic of the Marshall Islands, western Pacific Ocean, with the Te and Tf zones of the previously established Tertiary Far East Letter

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Zonation. Correlation using these two benthic groups is critical because calcareous nannofossils and planktic foraminifers are absent in the lower Miocene strata. Biostratigraphic data from these boreholes delineate a thick (greater than 700 feet) sequence of upper Oligocene and lower Miocene strata corresponding to lower and upper Te zone. These strata document a major period of carbonate accumulation at Enewetak during the Late Oligocene and early Miocene (26 to 18 million years ago).

801. KEYWORD(S) ENIWETOK/geologic formations ;GEOLOGIC FORMATIONS/paleontology ;STRATIGRAPHY;PROTOZOA;BOREHOLES; MARSHALL ISLANDS;THICKNESS;CARBONATES;ENIWETOK;TERTIARY PERIOD;CORRELATIONS;EXPLORATION;AGE ESTIMATION; PALEONTOLOGY;ATOMIC EXPLOSIONS

Item 11

150. REPORT NUMBER PB--91-239061/XAB
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Calcareous nannofossils and planktic foraminifers from Enewetak Atoll, Western Pacific Ocean: Geologic and geophysical investigations of Enewetak Atoll, Republic of the Marshall Islands. Professional paper
72. PERSONAL AUTHOR/AFFIL Bybell, L.M.; Poore, R.Z.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Geological Survey, Alexandria, VA (United States)
750. PUBL.ANNOUNCEMENT GRA-91:11922;EDB-92:006530
371. PUB. DATE(YMMDD) 910000
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT

Boring of the carbonate sequence at the northern end of Enewetak Atoll, Republic of the Marshall Islands, was conducted in 1985, as part of the Pacific Enewetak Atoll Crater Exploration (PEACE) Program. The overall goal of the program was to characterize physical effects of large-scale nuclear blasts, which were conducted in the early 1950's, on the sediments of the atoll. In the report the authors document the occurrences of stratigraphically diagnostic planktic microfossils in samples from Enewetak (generally referred to as core) and outline the rationale for incorporating all available diagnostic planktic assemblages into a composite sequence that was used to date the Enewetak benthic zonation.

801. KEYWORD(S) ENIWETOK/geologic surveys ;ATOMIC EXPLOSIONS/BLAST DAMAGE;GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS;SEDIMENTS;PACIFIC OCEAN; STRATIGRAPHY;CARBONATE ROCKS;MARSHALL ISLANDS;PROTOZOA; ENIWETOK

Item 12

150. REPORT NUMBER NBS--6050

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110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Ionospheric effects due to nuclear explosions.
Project No. 8520-12-8510
72. PERSONAL AUTHOR/AFFIL Utlaut, W.F.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE National Bureau of Standards, Boulder, CO (United States)
371. PUB. DATE(YMMDD) 590430
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Official Use Only
950. ABSTRACT Extreme disturbances of the ionosphere were noted over the Pacific Ocean. These disturbances which were related to the high-altitude nuclear blasts over Johnston Island on August 1 and 12, 1958 were manifested by complete fadeouts on many radio circuits, abnormal magnetic perturbations, and a rare tropical aurora. It appears that prompt radiation from both nuclear tests caused increased ionization and absorption in the D region for a short interval of time. The higher altitude test caused an almost immediate increase in electron density in the F region, followed by a marked reduction in electron density, sufficient to prevent reflections of signals above 1 Mc, which was possibly attributable to increased recombination rate caused by influx of bomb residue. A similar reaction occurred after the lower level explosion, with a 45-min delay, but not to such an extent as to cause blackout. Graphical representations are given for f-plots of the ionospheric data taken at Maui, Hawaii, on both test dates.

801. KEYWORD(S) IONOSPHERIC BURSTS;HIGH ALTITUDE;IONOSPHERIC EFFECTS;DISTURBANCES;ORANGE BURST;TEAK BURST;ATMOSPHERIC BURSTS;RADIO INTERFERENCE; ELECTRON DENSITY;BLACKOUT; F REGION;D REGION

Item 13

150. REPORT NUMBER NP--9298
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) The results of a physical and biological oceanographic survey at Eniwetok, September--October 1957
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Fish and Wildlife Service, Honolulu, HI (United States)
371. PUB. DATE(YMMDD) 580115
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Official Use Only
950. ABSTRACT Results of an oceanographic survey in the vicinity of Eniwetok Atoll, Marshall Islands, are presented. The observations included bathythermographs; meteorology; vertical distribution of temperature, salinity, density, and dissolved oxygen; sea and swell; zooplankton sampling; night-light fishing; tuna school and bird flock sightings; and surface trolling and angling.

801. KEYWORD(S) ENIWETOK;ENIWETOK PROVING GROUND;OCEANOGRAPHY; METEOROLOGY;TEMPERATURE DISTRIBUTION;PLANKTON;FISHES;

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BIRDS;SITE SURVEYS

Item 14

150. REPORT NUMBER AD--460765
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) VLF propagation near high altitude atomic
explosions. Technical Memo 45-14
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Naval Ordnance Lab., Corona, CA (USA)
371. PUB. DATE (YMMDD) 590220
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT Some observations on the effects of the Orange and
Teak events of Operation Hardtack upon vlf noise
propagation are summarized.
801. KEYWORD (S) ORANGE BURST;TEAK BURST;RADIO INTERFERENCE;NOISE;
EFFECTS EXPERIMENTS

Item 15

150. REPORT NUMBER UCRL--12273
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Estimate of radiation dose to thyroids of the
Rongelap children following the Bravo event
72. PERSONAL AUTHOR/AFFIL James, R.A.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE California Univ., Livermore, CA (USA). Lawrence
Radiation Lab.
371. PUB. DATE (YMMDD) 641216
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Official Use Only
950. ABSTRACT An estimate is made of the radiation dose to the
thyroids of Rongelap children following the Bravo event
of March 1, 1954. The available experimental data are
used to estimate the dose under two alternate
assumptions of mode of intake: all by inhalation; and
all by oral ingestion. It is concluded that the most
probable dose to the thyroid of a 3- to 4-year-old girl
is in the range 700--1400 rad.
801. KEYWORD (S) BRAVO BURST;RONGELAP;RADIATION DOSES;CHILDREN;
THYROID GLAND;INHALATION;INGESTION

Item 16

90. PRIMARY TITLE (A) Handling of radioactive fallout problems at
Chernobyl accident (1986) as compared with that of
Bikini accident (1954)
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Radiation protection practice. IRPA 7
60. PERSONAL AUTHOR (A) Nishiwaki, Y.;Kawai, H.;Morishima, H.;Koga, T.;
Niwa, T.;Sugimura, Y.
170. AN. AUTHOR AFFILIATION Kinki Univ., Higashi-Osaka, Osaka (Japan). Atomic
Energy Research Inst.; Meteorological Research Institute,
Tsukuba (Japan)
710. CORPORATE SOURCE International Radiation Protection Association,
Washington, DC (USA) ; Australian Radiation Protection

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Society, Sydney (Australia)

750. PUBL. ANNOUNCEMENT AIX-20:045053;EDB-89:086438
371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 880000
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT unclassified
950. ABSTRACT

We conducted an analysis in Japan of the highly radioactive fall-out on the Japanese fishing boat No. 5 Fukuryu Maru that was engaged in fishing about 150 km east of Bikini at the time of the thermonuclear test conducted early in the morning of 1 March 1954, and which returned to Japan in the middle of the same month.

801. KEYWORD(S) CHERNOBYLSK-4 REACTOR/contamination ;
FALLOUT/global aspects/japan ;FISSION PRODUCT RELEASE/;
PERSONNEL/radiation accidents ;REACTOR
ACCIDENTS/contamination ;AIR;BETA DETECTION;BETA SPECTRA;
BIKINI;CALCITE;CESIUM 137;CONTAMINATION;COMPARATIVE
EVALUATIONS;DUSTS;JAPAN;GAMMA RADIATION;FALLOUT;IODINE
131;IRRADIATION;ISOTOPE RATIO;KRYPTON 85;FALLOUT;
PARTICLE SIZE;PERSONNEL;RADIATION DOSES;RADIATION
SYNDROME;RADIOACTIVITY;RARE GASES;SEAFOOD;SOCIO-ECONOMIC
FACTORS;SOURCE TERMS;ATOMIC EXPLOSIONS;URANIUM 237

Item 17

150. REPORT NUMBER DOE/NBM--5002794
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Operation HARDTACK II: surface motions from
underground explosions
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR (M) Carder, D.S.; Murphy, L.M.; Pearce, T.H.; Mickey,
W.V.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, DC (USA)
750. PUBL. ANNOUNCEMENT EDB-85:014932
371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 600401
950. ABSTRACT Ground effects resulting from certain HARDTACK II
underground explosions were measured by strong-motion
and teleseismic seismographs from 2000 ft to distances
of nearly 100 miles. In addition, many temporary
seismographs were operated by a number of organizations
to distances of nearly 2400 miles, and routine
seismographs continued to operate on a worldwide basis.
Some of the results are given in this report. For safety
purposes, predictions of ground effects, using formulas
derived by the Coast and Geodetic Survey from
pre-Rainier H. E. tests and modified slightly as a
result of the Rainier tests, hold with reasonable
accuracy. However, it is believed that low frequency
ground displacements in the distance ranges covered in
this report attenuate, with absorption, as the first
power of the distance. An energetic wave believed
reflected from the surface near the source was recorded
by some of the strong-motion seismographs. It is out of
phase with the initial wave and follows it by about a

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quarter second. From the ground effects standpoint, the Blanca shot was equivalent to a magnitude 4.8 earthquake.

801. KEYWORD(S) UNDERGROUND BURSTS/SEISMIC GROUND WAVES;
HARDTACK/SEISMIC GROUND WAVES;ATOMIC EXPLOSIONS

Item 18

150. REPORT NUMBER AD-A--183000/9/XAB
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Strategic Defense Initiative
Demonstration/Validation program environmental
assessments summary
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M) Brown, G.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Strategic Defense Initiative Organization,
Washington, DC (USA). Systems Engineering
750. PUBL. ANNOUNCEMENT GRA-87:60120;EDB-87:170169
371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 870800
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT unclassified
950. ABSTRACT The Strategic Defense Initiative Organization
(SDIO) and its proponents (the U.S. Army and U.S. Air
Force) plan to conduct Demonstration/Validation tests of
the six technologies to demonstrate their respective
ability to perform their required tasks, and to validate
the requirements to determine their feasibility for a
future decision on whether to proceed with Full-Scale
Development. Demonstration/Validation tests would be
conducted at 14 government facilities across the United
States and the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and at
contractor facilities. Tests would include analyses,
simulations, component/assembly tests, and flight tests.
This document summarizes the findings expressed in the
six Environmental Assessments for
Demonstration/Validation testing of the individual
technologies, and analyzes the potential cumulative
environmental consequences of testing of multiple
technologies at a given facility. In the event that any
other technology is ready for entry into
Demonstration/Validation at a later date, an
Environmental Assessment will be prepared for that
technology and this summary will be updated.

801. KEYWORD(S) TEST FACILITIES/ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES;MILITARY
FACILITIES/test facilities ;BALLISTIC MISSILE
DEFENSE/test facilities ;CONTRACTS;FLIGHT TESTING;
MARSHALL ISLANDS;TESTING;SIMULATION;COLORADO;COLORADO;
FLORIDA;CALIFORNIA;MARYLAND;VIRGINIA;NEVADA;NEW YORK;
TENNESSEE;MASSACHUSETTS

Item 19

150. REPORT NUMBER AD--611246/0/XAB

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detection was made and this was from the equipment in the plane on the occasion of King shot. The remaining cases are accounted for as follows: Three cases were timing-notification uncertainties which make it impossible to state that the equipment was operating at detonation time; one case where it is known that the equipment was operating at the right time, but there is no record of the light signal. It is concluded that light from a nuclear detonation can be detected to a distance of about 600 km under favorable conditions. Any further work should emphasize a basic study of the phenomena involved in the transmission of light beyond the horizon.

801. KEYWORD(S) IVY;/ATOMIC EXPLOSIONS/VISIBLE RADIATION ;
DETECTION;ATTENUATION;ABSORPTION

Item 21

150. REPORT NUMBER UCRL--53840
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Radiological conditions at Bikini Atoll:
Radionuclide concentrations in vegetation, soil, animals,
cistern water, and ground water
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M) Robison, W.L.; Conrado, C.L.; Stuart, M.L.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Lawrence Livermore National Lab., CA (USA)
750. PUBL.ANNOUNCEMENT ERA-14:017157;EDB-89:038765;NTS-89:012887
371. PUB. DATE(YMMDD) 880531
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT unclassified
950. ABSTRACT This report is intended as a resource document for the eventual cleanup of Bikini Atoll and contains a summary of the data for the concentrations of ¹³⁷Cs, ⁹⁰Sr, ²³⁹⁺²⁴⁰Pu, and ²⁴¹Am in vegetation through 1987 and in soil through 1985 for 14 islands at Bikini Atoll. The data for the main residence island, Bikini, and the most important island, Eneu, are extensive; these islands have been the subject of a continuing research and monitoring program since 1974. Data for radionuclide concentrations in ground water, cistern water, fish and other marine species, and pigs from Bikini and Eneu Islands are presented. Also included are general summaries of our resuspension and rainfall data from Bikini and Eneu Islands. The data for the other 12 islands are much more limited because samples were collected as part of a screening survey and the islands have not been part of a continuing research and monitoring program. Cesium-137 is the radionuclide that produces most of the estimated dose for returning residents, mostly through uptake by terrestrial foods and secondly by direct external gamma exposure. Remedial measures for reducing the ¹³⁷Cs uptake in vegetation are discussed. 40 refs., 32 figs., 131 tabs.

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801. KEYWORD(S) NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS/fallout ;BIKINI/radiation monitoring ;ENIWETOK/radiation monitoring ;CESIUM 137/radioecological concentration ;STRONTIUM 90/radioecological concentration ;PLUTONIUM 239/radioecological concentration ;PLUTONIUM 240/radioecological concentration ;AMERICIUM 241/radioecological concentration ;FALLOUT;TESTING; BIKINI;ENIWETOK;PLANTS;SOILS;SAMPLING;GROUND WATER; FISHES;SWINE;PARTICLE RESUSPENSION;DOSE EQUIVALENTS; REMEDIAL ACTION

Item 22

150. REPORT NUMBER AD-A--197314/8/XAB
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Pacific Enewetak Atoll Crater Exploration (PEACE) Program, Enewetak Atoll, Republic of the Marshall Islands. Part 4. Analysis of borehole gravity surveys and other geologic and bathymetric studies in vicinity of Oak and Koa craters
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR (M) Henry, T.W.; Wardlaw, B.R.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Geological Survey, Denver, CO (USA)
750. PUBL. ANNOUNCEMENT GRA-88:50252;EDB-89:009165
371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 870000
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT unclassified
950. ABSTRACT The Pacific Enewetak Atoll Crater Exploration (PEACE) Program was established to resolve a number of questions for the Department of Defense (DOD) about the geologic and material-properties parameters of two craters (KOA and OAK), formed by near-surface bursts of high-yield thermonuclear devices on the northern margin of Enewetak Atoll, Marshall Islands, in 1958. The multidisciplinary studies conducted by the USGS in collaboration with other organizations during 1984 through 1987 were part of a much larger research initiative by the DNA to better understand the dynamic properties of strategic-scale nuclear bursts and the relevance of the Pacific Proving Grounds (PPG) craters to issues of strategic basing and targeting of nuclear weapons. Major topics include: Borehole gravity; Paleontologic evidence for mixing; Electron paramagnetic resonance studies; Bathymetric studies of OAK crater; Constraints on densification and piping for OAK; and Additional studies of geologic crater models.
801. KEYWORD(S) CRATERS/boreholes ;ENIWETOK/nuclear explosions ; NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS/craters ;BARGES;BATHYMETRY;CRATERS; BOREHOLES;DENSITY;DYNAMICS;ENIWETOK;GEOLOGIC MODELS; GEOLOGY;GRAVIMETRY;MARSHALL ISLANDS;PALEONTOLOGY; STRATIGRAPHY;YIELDS

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Item 23

150. REPORT NUMBER AD-A--109000/0
 110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Laboratory verification of blast-induced
 liquefaction mechanism. Final report Jan-Jul '81
 70. PERSONAL AUTHOR (M) Fragaszy, R.J.; Voss, M.E.
 300. PATENT ASSIGNEE ERA-07:034634;EDB-82:085118
 371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 811000
 34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT unclassified
 950. ABSTRACT A mechanism for blast-induced liquefaction was
 tested in a series of high pressure undrained, isotropic
 compression tests on saturated samples of Eniwetok beach
 sand and Ottawa sand. Theory, based on inelastic volume
 compressibility of sand, was shown to be valid for the
 case of quasi-static, isotropic loading. Specimens of
 Eniwetok sand subjected to an initial effective stress
 of 1 MPa were liquefied by a single cycle of loading of
 34 MPa. Specimens of Ottawa sand, tested in the same
 manner, generated excess pore pressure but not enough to
 completely liquefy the soil. The errors introduced by
 flexibility of the testing systems were analyzed and
 found to be insignificant. Suggestions for future
 research were made.

801. KEYWORD (S) SAND/liquefaction ;SOILS/liquefaction ;ATOMIC
 EXPLOSIONS/simulation ;SAND;LIQUEFACTION;SOILS;SOIL
 MECHANICS;FLUID MECHANICS;HIGH PRESSURE;SATURATION;
 VOLUME;STATIC LOADS;DYNAMIC LOADS;STRESS AND STRAIN;
 ENIWETOK;SIMULATION;GROUND MOTION;BLAST DAMAGE;PRESSURE
 DEPENDENCE

Item 24

90. PRIMARY TITLE (A) Rain from South and snow from North
 60. PERSONAL AUTHOR (A) Miyake, Y.
 300. PATENT ASSIGNEE EDB-82:014710
 371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 541200
 34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT unclassified
 950. ABSTRACT Detection of nuclear explosions by various methods.
 including observations of fission product activity in
 the atmosphere is discussed. Deposition of 750 cpm on a
 vase-line coated paper (30 x 30 cm) on May 13 to 16,
 1954 was recorded. Eighty-six thousand cpm/l was
 observed in rain at Kyoto on May 14, apparently from the
 May 5 test at Bikini.

801. KEYWORD (S) RAIN/radioactivity ;SNOW/radioactivity ;ATOMIC
 EXPLOSION DETECTION;/JAPAN/radiation monitoring ;RAIN;
 RADIOACTIVITY;SNOW;FISSION PRODUCTS;ATMOSPHERE;FALLOUT;
 JAPAN;BIKINI;ATOMIC EXPLOSIONS

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Item 25

150. REPORT NUMBER AD-A--078550/1
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Operation Sandstone. Nuclear explosions.
Scientific director's report of atomic weapon tests.
Annex 17. Parts II and III. Sandia Laboratory group and
forward area administration. Sandstone report no. 41
750. PUBL. ANNOUNCEMENT EDB-80:107842
371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 480000
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT unclassified
950. ABSTRACT The facts and events presented here will serve as
a brief summary of various activities in chronological
order which are presented for the purpose of acquainting
those who are interested with the necessary preparations
on the part of Sandia Base personnel who were involved
in Operation Sandstone. This report is not meant to be a
complete historical document and will, therefore,
include only those phases in which Sandia Base
(Z-Division) participated. However, in order to prepare
this work intelligently, it is felt that a brief outline
and overlap of the entire organization is essential
material and worthy of review for background. The Los
Alamos Scientific Laboratory had realized since late in
1946 that only through field tests and actual detonation
with proper instrumentation could the experimental
designs of atomic weapons be proven and thereby obtain
verification of theoretical calculations. To this extent
then, on April 3, 1947, the General Advisory Committee
recommended that serious consideration be given a
proposed test program.
801. KEYWORD (S) ATOMIC EXPLOSIONS/; ATOMIC WEAPONS/testing ;
ENIWETOK; MANAGEMENT; PLANNING; CONSTRUCTION; TEST
FACILITIES; TESTING; REVIEWS

Item 26

150. REPORT NUMBER WT--616
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Radiobiological studies at Eniwetok before and
after Mike shot. Project 11.5 [of] Operation Ivy
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR (M) Donaldson, L.R.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Washington Univ., Seattle, WA (United States)
371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 530600
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT The Marine Survey Unit had as its major
objectives: (1) the measurement of the residual
radiation found in the living organism of Eniwetok Atoll
as a result of previous weapons tests in this area; and
(2) a resurvey of the area, following Mike shot, to
determine the change in amounts, kinds, and distribution

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of radioactive materials. The field data were collected by seven specialists who collected plankton, algae, rats, birds, fish, plants, and invertebrate organisms from October 20 to November 11, 1952. The material collected was frozen for storage and shipment back to the Applied Fisheries Laboratory, where it was identified, dissected, weighed, ashed, and measured for radiation in disintegrations per minute per gram of wet sample. The pretest survey showed measurable amounts of residual radiation on and in the living organisms collected from the stations along the eastern and northern portion of the Atoll. Following Mike shot the radiation level increased many-fold, especially along the northern and western portions of the Atoll. The amount of radiation found on and in the specimens was sufficient to destroy or damage these forms over a very wide area. Subsequent studies should determine the biological half life of the materials contaminating the area, their shift in position with the currents, and the results of the contamination from radioactive materials upon the living forms of the Atoll.

801. KEYWORD (S) ANIMALS/biological radiation effects ;MIKE BURST/residual radiation ;RESIDUAL RADIATION/measurement ; ENIWETOK/residual radiation ;ANIMALS;IVY;MEASUREMENT; PLANTS

Item 27

150. REPORT NUMBER USAF/OA/WP--25
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Generalized study of the effects of A-bomb explosions on aircraft in flight. Operation Analysis Working Paper
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR (M) Rethorst, S.; Sandborn, R.T.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Department of the Air Force, Washington, DC (USA)
371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 510718
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT This study presents a generalized method which will readily permit the determination of critical structural envelopes for aircraft exposed to atomic explosions. The task of defining these critical structural envelopes is quite involved and tedious due to the complicated relations governing the atmospheric variation with altitude, the passage of the atomic-explosion-caused shock wave through the atmosphere, and the vector effect of gusts on airfoil surfaces. The complexity of these relations has necessitated the use of a lengthy iteration and interpolation procedure to determine the envelope for any aircraft/atomic weapon situation, which must be repeated for any other particular case. This generalized

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method has been applied to the current list of USAF aircraft, and tables are included showing the danger and lethal volumes for all such aircraft for all stockpile atomic weapon sizes. Several recommendations are presented.

801. KEYWORD(S) AIRCRAFT/blast damage ;AIRCRAFT/gust loading ;
GREENHOUSE/;ATMOSPHERIC BURSTS/kill probability ;
AIRCRAFT;ATOMIC WEAPONS;GREENHOUSE

Item 28

150. REPORT NUMBER BRL--1042
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Air blast loading on a three-dimensional model of
a gabled shelter
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR (M) Janus, R.J.; Kingery, C.N.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Ballistic Research Labs., Aberdeen Proving Ground,
MD (USA)
371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 580100
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT

The air-blast loading on a three-dimensional model of a gabled shelter has been investigated in a shock tube in order to provide data which could be used to formulate design criteria for a blast-resistant structure. The loading was divided into two phases. Diffraction loading was recorded by means of piezo-electric gages located at various points on the surface of the model. The pressure-time records resulting from this instrumentation were supplemented by pressure distribution studies made by the interferometer method (two-dimensional). Drag loading was studied with a transient balance. The data obtained by the different methods were correlated and good agreement was found. The methods of applying shock tube data to field conditions are presented. With these methods, the piezo-gage pressure-time records are compared to records obtained in the field and show a good agreement. 10 references.

801. KEYWORD(S) GREENHOUSE/;UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE/;SHELTERS/blast
loading ;GREENHOUSE;UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE;DRAG;SHELTERS

Item 29

150. REPORT NUMBER EGG--1606
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Factors influencing image rendition in the
photography of nuclear detonations
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR (M) Hawkins, D.H.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Edgerton, Germeshausen and Grier, Inc., Boston, MA
(USA)
371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 571115
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified

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950. ABSTRACT

Factors which influence the photography of nuclear detonations are studied. Atmosphere scattering, lens flare, and turbidity at the emulsion are each given attention. Nuclear test films from Operation Castle are analyzed primarily for contrast rendition and edge sharpness, in the hope that methods will be found to improve photographic results in the future and in addition provide some basis for predicting such results under given weather and photogrammetric conditions.

801. KEYWORD(S)

CASTLE/photography ;ATMOSPHERIC BURSTS/photography ;CASTLE;PHOTOGRAPHY

Item 30

150. REPORT NUMBER

DASIAC-SR--68

110. PRIMARY TITLE(M)

Nuclear weapon test photographic data

710. CORPORATE SOURCE

General Electric Co., Santa Barbara, CA (USA).

DASA Information and Analysis Center

371. PUB. DATE(YYMMDD)

671226

34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT

Unclassified

950. ABSTRACT

This report describes technical weapon test films and photographs available for inspection in the DASA Information and Analysis Center as November 1967. Documentary film descriptions are contained in the first six pages of the report. Afterward, the descriptions are arranged alphabetically by shot name, and sub-arranged by camera station when significant. Operations covered include Buster-Jangle, Tumbler-Snapper, Ivy, Upshot-Knothole, Castle, Plumbbob, Hardtack I, Dominic, and Fishbowl Series.

801. KEYWORD(S)

ATOMIC WEAPON TESTS/photography ;
BUSTER-JANGLE/photography ;CASTLE/photography ;
DOMINIC/photography ;HARDTACK/photography ;
IVY/photography ;PLUMBBOB/photography ;
TUMBLER-SNAPPER/photography ;UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE/photography ;
PHOTOGRAPHY;CASTLE;DOMINIC;HARDTACK;IVY;PLUMBBOB;
TUMBLER-SNAPPER;UPSHOT-KNOTHOLE

Item 31

150. REPORT NUMBER

POR--4050

110. PRIMARY TITLE(M)

Air blast measurements recorded by standard and developmental instrumentation. Final report. Proj 1.1/1.4 of Operation Sailor Hat

70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M)

Reisler, R.E.; Raley, R.J.; LeFevre, D.P.

710. CORPORATE SOURCE

Ballistic Research Labs., Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD (USA)

371. PUB. DATE(YYMMDD)

670713

34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT

Unclassified

950. ABSTRACT

The objective of Project 1.1 was to obtain

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pressure time information in the moderate to high pressure region from the detonation of two 1500-ton hemispherical TNT charges. Field testing of new instrumentation systems for Operations Bass Drum and Distant Plain was carried out in fulfillment of Project 1.4 objectives. Electronic and self-recording instrumentation systems were used to record the air blast parameters along the land surface in the range from 20 to 9000 feet from ground zero. The air blast data was found to correlate with Operation Snow Ball; minor deviations occurred in the low pressure region where wind conditions altered the magnitude of the blast wave.

801. KEYWORD(S) SAILOR HAT/instrumentation ; SAILOR HAT/blast measurements ; INSTRUMENTATION; BLAST WAVES; TNT; MIDGET FLY; DISTANT PLAIN; SNOW BALL

Item 32

150. REPORT NUMBER WT--28
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Development of the Chemical Corps dosimeter. Annex 5.1: Annex C [of] scientific director's report of atomic weapon tests at Eniwetok, 1951. Operation Greenhouse
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR (M) Wilson, G.B.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Chemical and Radiological Labs., Army Chemical Center, MD (USA)
371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 520100
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT The development of the Chemical Corps color-changing radiation dosimeter to be tested in Operation Greenhouse is summarized. The absorption of radiation by moist chloroform results in the formation of hydrochloric acid which in turn produces color changes in the alkaline indicator dyes, neutral red (NR) and the potassium salt of tetrabromophenolphthalein ethyl ester (TBP). Two different types of dosimeters, which are identical in construction, were developed. The more sensitive type or low range dosimeter uses NR as an indicator and covers the dosage range from 50 r to 400 r in four steps while the slightly less sensitive high range dosimeter uses TBP as an indicator and covers the dosage range from 100 r to 600 r in four steps. Each instrument consists of an aluminum container containing four neutral glass bottles with plastic screw caps. Each cap is colored to match the bottle contents after the dosage indicated by the bottle has been received. The aluminum container consists of a double tube arrangement which permits four small windows to be opened or closed by rotation of the inner tube. Details for the preparation of chemicals are given.

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801. KEYWORD(S) CHEMICAL DOSEMETERS/;GREENHOUSE/;GREENHOUSE;COLOR

Item 33

150. REPORT NUMBER RAND-RM--4037-PR
 110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Note on persisting radio propagation effects after high-altitude nuclear bursts
 70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M) Crain, C.M.
 710. CORPORATE SOURCE RAND Corp., Santa Monica, CA (USA)
 371. PUB. DATE(YMMMDD) 640300
 34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
 950. ABSTRACT A theoretical interpretation is given of the abnormal ionization in the atmosphere, such as that produced by the Teak and Orange bursts, which can affect radio propagation over a wide area for as long as two weeks after the detonation. Such ionization results from the beta and gamma radiation arising from the decay of fission products produced by the burst. For this study, it is assumed that the debris is homogeneously spread over a circular area centered on the burst and that it has representative decay and spectral characteristics. Typical electron production distribution for the homogeneous layer of fission debris at over 90-kilometer altitude and typical daytime and nighttime natural and debris production profiles for low altitude are plotted. The analysis indicates that the discernible propagation effects from Teak- and Orange-type bursts can be expected to occur and to prevail for several days after the burst. 7 references.

801. KEYWORD(S) TEAK BURST/radio interference ;ORANGE BURST/radio interference ;RADIO INTERFERENCE/; IONOSPHERIC BURSTS/radio interference ;IONIZATION; BETA PARTICLES; GAMMA RADIATION;FISSION PRODUCTS;BOMB DEBRIS;WAVE PROPAGATION

Item 34

150. REPORT NUMBER XRD--211
 110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Aerological report on Operation Crossroads. [Vol. III of III Vol.]. Operation Crossroads
 371. PUB. DATE(YMMMDD) jdate
 34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
 950. ABSTRACT (See Vol. I and Vol. II as XRD-209 and XRD-210, respectively) Meteorological data obtained during April-July 1946 in the vicinity of Marshall Islands are presented in the report.

801. KEYWORD(S) BIKINI/meteorology ;ENIWETOK/meteorology ; RONGELAP/meteorology ;RONGERIK/meteorology ; UTIRIK/meteorology ;MARSHALL ISLANDS/meteorology ;BIKINI; METEOROLOGY;ENIWETOK;RONGELAP;RONGERIK;UTIRIK

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Item 35

150. REPORT NUMBER WADC-TR--52-244-Vol.4
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Effects of atomic explosions on aircraft. Volume
IV. Correlation of theory and experiment
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M) Doherty, C.S.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Air Force Wright Air Development Center,
Wright-Patterson AFB, OH (USA)
371. PUB. DATE(YMMDD) 530415
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT This volume presents the results obtained from
both the flight and ground programs of Operation
Greenhouse. There are also presented some results of the
structural proof-testing program which was carried out
at the Aberdeen Proving Ground under the direction of
M.I.T. The above results of the Greenhouse Operation are
correlated with the theory that was developed by M.I.T.
for predicting the response of aircraft to a blast wave.
Many difficulties were encountered in effecting a
meaningful correlation between experiment and theory.
However, in those cases where most of the variables were
determinable, sufficient correlation is available to
justify the theory.
801. KEYWORD(S) GREENHOUSE;/AIRCRAFT/blast loading ; DOG
BURST/effects experiments ;EASY BURST/effects
experiments ;GEORGE BURST/effects experiments ;ATOMIC
WEAPON DELIVERY/delivery hazards ;GREENHOUSE;AIRCRAFT;
BLAST DAMAGE;ATOMIC EXPLOSIONS;CORRELATIONS

Item 36

150. REPORT NUMBER FWE--19
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Symposium of the physical effects of atomic
weapons. Paper No. 14. The base surge: the mechanism of
fall-out. Foreign weapon effects reports
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M) Hicks, E.P.; Penny, W.G.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Ministry of Defence, Aldermaston (United Kingdom).
Atomic Weapons Research Establishment
371. PUB. DATE(YMMDD) 540924
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT This report is a quantitative discussion of a
possible physical mechanism of droplet growth under
conditions similar to those which are believed to have
occurred in the base surge of the underwater explosion
(Baker Burst) at Bikini. The phenomenon is presumably at
least partly analogous to more common examples of the
development of rain within mists, or even clouds, under
appropriate meteorological conditions. The theories of
droplet growth discussed have been developed from

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earlier theoretical studies by Smoluchowski and Langmuir. The theoretical treatment in this report is new only in points of detail, but numerical results obtained differ widely in many respects from those deduced for analogous problems, because of the extreme meteorological conditions in the base surge.

801. KEYWORD(S) BASE SURGE;/UNDERWATER BURSTS/fallout ;FALLOUT/; DROPLETS;BAKER BURST;FALLOUT

Item 37

150. REPORT NUMBER BRL-MR--889
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Air blast loading on three-dimensional scale models of dome shape
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M) Rines, E.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Army Armament Research and Development Command, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD (USA). Ballistics Research Lab.
371. PUB. DATE(YMMDD) 550400
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT More than one hundred curves are presented for air blast loading on scale models of structure 3.2.6 of Operation Greenhouse. This work was requested by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Department of the Navy, and carried out as an extension of AFSWP Project 3.28.1. Explanation of the curves has been given so that they may be used for comparison with the results of full scale tests and of other experiments in shock tubes.
801. KEYWORD(S) STRUCTURES/blast loading ;GREENHOUSE/effects experiments ;STRUCTURES;SHOCK TUBES;GREENHOUSE; SHOCK-TUBE STUDIES;MODEL STUDIES;BLAST MODEL STUDIES

Item 38

150. REPORT NUMBER WT--61
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Sandia Corporation Proving Ground Group. Part I. Engineering, Section A. Modifications to and facilities of the weapon assembly ship. Annex 9.2 [of] scientific director's report of atomic weapon tests at Eniwetok, 1951. Operation Greenhouse
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M) Treibel, W.E.; Gilbert, C.L.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Sandia Corp., Albuquerque, NM (USA)
371. PUB. DATE(YMMDD) 510800
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT This report contains engineering data regarding the modifications to and facilities of the weapon assembly ship for Operation Greenhouse. A broad perspective of these requirements may be obtained from a review of Greenhouse Report, Annex 9.2, Part VIII, WT-39.

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801. KEYWORD(S) SUPPORT VESSELS;/GREENHOUSE/support vessels ;
GREENHOUSE

Item 39

150. REPORT NUMBER WT--60 (Ref.)
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) US Army structures. Appendix 2. As-built
construction. Annex 3.1 (parts I, II, III and IV) [of]
scientific director's report of atomic weapon tests at
Eniwetok, 1951. Operation Greenhouse
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Ammann and Whitney, New York (USA)
371. PUB. DATE (YMMDD) 511100
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Official Use Only
950. ABSTRACT (This report consists of four separately bound
parts.) The as-built construction drawings of the US
Army structures used at Operation Greenhouse are given
in this appendix.
801. KEYWORD(S) GREENHOUSE;/STRUCTURES/design ;GREENHOUSE;
STRUCTURES;DESIGN

Item 40

150. REPORT NUMBER WT--1
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Instrumentation for structures program. Part I.
Annex 3.4 [of] scientific director's report of atomic
weapon tests at Eniwetok. Operation Greenhouse
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR (M) Northrop, P.A.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Sandia Corp., Albuquerque, NM (United States)
371. PUB. DATE (YMMDD) 510100
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Official Use Only
950. ABSTRACT Instruments are described which were used to
measure the blast effects on the structures during
Operation Greenhouse. Measurements made on buildings
included air pressure, acceleration, displacement,
strain, earth pressure, footing pressure and
time-of-break measurements. In addition Stimascope
(sound-time-in materials) tests, Whittemore strain gage
tests, surveying measurements, and natural periods of
vibration measurements, were made before, and repeated
after, the blast. The magnitude of the task limited the
type of end measurements to the simplest that would give
adequate information. Availability, cost, and ease with
which gage responses could be remotely recorded on
magnetic tape, were also controlling factors in the
selection of the instruments used. A list of the
equipment, photographs, diagrammatic drawings and wiring
circuits, and data from preliminary tests of the
equipment are included.
801. KEYWORD(S) GREENHOUSE/instrumentation ;STRUCTURES/blast
loading ; BUILDINGS/blast loading ;ACCELEROMETERS;

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DISPLACEMENT GAGES; GREENHOUSE; INSTRUMENTATION; PRESSURE
GAGES; STIMASCOPIES; STRUCTURES; SOUND TRANSMISSION

Item 41

150. REPORT NUMBER XRD--176
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Vycor glass gamma ray dosimeters. Appendix No. 20.
Director of Ship Material report. Operation Crossroads
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR (M) Eicher, M.; Friedman, H.
371. PUB. DATE (YMMDD) 470203
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT (Also issued as NP-3076). Experiments were performed on fused quartz, silica glasses, soda-lime glass, and nonex glass in order to determine which was best suited as a color-changing dosimeter. None of the glossy materials showed critical temperatures for bleaching as was found in crystal quartz. Vycor glass (96% SiO₂) offered an acceptable compromise between sensitivity and stability against heat. The dosages measured by the vycor glass ranged from 100 r to 20,000 r. The principle of darkening of vycor glass by {gamma} rays proved to be applicable for a rugged, simple dosimeter suitable for use by military and civilian personnel.
801. KEYWORD (S) CROSSROADS/effects experiments ; DOSEMETERS/performance ; CROSSROADS; DOSEMETERS; PERFORMANCE; GLASS

Item 42

150. REPORT NUMBER DOFL-TR--795
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Effects of pulsed nuclear radiation on nonoperating tubes and transistors
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR (M) Chandler, H.G.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Diamond Ordnance Fuze Labs., Washington, DC (USA)
371. PUB. DATE (YMMDD) 591120
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT During Operation Hardtack, electron tubes of both ceramic and glass construction and transistors were exposed to nuclear radiation while they were not functioning. These components were subjected to neutron bombardment as great as 4×10^{14} Pu²³⁹ nvt. No deleterious effects on the electron tubes were observed under these conditions. However, measured transistor parameters suffered large percentage changes from radiation greater than 3×10^{13} Pu²³⁹ nvt. These effects were much greater in audio than in r-f types. 4 references.
801. KEYWORD (S) ELECTRON TUBES/radiation effects ; TRANSISTORS/radiation effects ; HARDTACK; NEUTRONS

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Item 43

150. REPORT NUMBER NRDL-TR--719
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Estimates of radiation geometry and energy responses for the USNRDL Model 1954-56 Gamma-Intensity-Time Recorder (GITR)
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR (M) Rinnert, H.R.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Naval Radiological Defense Lab., San Francisco, CA (USA)
371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 640122
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT Estimates of instrumentation response to gamma radiation having various energy spectra and source geometries are presented for the Gamma-Intensity-Time Recorder (GITR) that was used to obtain radiation data at Operations Castle, Wigwam, and Redwing. The GITR's responses to gamma radiation were estimated for several idealized source geometries and a variety of calculated gamma energy spectra as a function of time. The estimated response values are presented as fractions of each detector's calibration response to Co{sup 60} radiation beamed at the side of that detector when separated from its four-detector installation. The estimated values of GITR response to radiological environments likely to be encountered in the field did not appear to depend significantly upon time after fission nor upon exact knowledge about energy spectra or source geometries. However, it was estimated that the technique used to calibrate the GITR's resulted in slightly biased data; i.e., the calibrated doses or dose rates were estimated to be between 10 and 20% too low. 8 references.

801. KEYWORD (S) GAMMA DETECTION;/CASTLE/instrumentation ; WIGWAM/instrumentation ; REDWING/instrumentation ; RADIATION DETECTORS;/CASTLE;WIGWAM;REDWING;COBALT 60; RESPONSE FUNCTIONS;CALIBRATION

Item 44

150. REPORT NUMBER WES-TR--2-590
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Design and analysis of underground reinforced-concrete arches
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR (M) Flathau, W.J.; Sager, R.A.; Luzi, F.A.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, MS (USA)
371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 620100
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT Comparisons were made of six loading methods used to predict the ground-surface air-overpressure from

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40-KT and 20-MT weapons required to collapse (a) selected, underground, reinforced-concrete arch structures of fixed and two-hinged end conditions, and (b) the buried, concrete-arch structures of PLUMBBOB Project 3.1. The Equivalent Surcharge method, which assumes failure at the threshold of the compression regime, appeared to be the most suitable for the design of structures located above the ground-water table regardless of the direction of the blast front. For structures located below the ground-water table, the Uniform Compression Mode was the most suitable. A method of predicting radiation transmission for use in the design of buried structures is given. Procedures and sample calculations for the design of footings, floor slabs, and end walls are presented in Appendix A. Sample calculations for the response of a specific arch under each of the loading methods are presented in Appendix B. Appendix C presents results of a study to establish the ductility factor at the threshold of the compression regime. 13 references.

801. KEYWORD(S) HARDTACK;/PLUMBBOB;/UNDERGROUND STRUCTURES/blast loading ;UNDERGROUND STRUCTURES/design ;REINFORCED CONCRETE/blast loading ;HARDTACK;PLUMBBOB;PRESSURE TESTING;DESIGN;CALCULATIONS

Item 45

150. REPORT NUMBER NRDL-TR--152
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Investigation and correlation of some physical parameters of fall-out material
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M) Williamson, W. Jr.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Naval Radiological Defense Lab., San Francisco, CA (USA)
371. PUB. DATE(YMMMDD) 570328
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT An attempt has been made to correlate some of the fundamental physical parameters of fall-out material. Parameters discussed are color and shape, activity, size, weight, and density. What little correlation that was possible among accumulated data is presented together with residual error.

801. KEYWORD(S) FALLOUT/physical properties ;REDWING/fallout ;TEWA BURST/fallout ;ZUNI BURST/fallout ;FALLOUT;COLOR; PARTICLE SIZE;WEIGHT; DENSITY;SHAPE;REDWING

Item 46

150. REPORT NUMBER DASA--1970
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) High altitude tests measurement summary
710. CORPORATE SOURCE General Electric Co., Santa Barbara, CA (USA).

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DASA Information and Analysis Center

371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 670900

34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified

950. ABSTRACT This is a brief summary of weapons effects measurements made during the US high-altitude tests, Operation Hardtack, 1958 (Events Yucca, Teak, and Orange), Operation Argus, 1958 (Events 1, 2, and 3), and Operation Fish Bowl, 1962 (Events Star Fish, Check Mate, Blue Gill, King Fish, and Tight Rope). Detailed information about the measurements could not be included as the resulting summary would have been extraordinarily long. This detailed information, as well as test results, may be found in the reports cited in the Bibliography section.

801. KEYWORD (S) ARGUS EFFECT;/FISH BOWL;/HARDTACK;/RADIATION BELTS;/STARFISH BURST;/CHECK MATE BURST;/BLUE GILL BURST;/ KING FISH BURST;/TIGHT ROPE BURST;/BLAST MEASUREMENTS;ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION;HARDTACK; IONOSPHERE;PHOTOGRAPHY;RADIATION DETECTION

Item 47

150. REPORT NUMBER NRDL-TR--347

110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Atmospheric reactions of slurry droplet fallout

70. PERSONAL AUTHOR (M) Farlow, N.H.

710. CORPORATE SOURCE Naval Radiological Defense Lab., San Francisco, CA (USA)

371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 590402

34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified

950. ABSTRACT The evaporation, growth and physical properties of slurry fallout particles descending through the atmosphere are quantitatively examined by application of established cloud-physics equations. An arithmetic system of analysis is proposed and applied to radioactive slurry fallout particles collected at Operation REDWING. Reasonable agreement between observed and calculated particle properties supports the validity of applying this method to other meteorological situations where volatile droplet fallout may occur. 37 references.

801. KEYWORD (S) FALLOUT;/REDWING/fallout ;UNDERWATER BURSTS/fallout ;SLURRIES;FALLOUT;REDWING;PARTICLES; DROPLETS

Item 48

150. REPORT NUMBER NRDL-TR--314

110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Activity-size relationship of fallout particles from two shots, Operation Redwing

70. PERSONAL AUTHOR (M) Chan, H.K.

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710. CORPORATE SOURCE Naval Radiological Defense Lab., San Francisco, CA
(USA)

371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 590219

34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified

950. ABSTRACT The activity of coral fallout particles was studied as a function of individual size. Single particles from two shots at Operation Redwing were sized and identified as being of a spheroidal, irregular or dendrite-like type and then measured for gamma activity. Two particle size parameters were employed, equivalent projected area diameter (D_{a}) and maximum diameter (D_{m}). The study shows that an extensive range of activities is associated with each size and size-type group. Field data taken at one station indicate that the activities of a size-type group follow a normal distribution. According to the same data the activity varies as D_{a}^{2-2} and $D_{m}^{1} \{^{sup 7}\}$ for irregular particles, $D_{a}^{2} \{^{sup 7}\}$ for spheroidal particles, and $D_{m}^{2} \{^{sup 1}\}$ for dendrite-like particles.

801. KEYWORD (S) FALLOUT/particle size ; FALLOUT/radioactivity ; REDWING/fallout ; FALLOUT; RADIOACTIVITY; REDWING; SHAPE; GAMMA RADIATION

Item 49

150. REPORT NUMBER NRDL-TR--208

110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Nature of individual radioactive particle. VI.
Fallout particles from a tower shot operation Redwing

70. PERSONAL AUTHOR (M) Adams, C.E.; O'Connor, J.D.

710. CORPORATE SOURCE Naval Radiological Defense Lab., San Francisco, CA
(USA)

371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 571202

34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified

950. ABSTRACT Studies were made of the structure and composition of, and the distribution of radioactivity within, the fallout particles resulting from a tower shot in Operation REDWING. Techniques utilizing the petrographic microscope and x-ray diffraction analysis were employed. Three types of fallout particle were found. The most common type was formed by the interaction of the vaporized iron and radioactive elements with molten calcium oxide derived from the coral sand which was carried up into the fireball by atmospheric turbulence. These particles consisted of an outer zone of radioactive dicalcium ferrite surrounding an inactive residual core of altered calcium oxide. The second type consisted almost wholly of radioactive iron oxide and apparently was formed by the melting and oxidation of part of the steel tower. The third type consisted of

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unmelted coral sand grains which had small black, radioactive spheres adhering to their surfaces. 3 references.

801. KEYWORD(S) REDWING/fallout ;FALLOUT/microstructure ; FALLOUT/chemical composition ;REDWING;FALLOUT;PARTICLES; X-RAY DIFFRACTION;CALCIUM COMPOUNDS

Item 50

150. REPORT NUMBER NRDL-TR--147
 110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) 4- π gamma ionization chamber decay measurements of fallout samples from operation Castle
 70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M) Shipman, W.H.; Lai, J.R.
 710. CORPORATE SOURCE Naval Radiological Defense Lab., San Francisco, CA (USA)
 371. PUB. DATE(YMMDD) 560113
 34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
 950. ABSTRACT Certain fallout samples from Operation Castle were retained for decay rate measurement. The exponent of the equation $A_{\text{sub } t} = A_{\text{sub } 0} t^{\text{sup } -k}$ was evaluated from appropriate log-log plots and found to be in the range 1.1 to 2.03. This range of values is larger than that expected from thermal-neutron fission.

801. KEYWORD(S) CASTLE/fallout ;FALLOUT/decay ;CASTLE;FALLOUT; DECAY;IONIZATION CHAMBERS;GAMMA RADIATION

Item 51

150. REPORT NUMBER NRDL-TR--139
 110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Fall-out forecasting technique with results obtained at the Eniwetok ground
 70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M) Schuert, E.A.
 710. CORPORATE SOURCE Naval Radiological Defense Lab., San Francisco, CA (USA)
 371. PUB. DATE(YMMDD) 570403
 34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
 950. ABSTRACT A generalized fall-out forecasting technique is presented with detailed computations of input parameters which were used at Eniwetok Proving Ground. Results obtained at a recent weapons tests are briefly discussed by comparison of forecast fall-out with preliminary measured data.

801. KEYWORD(S) FALLOUT/forecasting ;ENIWETOK PROVING GROUND/fallout ;REDWING/fallout ;FALLOUT;FORECASTING; ATOMIC WEAPON TESTS;REDWING

Item 52

150. REPORT NUMBER NRDL-TR--127
 110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Fall-out plotting device

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710. CORPORATE SOURCE Naval Radiological Defense Lab., San Francisco, CA
(USA)

371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 561130

34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified

950. ABSTRACT A fallout plotting device was developed. The method requires no drafting equipment and is ideally suited for field use. At Operation Redwing it was found that untrained personnel could quickly become proficient in its employment.

801. KEYWORD(S) FALLOUT/measurement ;REDWING/fallout ;FALLOUT; MEASUREMENT;REDWING

Item 53

150. REPORT NUMBER NRDL-TR--364

110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Identification of micron-sized, insoluble-solids fallout particles collected during Operation Redwing

70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M) Schell, W.R.

710. CORPORATE SOURCE Naval Radiological Defense Lab., San Francisco, CA
(USA)

371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 590924

34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified

950. ABSTRACT Fallout from REDWING shots Flathead and Navaho, detonated on barges anchored in shallow water, is described. The insoluble solids formed by the vaporization and subsequent condensation of the barge, coral ballast, fission products, and environmental sea salts were analyzed through electron diffraction, electron microscopy, emission spectrography, photomicrography, and x-ray diffraction. These insoluble solids were found to consist primarily of spherical particles less than 1 {mu} in diameter and to be composed of compounds and elements consistent with the environmental materials. 5 references.

801. KEYWORD(S) FALLOUT/chemical composition ; FALLOUT/microanalysis ;FLATHEAD BURST/fallout ;NAVAHO BURST/fallout ;FALLOUT;MICROANALYSIS;REDWING;SOLIDS; ELECTRON DIFFRACTION;ELECTRON MICROSCOPY;MICROSCOPY; X-RAY DIFFRACTION;PARTICLES

Item 54

150. REPORT NUMBER NRDL-TR--363

110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Analysis of standard-platform wind bias in fallout collection at Operation Redwing

70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M) Chan, H.K.

710. CORPORATE SOURCE Naval Radiological Defense Lab., San Francisco, CA
(USA)

371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 590916

34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified

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950. ABSTRACT

At Operation Redwing, fallout sampling was conducted by arrays or groups of similar collecting instruments. Each array was located on the periphery of an elevated and circular wind-shielded platform designated as the standard platform. A correlation of the sampling variations in the amounts of fallout collected within the platforms was accomplished by the analysis of the collection data and the platform's air-flow characteristics. With a single-wind system the amount of fall-out collected in the upwind part of the platform was lower than that collected in the downwind section and the collections around the platform varied symmetrically with respect to the wind direction. With a multi-wind system, similar characteristics were exhibited about a reference direction which was correlated to the variability of wind directions and associated fallout amounts by a vector summation. The extent of sampling variation or collection bias in both systems can be defined by certain parameters. For each platform the values of these parameters were obtained from the properties of a collection curve describing the variation around the platform. Collective curves of both systems were completed by interpolation and their notable aspect is that they resemble sine curves. At the only land station the sampling data between the platform collection and the associated collection on the ground was too limited for extrapolation to other systems. Sampling relationships between platform collection and associated ground collection are described for the single-wind system but not for the multi-wind system. At the ship stations the equivalent ground value of the platform collections i.e., the value that would be collected by the earth's surface, could not be determined; however, the weighted mean values of some of these platform collections are presented. 10 references.

801. KEYWORD(S)

REDWING/fallout ;FALLOUT/sample collection ;
REDWING;FALLOUT;WIND;SAMPLING;AIR SAMPLERS

Item 55

150. REPORT NUMBER SC--2090 (Tr)
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Natural frequencies of structure 3.1.1
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR (M) Jacobsen, L.S.; Wells, W.M.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Sandia Corp., Albuquerque, NM (USA)
371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 511102
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Official Use Only
950. ABSTRACT Preshot and postshot measurements of the natural frequencies of the seven buildings comprising structure 3.1.1 were made using a mechanical shaker and pickups measuring displacements. Using these measurements it was

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possible to calculate the stiffness changes caused by the blast loading. Calculated values of the preshot frequencies, assuming a rigid foundation, were considerably greater than the measured values. Ground stiffnesses calculated from the measured frequencies appear to be of the correct order of magnitude. Damping ratios calculated from the resonance curves are low compared with values obtained by other experimenters.

801. KEYWORD(S) GREENHOUSE/ground motion ;STRUCTURES/blast loading ;GREENHOUSE;STRUCTURES

Item 56

150. REPORT NUMBER NOLTR--64-103
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Physics of the base surge
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR (M) Young, G.A.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Naval Ordnance Lab., White Oak, MD (USA)
371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 650617
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT The column and base surges formed by the underwater nuclear explosion (Test Baker) in Operation Crossroads in 1946 were measured in detail. The new data were used to formulate a physical explanation of the base surge behavior and to develop prediction techniques. The primary surge originated as a spillout of sea-water jets which broke into spray and formed a dense toroidal shaped cloud. Computations were made for the coalescence and rainout of drops and a theory was developed for the mixing of the surge with the air. The late behavior was strongly influenced by the convectively unstable atmosphere and the high relative humidity. The effects of other meteorological conditions were described. 232 references.

801. KEYWORD(S) BAKER BURST/base surge ;BAKER BURST/column formation ;HUMIDITY

Item 57

150. REPORT NUMBER NOLTR--62-191
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Liquid model studies of the base surge
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR (M) Swift, E. Jr.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Naval Ordnance Lab., White Oak, MD (USA)
371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 621001
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT When a constrained column of dense liquid standing on the bottom of a tank of water is released suddenly, it sinks and flows outward radially along the bottom. This action simulates the early motion of the base surge from shallow underwater explosions. Such liquid model experiments are described, scaling laws are derived, and

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comparisons with CROSSROADS Baker are made. It is estimated that between 100,000 and 130,000 tons of water in the Baker column contributed to the surge, that the column height was between 3500 and 4000 feet, and that the column density was between 1.4 and 1.6 times that of air. 7 references.

801. KEYWORD(S) BASE SURGE/model studies ;UNDERWATER EXPLOSIONS/base surge ;BAKER BURST/base surge ; SIMULATION;SCALING LAWS

Item 58

150. REPORT NUMBER NRDL-TR--178
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Field beta-gamma dose-rate meter
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M) Devlin, F.A.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Naval Radiological Defense Lab., San Francisco, CA
(USA)
371. PUB. DATE(YMMDD) 570500
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT

A thin polyethylene chamber ionization detector has shown remarkable beta flux sensitivity. It was found that by adding a removable beta flux discriminator to the chamber it was practicable to differentiate between the beta component and the gamma component of the flux coming from a contaminated field. Laboratory experiments and field data substantiate the practicability of the system described. The gamma energy dependence of the detector was found to be a maximum of 17% high relative to Co⁶⁰.

801. KEYWORD(S) IONIZATION CHAMBERS/beta detection ;IONIZATION CHAMBERS/gamma detection ;POLYETHYLENES;BETA PARTICLES; GAMMA RADIATION; REDWING;DESIGN;PERFORMANCE

Item 59

150. REPORT NUMBER LA--1126
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Thermal effects of atomic bomb explosions on soils
at Trinity and Eniwetok
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M) Staritzky, E.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Los Alamos Scientific Lab., NM (USA)
371. PUB. DATE(YMMDD) 500613
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT

Samples of soils from Trinity and Eniwetok, thermally altered as a result of the test shots of 1945 and 1948, were examined. At Trinity a crust of vesicular silicate glass covers the ground over an area of about 2000 feet diameter. The amount of glass formed is estimated as 17×10^8 grams. Petrographic evidence indicated that temperatures exceeding 1470°C were reached throughout this area. Spectrographic

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analysis of samples of glass and parent soil showed that the melt was not superheated by more than a few hundred degrees in any portion of the area sampled. The amount of energy which went into forming the glass is estimated as $(4.3 \pm 0.5)10^{19}$ ergs. Because of exceptionally unfavorable conditions on Eniwetok, no definite information could be obtained from the examination of samples of coral sands collected after the Sandstone shots.

801. KEYWORD(S) SOILS/thermal radiation effects ;GLASS/thermal radiation effects ;TRINITY BURST/effects experiments ; SANDSTONE;SOILS;ENIWETOK;GLASS;THERMAL RADIATION

Item 60

150. REPORT NUMBER AFSWP--155
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Residual radiation pattern for various surface wind velocities-underwater atomic burst; staff study
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR (M) Gibson, T.A. Jr.
371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 520314
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT This study concerns the event of an underwater atomic explosion in a harbor. Estimates are made of the extent and magnitude of the residual radiation field as a function of surface wind velocity, by using information available from the Bikini-Baker underwater explosion.

801. KEYWORD(S) UNDERWATER BURSTS/residual radiation ; HARBORS/radioactive contamination ; BIKINI/residual radiation ;BAKER BURST;/BASE SURGE/residual radiation ; HARBORS;WIND;FALLOUT

Item 61

150. REPORT NUMBER WT--1685
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Radiological safety. Operation Hardtack
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR (M) Jacks, G.L.; Zimmerman, G.C.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Los Alamos Scientific Lab., NM (USA)
371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 581115
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT Descriptions are given of the mission, organization and activities of Task Unit 6, Task Group 7.1, Joint Task Force Seven, during Operation Hardtack. Task Unit 6 was charged with the responsibility of providing radiological safety support for the Scientific Task Group, TG7.1. Radiological survey results of the atolls following firing of the various devices are presented. Special problems arising during the operation are discussed.

801. KEYWORD(S) HARDTACK/radiation monitoring ;ENIWETOK PROVING

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GROUND/radiation monitoring ;FALLOUT/radiation
monitoring ;HARDTACK;FALLOUT;RADIATION HAZARDS

Item 62

150. REPORT NUMBER SC--2463 (PR)
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Monthly progress report. June 1952. Technical
Services Department
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Sandia Corp., Albuquerque, NM (USA)
371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 520600
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT General progress made by the Sandia Corporation
during June is detailed. Preparations are being made for
Ivy, and as a result of instrument feasibility tests at
Tumbler/Snapper, a number of the more satisfactory
instruments are being built in Sandia shops for early
shipment and installation for both shots of Operation
Ivy. Conditions at storage sites are reviewed, and the
status of stockpile is noted.
801. KEYWORD (S) IVY;/STORAGE SITES;/WAR RESERVE MATERIEL;/
TUMBLER-SNAPPER;/IVY;ATOMIC WEAPONS;ATOMIC WARHEADS;
TUMBLER-SNAPPER

Item 63

150. REPORT NUMBER MIT-AE--97
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Summary of visible damage to aircraft during
Operation Greenhouse
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR (M) Hobbs, N.P.; Levy, L.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge (USA)
371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 520818
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT A summary is given, in table form, of visible
damage to aircraft resulting from atomic explosions
during Operation Greenhouse. Drone and manned aircraft
were utilized for the tests for the purpose of
determining moderate or ultimate load factors incurred
in the atomic explosions.
801. KEYWORD (S) GREENHOUSE/effects experiments ;AIRCRAFT/thermal
radiation effects ;AIRCRAFT/blast damage ; ATMOSPHERIC
BURSTS/effects experiments ;GREENHOUSE;AIRCRAFT

Item 64

150. REPORT NUMBER ASD-TR--61-60
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Simplified method for predicting thermal radiation
in the vicinity of nuclear detonations
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR (M) Vergamini, P.L.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Dayton Univ., OH (USA)
371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 610500

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34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT Simplified, empirical equations are presented which allow determination of the incident thermal radiation on a receiver in the vicinity of a nuclear detonation. The equations are essentially curve fits to the thermal energy values calculated by the Chapman and Seavey prediction technique (AFCRC-TN-54-25) for both ground and air bursts and for a variety of atmospheric and geophysical parameters. The simplified equations correlate very well with the thermal energy data obtained during Operation Redwing. The thermal energy equations for the specific type days standardized by the Air Force in their nuclear weapons capabilities studies are included in the report. Sample calculations employing the simplified equations and a summary of the pertinent equations are presented in appendixes. 5 references.
801. KEYWORD(S) THERMAL RADIATION;/;ATOMIC EXPLOSIONS/thermal radiation ;ATMOSPHERIC BURSTS/thermal radiation ; REDWING;/;AIRCRAFT INSTRUMENTS; SURFACE BURSTS;REDWING; EQUATIONS;SAFE SEPARATION TIME;FORECASTING

Item 65

150. REPORT NUMBER LA--3409-MS(Suppl.)
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Prompt air fluorescence excited by high altitude nuclear explosions. Photoelectric instrumentation and the high altitude fluorescence (HAF) and high altitude resonance absorption calculation (HARAC) codes
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M) Bennett, E.W.; Holland, R.F.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Los Alamos Scientific Lab., NM (USA)
371. PUB. DATE(YMMDD) 660504
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT Details of the design, calibration, and use of the photoelectric log box detectors used to obtain air fluorescence data are given. Descriptions of the High Altitude Fluorescence (HAF) and High Altitude Resonance Absorption Calculation (HARAC) machine codes are presented. These sections are concerned mainly with assumptions, derivations, and some program features of the codes; no coding details are provided. The procedures used to obtain absorption cross sections for use in HARAC are described, including a discussion of the assumptions and the approximation used to account for the rotational structure. The importance of some neglected processes is discussed. Results of calculations on specific events and their use in analysis of the Dominic and Hardtack air fluorescences data are given in the classified part of this report.
801. KEYWORD(S) ATMOSPHERIC BURSTS/teller light ;FLUORESCENCE/;

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OPTICAL DETECTION/; AIR/fluorescence ;FLUORESCENCE;
PHOTOELECTRIC EMISSION;DOMINIC;HARDTACK;HARAC CODE;HAF
CODE

Item 66

150. REPORT NUMBER MIT-CSE--7
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Analysis of gravity dams subjected to underwater
explosions. (Interim report)
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge (USA)
371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 530701
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT This is an analytical study of the loading and
response of various types of dams when they are
subjected to underwater or surface detonations. The
objectives of the project to establish the physical
vulnerability of dams are not only to collect
information defining the loading under such conditions
and to develop suitable methods for computing the
response, but also to compute the response of several of
the more common types of concrete gravity dams.
Contained in the study is a summary of the data now
available on phenomena associated with shallow ater
explosions, and of the methods whereby this data has
been used to predict the loading imposed on the dams.
Also discussed are methods used for computing the
response of gravity dams both prior to and after
cracking. The application of these computational
procedures and loading data have been illustrated by
using a medium high-bead straight gravity dam as an
example. Several conclusions pertaining to the blast
effects on this type of dam are presented.

801. KEYWORD (S) DAMS/blast damage ;DAMS/blast loading ;DAMS;BAKER
BURST;SCALING LAWS; SHOCK HYDRODYNAMICS;UNDERGROUND
SHOCK WAVES;SURFACE EXPLOSIONS; UNDERWATER SHOCK WAVES

Item 67

150. REPORT NUMBER DASA--2309
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Review of artificial radiation belts, Explorer 4;
unidirectional trapped radiation, Injun 1. Final report
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR (M) Manson, D.J.; Fennell, J.F.; George, J.A.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Saint Louis Univ., MO (USA)
371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 690531
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT The final results of Explorer 4 analyses relating
to artificial radiation belts (events TEAK, ORANGE and
ARGUS) are presented in Chapters 1 and 2. Angular
distributions of unidirectional trapped radiation (for
natural radiation and pre- and post-Starfish) for Injun

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1 data appear in Chapter 3. The principal results are contained in Chapter 4, including (1) comparison of Explorer 4 and Injun 1 data, (2) lifetimes for artificial belts, and (3) diffusion for ARGUS. 28 references.

801. KEYWORD(S) ORANGE BURST/radiation belts ;TEAK BURST/radiation belts ;RADIATION BELTS/;DATA PROCESSING;EXPLORER

Item 68

150. REPORT NUMBER WT--954
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Radioactivity of open-sea plankton samples.
Project 2.7a [of] Operation Castle
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M) Folsom, T.R.; Jennings, F.D.; Johnson, M.W.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, CA
(USA)

371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 580418
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Official Use Only

950. ABSTRACT The general relationship pertinent to the uptake of fission products by marine organisms is reported in order to form a background for more extensive tests on Wigwam. Gross beta activities, beta absorption curves and gamma spectra were analyzed, after identification of the organisms. A radiochemical analysis revealed: (1) that marine organisms concentrate activity from fallout fission products in the water by factors of the order of 1000, (2) that the partition of fallout fission products in the ocean is profoundly influenced by biological processes and that a purely physical model is inadequate to predict distribution, (3) that the feeding mechanism of the organism does not clearly determine the amount of activity assimilated, (4) that there is evidence of fractionation of isotopes by different organisms, and (5) that there is some evidence that finely dispersed activity is retained more or less proportionally with the dry weight of the organism.

801. KEYWORD(S) FISSION PRODUCTS/uptake ;
MICROORGANISMS/radiochemical analysis ;
MICROORGANISMS/radionuclide kinetics ; WIGWAM/fission products ;CASTLE/fission products ;PLANKTON/radionuclide kinetics ;UPTAKE;MICROORGANISMS;CASTLE;SEAWATER;BETA PARTICLES;GAMMA RADIATION;RADIOACTIVITY;PLANKTON

Item 69

150. REPORT NUMBER DASA--532B
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) High altitude sampling problem, a special report
on
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR (M) Stebbins, A.K. III (ed.)
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Defense Atomic Support Agency, Washington, DC

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(USA)

371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 600601
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT

(This document was previously published as DASA-532, a Special Report to the Government of Argentina.) The HASP program has operated since the fall of 1957. The sampling network using U-2 aircraft has collected 10^8 standard cubic feet of air from $57^{\circ}S$ to $71^{\circ}N$ up to 70,000 ft. Ashcan data is used for upward extrapolation. IPC Paper 178 of near 100% efficiency is used. Stratospheric matter sampled is in the 0.01 μ range. The uneven distribution of material in the stratosphere has been noted. Stratospheric inventories of ^{90}Sr have been calculated for the periods Nov 1957 to Dec 1958, Jan to Aug 1959, and Sep to Nov 1959 to be, respectively, 0.95, 0.81, and 0.7 MCi. Concentrations have been greater in the Northern Hemisphere by a factor of 2 or 3 over the southern Hemisphere. The ^{90}Sr maximum occurs in the equatorial regions around 90,000 ft and slopes down to a round 70,000 ft in the polar regions. Little fractionation is noted in stratospheric debris. ^{137}Cs to ^{90}Sr ratios are 1.8 to 0.5. A semi-empirical application of Gaussian diffusion is described which suggests that hot clouds injected in the equatorial stratosphere spread in the North-South direction with mixing coefficients near 5×10^8 cm^2/sec . Vertical mixing is slower with coefficients of 4×10^3 and 2×10^4 cm^2/sec suggested for tropical and polar regions, respectively. An Injection-Depletion model is offered which indicates that as much as 50% of the material produced in a megaton ground surface burst becomes down in local fallout. Removal from the stratosphere occurs at different rates depending on altitude and latitude of injection and season of the year. Effective half-residence times of, respectively, 5, 10, and 20 months for polar, low equatorial and high equatorial debris is suggested. Surface concentrations of ^{90}Sr are displayed as a function of latitude and time. The Northern hemisphere carries 3/4 of the burden.

801. KEYWORD(S)

FALLOUT/sampling ;HARDTACK/;HASP/;
STRATOSPHERE/radioactivity ;RUSSIAN ATOMIC
EXPLOSIONS/fallout ;RESIDUAL RADIATION/measurement ;
AIRCRAFT;CESIUM 137;DOSE RATES;FALLOUT;FISSION PRODUCTS;
HARDTACK;HASP;STRONTIUM 90;AERIAL MONITORING;RADIATION
HAZARDS;RADIOACTIVITY;MEASUREMENT

Item 70

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150. REPORT NUMBER XRD--214
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Title list of Operation Crossroads reports. Report numbers assigned for use in indexing, distribution, and control
710. CORPORATE SOURCE USAEC Technical Information Center, Oak Ridge, TN
371. PUB. DATE (YMMDD) 521031
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT This report is a title list and report number list assigned to the Operation Crossroads technical reports by the Technical Information Service, AEC.
801. KEYWORD (S) CROSSROADS/bibliographies ;CROSSROADS; BIBLIOGRAPHIES;INDEXES

Item 71

150. REPORT NUMBER DASA--529
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) High-altitude sampling program. Progress report
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR (M) Stebbins, A.K. III
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Defense Atomic Support Agency, Washington, DC (USA)
371. PUB. DATE (YMMDD) 590701
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT The High Altitude Sampling Program was initiated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in 1954 to determine the spread of weapon produced fission products through the stratosphere. U-2 aircraft operated by the Strategic Air Command have been sampling stratospheric air at various altitudes along North-South paths from 66⁰ North to 57⁰ South at 70⁰ West since 1957. Isotopes Incorporated, the principle contractor in this program, has analyzed over 1500 samples to date. Further metrological correlation has evolved a model of the stratosphere which accounts for the non-uniform deposition of fission products. The total stratospheric inventory of ⁹⁰Sr as of the Fall of 1958 was found to be 1 megacurie. The half-residence time of polar injections and equatorial injections into the stratosphere was found to be six months and twelve months, respectively. The major portion of the stratospheric debris moves into the troposphere through the mid-latitude tropopause break. Predictions of ⁹⁰Sr levels to be found in equilibrium bone have been made through 1972. 6 references.
801. KEYWORD (S) RUSSIA/atomic explosions ;HARDTACK/fallout ;HASP;/ STRATOSPHERE/sample collection ;RUSSIA;AERIAL MONITORING; CESIUM 137;STRONTIUM 90;DOSE RATES;FISSION PRODUCTS; HARDTACK;FALLOUT;HASP; RADIATION HAZARDS;RESIDUAL RADIATION;RADIOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS;STRATOSPHERE

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Item 72

150. REPORT NUMBER DASA--539B
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Second special report on the high altitude
sampling program (HASP)
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR (M) Stebbins, A.K. III
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Defense Atomic Support Agency, Washington, DC
(USA)
371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 610801
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT Observations made during Phases IV and V of
Project Hasp and the conclusions drawn from them are
presented. Included are discussions on: (1) structure
and nature of 0.1 to 1.0 micron family of naturally
occurring stratospheric aerosol; (2) dust layer of
ammonium sulfate in the stratosphere; (3) stratospheric
concentration of nuclides; (4) Sr-90 and W-185
inventories and distributions from August 1957-May 1960;
(5) transfer and mixing of debris; and (6) fall-out from
Teak and Orange. Comments are made on surface fall-out
measurements which corroborate the Hasp measurements.
The contributions of French tests are calculated.
Fall-out is assessed by nuclide and dose type.
Appendices provide U-2 operational scenes, useful
constants and conversion factors, and a summary of
nuclear detonations. Numerous tables and illustrations
supplement the discussions. 13 references.
801. KEYWORD (S) TEAK BURST/fallout ;ORANGE BURST/fallout ;HASP/
FALLOUT;STRATOSPHERE;STRONTIUM 90; SOILS;HASP

Item 73

150. REPORT NUMBER WT--2
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Japtan Island development and animal production.
Part I. Facilities. Part II. Animal Colony. Annex 2.1
[of] scientific director's report of atomic weapon tests
at Eniwetok, 1951. Operation Greenhouse
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR (M) Leroy, G.V.; Veenstra, R.J.
371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) jdate
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Official Use Only
950. ABSTRACT Since rats, goats, and pigs used in the Bikini
test showed almost as much change in behavior and blood
picture due to environmental changes as from the actual
test itself, it was decided to establish colonies of
mice, dogs, and swine on Japtan Island in preparation
for Operation Greenhouse. The animal quarters, special
handling equipment, laboratory, shop, and living
quarters for personnel are described. Procedures which
were used in breeding, cleaning, veterinary care, and

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shipping are given. A history of the entire program is included.

801. KEYWORD(S) GREENHOUSE;/DOGS/handling ;SWINE/handling ;
MICE/handling ;GREENHOUSE;DOGS;HANDLING;SWINE;MICE;
BEHAVIOR;BIOLOGICAL RADIATION EFFECTS;BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS;
ATOMIC EXPLOSIONS;PRODUCTION

Item 74

150. REPORT NUMBER WT--49
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Meteorological data. Operation Greenhouse
371. PUB. DATE(YMMDD) 500500
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT Meteorological data of the Central Pacific area
are presented for the period March-May 1950.
801. KEYWORD(S) GREENHOUSE/meteorology ;ENIWETOK PROVING
GROUND/meteorology ;GREENHOUSE;METEOROLOGY;PACIFIC OCEAN

Item 75

150. REPORT NUMBER WT--75(Ref.)
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) US Army structures. Appendix 3. Materials tests.
Annex 3.1 [of] scientific director's report of atomic
weapon tests at Eniwetok, 1951. Operation Greenhouse
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Ammann and Whitney, New York (USA)
371. PUB. DATE(YMMDD) 510800
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Official Use Only
950. ABSTRACT The testing program was designed to supply
information on the strength of the precast and
poured-in-place concrete, the reinforcing steel, and the
structural steel. Most of the materials were subjected
to a number of independent tests and the values used in
the post-test analysis were based on the results
thereof. Data from these tests are presented in the
report.
801. KEYWORD(S) STRUCTURAL MATERIALS/materials testing ;
GREENHOUSE;/CONCRETES;GREENHOUSE;STEELS

Item 76

150. REPORT NUMBER WADC-TR--59-506
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Absorptivity measurement by the thermal
irradiation method
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M) Mills, G.W.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Air Force Wright Air Development Center,
Wright-Patterson AFB, OH (USA)
371. PUB. DATE(YMMDD) 590900
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT A method is described for measuring thermal
absorptivity of painted aircraft skin subjected to

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thermal radiation by a nuclear detonation. It consists of irradiating the surface with a known amount of thermal energy and measuring the energy absorbed. The methods and equipment for the measuring technique, tested in the laboratory and during Operation Redwind, were shown to be reliable, repeatable, and accurate to within a probable error of +/- 5 percent. It is concluded that the absorptivity values obtained on painted panels by the thermal irradiation method define that portion of the incident energy causing a temperature rise in the panel more accurately than does a method depending on the measurement of reflected energy. 6 references.

801. KEYWORD(S)

AIRCRAFT SKIN/absorptivity ; THERMAL RADIATION/absorption ; PAINTS/absorptivity ; ABSORPTIVITY; ABSORPTION; PAINTS; ATOMIC EXPLOSIONS; REDWING; MEASUREMENT; THERMAL RADIATION EFFECTS

Item 77

150. REPORT NUMBER ITR--1630-2
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Behavior of deep reinforced-concrete slabs in high-pressure regions. Project 3.6 (supplement) [of] Operation Hardtack
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M) Bultmann, E.H. Jr.; Haltiwanger, J.D.; Wright, R.N. III
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Air Force Special Weapons Center, Kirtland AFB, NM (USA); Illinois Univ., Urbana (USA)
371. PUB. DATE(YMMDD) 581215
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Official Use Only
950. ABSTRACT (See also ITR-1630-1.) This is a summary of all

data acquired since the submission of the ITR-1630-1. The data indicate that the design criteria used to proportion the test specimens is unnecessarily conservative. Since the one-way slabs at the high-pressure level were damaged enough to define closely their dynamic strengths in flexure and diagonal tension, it will be possible to establish definitive design criteria for slabs for this type. The damage sustained by the one-way slabs at the lower pressure level was minor; however, it should be adequate to indicate the applicability or lack thereof of these design criteria to slabs under lower blast pressures. Because of the nature of the damage sustained by the two-way slabs, which apparently resulted primarily from their proximity to the crater, it will not be possible to establish design criteria for them as well defined as the criteria to be developed for the one-way slabs.

801. KEYWORD(S)

STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS/blast loading ; HARDTACK; REINFORCED CONCRETE

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Item 78

150. REPORT NUMBER LAC-LMSD--288070
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Absorption coefficients of air. Final summary report
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M) Landshoff, R.K.M.; Buttrey, D.E.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Sunnyvale, CA (USA)
371. PUB. DATE(YMMDD) 591000
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT Research is summarized on the study of the absorption coefficients of hot gases for the analysis of nuclear fire balls and other high temperature sources. The research carried out included a theoretical calculation of the absorption coefficients of air for temperatures from 1000 to 12,000⁰K and for densities from 10 to 10⁻⁶ times normal sea level air density. An interpretation of data taken at Operation Redwing was made concerning light absorption shells in air after passage of shocks from nuclear explosions. Experimental studies were made by the observation of spectra under shock tube conditions to ascertain optical properties of O₂ and N₂ at high temperatures. Additional absolute intensity measurements must be made in order to compare theoretical and experimental results quantitatively. Qualitatively, experimental and theoretical results are in agreement. 4 references.

801. KEYWORD(S) AIR/absorption spectra ; THERMAL RADIATION/absorption ; ATMOSPHERIC BURSTS/thermal radiation ; ATMOSPHERIC BURSTS/visible radiation ; VISIBLE RADIATION/absorption ; REDWING; ATOMIC WEAPON TESTS; BALL OF FIRE; AIR; NITROGEN OXIDES; ABSORPTION

Item 79

150. REPORT NUMBER NMDL-TP--28
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Seismic studies of Eniwetok Atoll. Part I
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M) McLeroy, E.G.; Dowling, G.B.
371. PUB. DATE(YMMDD) 580600
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT As a part of the 1957 Office of Naval Research (ONR) survey of Eniwetok Atoll, seismic measurements were made to determine the bottom reflection coefficients on the outside southwest slope of the atoll. The values of the reflection coefficients are low and irregular and have been related to bottom structure. Reflections from several very thin shallow layers and from deeper layers were observed indicating a submarine geology agreeing with that found previously by other

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methods. Amplitudes and velocities of signals from refraction shots fired inside and outside the lagoon are presented. 10 references.

801. KEYWORD(S) ENIWETOK/oceanography ; ENIWETOK/seismology ; ENIWETOK; OCEANOGRAPHY; SEISMOLOGY; REFLECTION; SIGNALS

Item 80

150. REPORT NUMBER WDC--546
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Subsurface geology of Eniwetok Atoll
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M) Schlanger, S.O.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Geological Survey, Washington, DC (USA)
371. PUB. DATE(YMMDD) 630000
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT The subsurface geology of Eniwetok Atoll, as deduced from two holes drilled to depths of 4610 and 4158 feet, respectively, is discussed. The core samples and cottings were analyzed and are described in detail. Sections by other contributors are: (1) Carbonate Mineralogy, by Donald L. Graf and Julian R. Goldsmith; (2) Petrography of the Basalt Beneath the Limestones, by Gordon A. Macdonald; (3) Dating of Carbonate Rocks by Ionium-Uranium Ratios, by William M. Sackett and Herbert A. Potratz; and (4) Bikini and Nearby Atolls, Marshall Islands.

801. KEYWORD(S) ENIWETOK/geology ; BIKINI/geology ; MARSHALL ISLANDS/geology ; ENIWETOK; GEOLOGY; BASALT; BIKINI

Item 81

150. REPORT NUMBER WT--937
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Medical examination of Rongelap people six months after exposure to fall-out. Addendum report for project 4.1A [of] Operation Castle
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M) Bond, V.P.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Naval Medical Research Inst., Bethesda, MD (USA) ; Naval Radiological Defense Lab., San Francisco, CA (USA)
371. PUB. DATE(YMMDD) 550400
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT Follow-up medical examinations were made of the inhabitants of Rongelap Atoll six months after exposure to Castle fall-out. The individuals, in general, appeared healthy and normally active, and no deaths had occurred. The skin lesions previously prominent had healed. Regrowth of hair was essentially complete. Residual of the fingernail discoloration previously noted was found in three individuals. No additional findings on physical examination could be ascribed to radiation exposure. Neutrophile, lymphocyte, and platelet counts were not significantly different from

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counts taken on the 74th post-exposure, and none of these values had returned to control levels. Studies of bone-marrow specimens revealed no significant abnormalities. Minimal amounts of residual radioactivity were detectable in the urine of approximately 1/3 of the exposed individuals.

801. KEYWORD(S) BETA PARTICLES/biological effects ;CASTLE/fallout ; MAN/biological radiation effects ;BONE MARROW;CASTLE; FALLOUT;HEMATOLOGY; RADIATION HAZARDS;MAN;URINE;RONGELAP; RESIDUAL RADIATION

Item 82

150. REPORT NUMBER WT--936
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Nature and extent of internal radioactive contamination of human beings, plants, and animals exposed to fallout. Addendum report for project 4.1 [of] Operation Castle
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M) Cohn, S.H.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Naval Radiological Defense Lab., San Francisco, CA (United States); Naval Medical Research Inst., Bethesda, MD (United States)

34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Official Use Only

950. ABSTRACT The objectives of this study of internal radioactive contamination are as follows: (1) To determine the nature and extent of the internal radiation hazard to human beings exposed to the fall-out from Bravo Burst. (2) To evaluate the contribution of the internal contamination to the acute and long-term radiation syndrome. (3) To determine the feasibility of an internal decontamination therapy program. (4) To determine the amount and type of contamination sustained by exposed animals, food plants, soil, and water of the contaminated atolls. Evaluation of the internal contamination of the human beings was made by a study of the radioelements excreted. Since very little information is presently available concerning the ratio of excreted radioelements to the amount deposited in the body, it was necessary to base the evaluation on data obtained from animals that had been contaminated in the same event. Detailed studies of animal tissues and animal excreta then provided data on which estimates of the human body burden were based.

801. KEYWORD(S) ANIMALS/radioactive contamination ; ANIMALS/biological radiation effects ;MAN/radioactive contamination ;MAN/biological radiation effects ; PLANTS/radioactive contamination ;PLANTS/biological radiation effects ;CASTLE/fallout ;BRAVO BURST/fallout ; ANIMALS;MAN;PLANTS;CASTLE;FALLOUT; RADIATION HAZARDS

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Item 83

150. REPORT NUMBER NRDL--455
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Residual contamination of plants, animals, soil,
and water of the Marshall Islands two years following
Operation Castle fall-out
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR (M) Weiss, H.V.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Naval Radiological Defense Lab., San Francisco, CA
(USA)
371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 560815
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT The amount and distribution of radioactive
material remaining on several atolls and incorporated
into plants and animals of the Marshall Islands was
determined two years after their contamination by
fall-out from the March 1, 1954 nuclear detonation of
Operation CASTLE. Readily detectable amounts of
radioactive contamination were found in animals, plants
and soil. Most of the activity in the edible portion of
plants and soil. Most of the activity in the edible
portion of plant specimens was contributed by
cesium-137. The major radionuclides found in the tissues
of fish was zinc-65, and that in clams, cobalt-60.
Residual soil contamination remained confined to the
surface.
801. KEYWORD (S) CASTLE/residual radiation ;FALLOUT/uptake ;
MARSHALL ISLANDS/radioactive contamination ;PLANTS;
ANIMALS;SOILS;CASTLE;ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES;FALLOUT;
UPTAKE;CESIUM 137; ZINC 65;COBALT 60;ECOSYSTEMS

Item 84

150. REPORT NUMBER NRDL--454
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Residual contamination of plants, animals, soil,
and water of the Marshall Islands one year following
Operation Castle fall-out
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR (M) Rinehart, R.W.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Naval Radiological Defense Lab., San Francisco, CA
(USA)
371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 550812
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT The amount and distribution of radioactive
materials remaining on several atolls and incorporated
into flora and fauna of the Marshall Islands was
determined one year after their contamination by
fall-out. Significant amounts of radioactive
contamination were found in animals, food plants,, water
and soil samples. Highest concentrations of internally
deposited activity were found in marine specimens taken

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from the northern Rongelap lagoon. Most of the activity in marine specimens was contributed by Zr⁹⁵-Nb⁹⁵ and Ru¹⁰⁶-Rh¹⁰⁶. No fractionation of Sr⁸⁹- Sr⁹⁰ occurred in tissue of fish analyzed. Residual soil contamination was confined to top several inches of soil, with movement indicated down to the lens water. The major radionuclide found in the tissues of land animals and plants was Cs¹³⁷. The island soil and lagoon water were contaminated principally by rare earth elements, Ru¹⁰⁶-Rh¹⁰⁶ and Zr⁹⁵-Nb⁹⁵. Amount of activity in specimens analyzed was generally proportional to external gamma reading in each of the areas.

801. KEYWORD(S) CASTLE/residual radiation ;FALLOUT/uptake ; MARSHALL ISLANDS/radioactive contamination ;PLANTS; ANIMALS;WATER;SOILS;CASTLE;ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES; ZIRCONIUM 95; RUTHENIUM 106;RHODIUM 106;CESIUM 137; ECOSYSTEMS;FALLOUT;UPTAKE

Item 85

150. REPORT NUMBER WT--1661
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Proof test of AN/TVS-1 (XE-3) flash-ranging equipment. Project 6.14 [of] Operation Hardtack
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR (M) Scarborough, G.D.; Van Sant, J.S.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Army Signal Research and Development Lab., Fort Monmouth, NJ (USA)
371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 610124
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT (Supersedes ITR-1661) The overall objective of this project was to evaluate the Peerless flash-ranging set, AN/TVS-1 (XE-3), prior to its acceptance by the United States Army Signal Research and Development Laboratory (ASRDL). The specific objectives were to determine the operational capability of two types of automatic shutter-activating units and to compile data on shutter speeds and filter values at different ranges from point of burst of various low-yield nuclear devices. The project participated in eight detonations at the Nevada Test Site (NTS). Consistent, reliable operation of the equipment tested was obtained at 18 miles from burst. This distance was the maximum line-of-sight range that was available for a suitable observation point. Although both types of automatic shutter-activating units performed equally well under conditions of high visibility such as existed during the test participations, the modified version was varied transmission factors such as existed during the test participations, the modified version was considered most applicable. Camera settings were kept constant, but

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neutral-density filters of varied transmission factors were experimentally employed. No recommendation for an overall optimum filtering can be made, because samples included only low-yield detonations and cannot be correlated to higher yields, varying ranges, and changing ambient light conditions.

801. KEYWORD(S) HARDTACK/optical detection ;OPTICAL DETECTION/;
OPTICAL RANGE FINDERS/;HARDTACK

Item 86

150. REPORT NUMBER XRD--173
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Hemorrhagic syndrome of acute ionizing radiation illness produced in goats and swine by exposure to the atomic bomb at Bikini, 1946. Appendix No. 15. Director of ship material report. Operation Crossroads
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M) Cronkite, E.P.
371. PUB. DATE(YMMDD) 481007
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT Goats and Swine were exposed at varying distances to the bursts at Operation Crossroads in order to study the hemorrhagic effects of bomb radiations. It was considered that all pathologic phenomena observed were the result of {gamma} radiation, either at the time of the explosion or from {gamma} emission of residual radiation. In general, the hemorrhagic syndrome could be divided into three stages: that of increased capillary fragility; increased capillary fragility plus a progressive thrombopenia; increased capillary fragility, thrombopenia, and a blood coagulation defect. The blood coagulation defect was observed only in fatally irradiated animals in which terminal bacterial invasion was also prominent. A circulating anticoagulant was shown to be present 10d to 12d after exposure, and it could be neutralized in vitro by toluidine blue and to a lesser extent by thrombin and thromboplastin. Evidence was presented suggesting that fibrinolysins may have been activated or increased in concentration.

801. KEYWORD(S) CROSSROADS/effects experiments ;GOATS/biological radiation effects ;SWINE/biological radiation effects ;
HEMORRHAGE/radioinduction ;IONIZING RADIATIONS/biological effects ;CROSSROADS;GOATS;SWINE;
HEMORRHAGE;RADIOINDUCTION

Item 87

150. REPORT NUMBER XRD--172
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Effect of the Bikini atomic bomb Test Able on soil microorganisms. Appendix No. 14. Director of ship material report. Operation Crossroads

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70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M) Wenzel, M.E.; Smith, N.R.
 371. PUB. DATE(YYMMDD) 461204
 34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
 950. ABSTRACT Eleven samples each of Houston black clay, Caribou loam, and Decatur silty clay loam were exposed to Able Burst of Operation Crossroads in order to determine the effects of the explosion radiation on soil microorganisms. Microbiological analysis consisted of making dilutions of 10 g of the samples in steps of 10X from 10 to 100,000 in sterile water and then using appropriate dilutions to inoculate certain media to determine the numbers of microorganisms by the resulting growth. The total counts of all samples of the Houston clay were below that of the control samples kept in Beltsville, Md. In the Caribou loam the actinomycetes and fungi counts were quite uniform, the protozoa was very low, nitrite-formers low but definitely higher than in the Houston clay, and the nitrate-formers were absent. In the Decatur loam all except four of the fungi and five of the actinomycetes counts were higher than the controls. All samples except one showed a few protozoa. All samples contained 1000 or more nitrate bacteria per gram. The nitrate bacteria were low in all samples. Since there was no information as to the treatment the soil samples received at Bikini, it seemed from the analyses that the microorganisms were not injured to any appreciable extent.

801. KEYWORD(S) CROSSROADS/effects experiments ;
 MICROORGANISMS/biological radiation effects ;
 SOILS/microorganisms ;ABLE BURST/effects experiments ;
 CROSSROADS;MICROORGANISMS;SOILS

Item 88

150. REPORT NUMBER XRD--166
 110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Statistical analysis of hematologic (red blood cell count) data on pigs. Test Able. Appendix No. 5. Director of ship material report. Operation Crossroads
 371. PUB. DATE(YYMMDD) 471013
 34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
 950. ABSTRACT Hematologic studies were made on swine exposed to the Test A radiation. Red blood counts (RBC) were tabulated prior to the test. There was a decline in the RBC subsequent to the tests; however, the depression was not as drastic as was observed for the white blood counts (WBC). There were 26 animals that experienced WBC reductions and of these, 17 died. The swine which died had lower minimum RBC than those that lived. The minimum WBC occurred within 96 hr, and the lowest RBC did not appear until 16 d to 22 d following the explosion. When

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comparisons were made collectively between RBC and WBC for all swine with WBC reductions, it was found that during the first 5-d period the average WBC dropped to 26% of normal and the RBC to 88% of normal. During the second period the RBC declined to the 81% level. From this period through the fourth, the WBC increased while the RBC dropped to 65%. From the fourth through the tenth period, the WBC showed a very slow recovery, while by the tenth period, the RBC had reached the 95% mark. During the last two months of study the RBC was above normal, and the WBC reached 75% of normal.

801. KEYWORD(S) ABLE BURST/effects experiments ;ANIMALS/biological radiation effects ;HEMATOPOIETIC SYSTEM/biological radiation effects ;SWINE/biological radiation effects ; ANIMALS;BLAST DAMAGE;SWINE

Item 89

150. REPORT NUMBER WT--938
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Exposure of Marshall Islanders and American military personnel to fallout. Project 4.1 addendum [of] Operation Castle
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M) Sharp, R.; Chapman, W.H.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Naval Medical Research Inst., Bethesda, MD (United States)
371. PUB. DATE(YMMDD) 570300
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Official Use Only
950. ABSTRACT This addendum to Project 4.1 (See WT--923)

contains the following supplementary data regarding the exposed Marshallese: (1) a detailed sketch of Rongelap Village; (2) a brief description of the islanders' homes and their food and water supplies; (3) the various family groups and the location of their dwellings; (4) events during fallout; (5) the evacuation and decontamination procedures; and (6) readings of the external radioactive contamination of these individuals.

801. KEYWORD(S) CASTLE/fallout ;MAN/radioactive contamination ; MILITARY PERSONNEL/radioactive contamination ;MARSHALL ISLANDS/fallout ;CASTLE;FALLOUT;DECONTAMINATION;MAN; RONGELAP

Item 90

150. REPORT NUMBER WT--923
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Study of response of human beings accidentally exposed to significant fallout radiation. Final report. Project 4.1 [of] Operation Castle
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M) Cronkite, E.P.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Naval Radiological Defense Lab., San Francisco, CA (United States); Naval Medical Research Inst., Bethesda,

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MD (United States)

371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 541000
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT Following the detonation on Bikini Atoll on March 1, 1954, 28 Americans and 239 Marshallese were exposed to fallout. The radiation dosages received by the individuals ranged from 14--175 r. Some immediate effects observed were mild nausea, burning of the eyes, and itching of the skin. Later, signs of radiation injury included epilation and the development of spotty, superficial, hyperpigmented skin lesions that desquamated from the center of the lesions outward. All lesions healed rapidly with no further breakdown of the skin noted during the observation period. In those individuals in which hematologic changes were definite, lymphopenia appeared promptly and persisted for a prolonged period of time. The most consistent hematologic change was the depression in the platelet counts. Urinary excretion of radioisotopes was studied. From this it was determined that ingestion and inhalation of isotopes did not contribute significantly to the initial radiation exposure.
801. KEYWORD(S) CASTLE/fallout ; HEMATOPOIETIC SYSTEM/biological radiation effects ; MAN/biological radiation effects ; CASTLE;FALLOUT;HEMATOLOGY;MAN;SKIN;RADIATION DOSES

Item 91

150. REPORT NUMBER WT--602
110. PRIMARY TITLE (M) Air shock pressure-time versus distance. Project 6.1 [of] Operation Ivy
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR (M) Rollosson, G.W.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Sandia Corp., Albuquerque, NM (USA)
371. PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 530400
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT Pressure-time vs. distance measurements were made on Mike and King Bursts of Operation Ivy. Mike Burst offered an opportunity to verify experimentally the applicability of the $W^{1/3}$ scaling law at large yields; and on King Burst it was possible to observe the development of the shock waveform over land and over water. The scaling law was found to be valid for yields as large as the Mike yield. Overpressures from Mike Burst are in agreement with the assumption that the pressures to be expected from a yield, W , burst at the surface of a perfect reflector, are the same as would be observed from a yield of $2W$, burst in free air. Measurements on King Burst showed that the waveform over water was nearly ideal, whereas that over land was subject to deterioration as a result of the thermal and

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precursor effects. The height-of-burst chart can be extended to yields of the order of 500 KT. Semiquantitative measurements of shock symmetry are described in Appendix A.

801. KEYWORD(S) KING BURST/blast measurements ;KING BURST/yield ; KING BURST/pressure-distance studies ;MIKE BURST/blast measurements ;MIKE BURST/yield ;MIKE BURST/pressure-distance studies ;HEIGHT OF BURST;IVY; YIELD;SCALING LAWS;DISTANCE;PRESSURE MEASUREMENT

Item 92

150. REPORT NUMBER NAVORD-R--6156
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Frequency-modulation magnetic-tape playback system
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M) Torpy, D.J.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Naval Ordnance Lab., White Oak, MD (USA)
371. PUB. DATE(YMMDD) 580801
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT Data recording systems which make use of

frequency-modulation of a carrier signal recorded on magnetic tape are subject to noise resulting from speed variations in the recording or playback mechanisms. This report describes a playback system which reduces this noise by utilizing a constant-frequency signal recorded simultaneously with the data signal, but on a different channel of the tape, to obtain a measure of the speed variations. By using this information, the system reduces the noise to a fixed level which is independent of the magnitude of the speed variations. This playback system was designed for use in connection with Hardtack Project 1.1 and was used in processing the magnetic tape information obtained in the field. 2 references.

801. KEYWORD(S) ATOMIC WEAPON TESTS/magnetic recording systems ; ATOMIC WEAPON TESTS/data processing ;NOISE;HARDTACK; INSTRUMENTATION

Item 93

150. REPORT NUMBER WT--59
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) US Air Force structures. Appendix E. Blast loading and structural response. Section 1. General blast loading and response. Annex 3.3 [of] scientific director's report of atomic weapon tests at Eniwetok, 1951. Operation Greenhouse
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M) Pettitt, B.E.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Air Force Air Materiel Command, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH (USA). Air Installations Div. ;Armour Research Foundation, Chicago, IL (USA)
371. PUB. DATE(YMMDD) 510300
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Official Use Only

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950. ABSTRACT

The loading problem is to predict the forces imposed on an isolated structure which is struck by a given blast wave moving across the structure in a direction normal to one of its faces, and the net horizontal and vertical forces as function of time are found for the period during which the structure is immersed in the wave. The development of the loading method was accomplished by a study of known theory and existing experimental data. Data obtained by shock tube studies were combined with theory to produce a set of fundamental parameter plots and a rational load-computation method. Equations of motion, used in the prediction of response, are discussed and possible alternate methods of solutions are given. Subjects for future investigations are discussed.

801. KEYWORD(S)

GREENHOUSE/effects experiments ; STRUCTURES/blast loading ; GREENHOUSE; STRUCTURES; SHOCK TUBES; BLAST MODEL STUDIES

Item 94

150. REPORT NUMBER

WT--3

110. PRIMARY TITLE (M)

Alkali halide and phosphate glass radiological casualty dosimeters. Annex 5.1. Annex A [of] scientific director's report of atomic weapon tests at Eniwetok, 1951. Operation Greenhouse

70. PERSONAL AUTHOR (M)

Alger, R.S.; Dyson, J.P.; Levy, R.A.; McQuilling, D.W.

710. CORPORATE SOURCE

Naval Radiological Defense Lab., San Francisco, CA (USA)

371. PUB. DATE (YMMDD)

510700

34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT

Official Use Only

950. ABSTRACT

The production by ionizing radiations of color centers in alkali halide crystals and fluorescent centers in Ag-bearing phosphate glasses was investigated as a basis for casualty-badge radiation dosimeters. Doses of 25 r of ^{60}Co γ rays were detected by visible color changes in KBr and KCl crystals sensitized by heating in a combined atmosphere of alkali vapor and hydrogen. The sensitivity of the phosphate glass is comparable to that of the crystals, but a reading device is needed for the fluorescent measurements. The crystals and glasses are strongly energy-dependent for x-ray energies below about 150-kV effective. The crystals and glasses can be bleached by strong illumination in their respective optical absorption bands; consequently, the exposed dosimeter elements must be shielded from light between observations. In a test bomb detonation the crystals and glasses were exposed to total dosages of 17 to 4460 r at

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varying dosage rates. In general, there was good agreement among the dosage readings for samples of a given material but the readings for different materials varied from 0.81 to 2.3 times the readings obtained with National Bureau of Standards (NBS) film badges.

801. KEYWORD(S) DOSEMETERS;/; GAMMA DOSIMETRY;/; ALKALI METALS;
DOSEMETERS; GREENHOUSE; GLASS; FLUORESCENCE; COLORATION;
BLEACHING; ATOMIC EXPLOSIONS; ATOMIC WEAPON TESTS

Item 95

150. REPORT NUMBER SWC-TR--57-26
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Study of the effectiveness of gloves for the
reduction of the contact radiation hazard associated
with contaminated aircraft
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M) Banks, J.E.; Dick, J.L.; Pulliam, J.M.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Air Force Special Weapons Center, Kirtland AFB, NM
(USA)
371. PUB. DATE(YMMDD) 570900
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT Results are reported of experiments conducted
during Operations Teapot and Redwing to evaluate the
value of gloves to give radiation protection to
personnel working on contaminated aircraft. Tests
indicated that gloves reduce radiation hazard to the
whole hand by 40 percent and to small areas near hot
spots by 60 percent. Recommendation is made that all
personnel having contact with contaminated aircraft be
required to wear one of the following types of gloves:
(a) vinyl-coated cotton, (b) a combination of surgical
rubber and broadcloth, or (c) leather flying gloves with
liners. 2 references.

801. KEYWORD(S) PERSONNEL/radiation protection ; GLOVES/
AIRCRAFT/radioactive contamination ; PROTECTIVE
CLOTHING/performance ; RADIATION HAZARDS; REDWING;
MATERIALS TESTING; TEAPOT; PERSONNEL; GLOVES; PERFORMANCE;
HANDS/radiation protection; COTTON; TEXTILES

Item 96

150. REPORT NUMBER NRDL-TR--86
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Internal radioactive contamination of human beings
accidentally exposed to radioactive fallout material
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M) Cohn, S.H.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Naval Radiological Defense Lab., San Francisco, CA
(USA)
371. PUB. DATE(YMMDD) 560509
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT The first instance of exposure of human beings to
significant internal contamination with fission products

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occurred as a result of the ingestion and inhalation of fallout material from a nuclear detonation in the Spring of 1954. An evaluation of the nature and extent of this internal radioactive contamination was made by a comparison of the radioelements excreted by the exposed human beings with data obtained from radiochemical analysis of the tissues and excreta of animals contaminated in the same event. The body burden of the group of human beings with the greatest internal contamination was near but did not exceed the maximum permissible levels for the individual radionuclides. Radioiodine and radiostrontium were present in highest concentrations at early times after exposure and were potentially the greatest internal hazard. The contribution of the internal radiation to the acute radiation syndrome observed appears to be small on the basis of the estimated body burden of the the principal radioelements. In view of the short half-life of the most-abundant fission products in this situation, the possibility that chronic irradiation effects will occur is quite small.

801. KEYWORD(S)

MAN/radioactive contamination ;MAN/radionuclide kinetics ;FALLOUT/uptake ;CASTLE/fallout ; ANIMALS/radioactive contamination ;MAN;FALLOUT;UPTAKE; ATOMIC EXPLOSIONS; INHALATION;INGESTION;IODINE ISOTOPES; STRONTIUM ISOTOPES;CASTLE;ANIMALS;EXCRETION; PERSONNEL MONITORING;BODY BURDEN

Item 97

150. REPORT NUMBER NRDL-TR--170
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Physical, chemical, and radiological properties, of slurry particulate fall-out collected during Operation Redwing
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M) Farlow, N.H.; Schell, Wr.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Naval Radiological Defense Lab., San Francisco, CA (USA)
371. PUB. DATE(YMMDD) 570505
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT The properties of individual fallout particles produced by nuclear detonations at zero height over shallow sea water are analytically described for the first time. The particles produced during operation REDWING were slurry masses composed of water, dissolved and crystalline sea salts, and seawater-insoluble solids from the weapon, barge, and ocean floor. Special techniques were used to measure the chloride, water, and insoluble-solids content of individual slurry particles. Autoradiography showed that the activity is primarily associated with the solids. A table of experimental data

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presents particle size versus time of arrival after detonation as well as measurements of particle density and relative specific activity. Estimates of mass and relative activity of fallout per unit area for certain locations about the shot point are shown.

801. KEYWORD(S) FALLOUT/chemical composition ;FALLOUT/physical properties ;REDWING/fallout ;SURFACE BURSTS/fallout ; FALLOUT;PARTICLES;REDWING;AUTORADIOGRAPHY;PARTICLE SIZE; TIME OF ARRIVAL; CHLORIDES;WATER;SLURRIES

Item 98

150. REPORT NUMBER NRDL-TR--137
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Relationship of time of peak activity from fall-out to time of arrival
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M) La Riviere, P.D.
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Naval Radiological Defense Lab., San Francisco, CA (USA)
371. PUB. DATE(YMMDD) 570228
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT The time of arrival ($t_{sub a}$), time of peak ($t_{sub p}$), and time of cessation ($t_{sub c}$) of fall-out are shown by related equations where the times are hours after detonation. These relations are shown to apply over a wide range of arrival times, yields, and scaled depths.

801. KEYWORD(S) FALLOUT/time of arrival ;FALLOUT/decay ; CASTLE/fallout ;GREENHOUSE/fallout ;REDWING/fallout ; TEAPOT/fallout ; WIGWAM/fallout ;FALLOUT;DECAY;ATOMIC EXPLOSIONS;CASTLE;DOSE RATES;GAMMA RADIATION;GREENHOUSE; REDWING;TEAPOT

Item 99

150. REPORT NUMBER NRDL-TR--166
110. PRIMARY TITLE(M) Salt concentration in the air at Bikini Atoll: a preliminary study
70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M) Evans, E.C. III
710. CORPORATE SOURCE Naval Radiological Defense Lab., San Francisco, CA (USA)
371. PUB. DATE(YMMDD) 570515
34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT Unclassified
950. ABSTRACT This preliminary study conducted at the Bikini Atoll investigated the variation of salt concentration in the first 300 ft of atmosphere by collection on specially developed silver dichromate reagent films. For a 10-knot wind maximum concentration appeared to exist at 50 to 75 ft above Mean Low Water Springs, with the possibility of a second maximum somewhere above 300 ft. Preliminary size-frequency counts showed a bimodal

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distribution of salt nuclei with maximum at 5 and 12 microns. 16 references.

801. KEYWORD(S)

BIKINI/meteorology ;BIKINI;AIR;WIND;CHEMICAL COMPOSITION;SODIUM CHLORIDES;ATMOSPHERE

Item 100

150. REPORT NUMBER

XRD--150

110. PRIMARY TITLE(M)

Final report of atomic bomb tests. Appendix V. Report of commander task unit 1.4.1 (engineer). Vol. 2 of 7 Vol. [of] report of commander army ground group (task group 1.4). [Operation Crossroads]

371. PUB. DATE(YMMDD)

jdate

34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT

Confidential

950. ABSTRACT

(See Vol. 1 and Vol. 3 through 7 as XRD-149 and XRD-151 through XRD-156 respectively). The object of the test was to determine the radii of damage to typical items of the Corps of Engineers Equipment and to discover weaknesses which might be corrected by improved design. Data were obtained and are presented on construction equipment, floating bridges, water supply equipment, mine detectors, electrical equipment, surveying equipment, fire fighting equipment, and infrared equipment. With the exception of searchlights and for infrared devices (Penrod), Corps of Engineer Equipment will probably withstand the effects of an air burst of the dimensions of Test A when exposed at a range of 1000 yd. Recommendations for improved design are presented.

801. KEYWORD(S)

CROSSROADS/effects experiments ;BRIDGES/blast damage ;ARMY ENGINEER EQUIPMENT/blast damage ; CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT/blast damage ;CROSSROADS;BRIDGES

No data for number 2999 (item 101)

No data for number 2999 (item 101)

Item 102

150. REPORT NUMBER

NRDL-TR--402

110. PRIMARY TITLE(M)

Taut-wire mooring for ocean anchoring

70. PERSONAL AUTHOR(M)

Egeberg, L.E.

710. CORPORATE SOURCE

Naval Radiological Defense Lab., San Francisco, CA

(USA)

371. PUB. DATE(YMMDD)

591211

34. CLASSIF. LEVEL TEXT

Unclassified

950. ABSTRACT

Twenty taut-wire moorings were designed and placed to hold instrument buoys for the deep underwater detonation, Shot Wahoo, of Operation HARDTACK. Water depths varied from 300 to 1000 fathoms and the majority of the moorings enjoyed no protection of the nearby atoll from open sea conditions. These conditions

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consisted of a 12 to 18-knot breeze and a short 3-ft chop from the northeast superimposed over a 300-ft long, 6 to 8 ft high swell from the east southeast. Each mooring consisted of a 1500-lb anchor connected by a 5/32-in., 1 x 19 galvanized steel cable to a 36 to 41-in. diameter buoy 150 ft below the surface. A floated 7/16-in. diameter nylon pennant 300 ft long connected this buoy to the surface instrumented buoy. Of the twenty moorings placed, 7 or 8 survived the effects of the event. One failed from collision with a vessel. Eleven failures resulted from undetermined effects of the detonation. The cause for ten of these was a tension break at the lower end of the cable; the cause for the eleventh could not be determined. The remaining mooring, which had no instrument buoy attached and was marked only by a spare subsurface buoy at the end of the nylon pennant, was never found. All but one cable failure was within 8000 ft of surface zero. However, the survival of two moorings at 4800 ft from surface zero indicates that the wire size chosen, though marginal, would have been satisfactory for open sea conditions alone. For the combined sea and detonation conditions that did prevail, an increase to 1/4 in. diameter cable for stations within 8000 ft of surface zero probably would have been sufficient to maintain all moorings. 4 references.

801. KEYWORD(S)

WAHOO BURST/instrumentation ;WIRES;INSTRUMENTATION;
HARDTACK;MOORINGS;ANCHORS; FAILURES;BUOYS

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EDB Item 1

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH A review of internal exposure accidents

ANALYTIC AUTHOR/AFFIL Nenot, J.C. [CEA Centre d'Etudes de Fontenay-aux-Roses,
92 (France). Inst. de Protection et de Surete Nucleaire]

PAGE RANGE 265-277

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 930700

LIMITATION CODE UNL

ABSTRACT

The definition of an internal exposure accident is much more difficult to establish clearly than the one concerning external overexposures. For the latter, the notion is implicitly related to resulting health damage, while in most cases any internal contamination, regardless of its level and the upcoming or no of a detriment, is qualified as accidental. Therefore, this overview is limited to (1) large scale internal exposure accidents because large groups of individuals, highly contaminated or not, were involved; (2) occupational contaminations which sometimes resulted into long-term health effects, and (3) the results of the follow-up of patients who were either explored or treated in the 30s and 50s by alpha emitting radionuclides. Among large-scale accidents, mention is made of the 1954 american nuclear test in the Pacific ocean, uncorrectly programmed and responsible for thyroid diseases, of the 1957 accident in the Mayak complex in the Urals, of the Chernobyl nuclear reactor accident in 1986 and of the 1987 Goiania accident due to the uncontrolled dismantling of a teletherapy source. Among occupational contaminations, several medical and epidemiological follows-up are of particular interest, such as those concerning dial painters who used radium in the years 1910 and uranium miners, although it is difficult to qualify as accidental these practices, even if the doses received at this time were widely in excess of the limits in use nowadays. Taking into account the previous caution, the groups of patients who received relatively large amounts of thorostrast (used as contrast material) and of radium (considered as a large spectrum therapeutic agent) are very interesting as well; these two medical practices resulted into various long-term health effects, and were used, in some degree, to quantify the risk in man of alpha emitters. (author).

KEYWORDS

RADIATION ACCIDENTS/internal irradiation ;BRAZIL;
CHERNOBYLSK-4 REACTOR;CONTAMINATION;DELAYED RADIATION
EFFECTS;EPIDEMIOLOGY;HISTORICAL ASPECTS;HYPOTHYROIDISM;
MARSHALL ISLANDS;OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES;OCCUPATIONAL

EXPOSURE; PLUTONIUM; PUBLIC HEALTH; RADIUM; RADON; RUSSIAN
FEDERATION; THORIUM 232; THOROTRAST; WORKING CONDITIONS

EDB Item 2
PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER UCRL-JC--115100
TITLE ENGLISH A dose assessment for a U.S. nuclear test site --
Bikini Atoll
PERSONAL AUTHOR/AFFIL Robison, W.L.; Bogen, K.T.; Conrado, C.L.
CORPORATE TEXT Lawrence Livermore National Lab., CA (United States)
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 930700
LIMITATION CODE UNL
ABSTRACT On March 1, 1954, a nuclear weapon test, code-named
BRAVO, conducted at Bikini Atoll in the northern
Marshall Islands contaminated the major residence
island. Here the authors provide a radiological dose
assessment for the main residence island, Bikini, using
extensive radionuclide concentration data derived from
analysis of food crops, ground water, cistern water,
fish and other marine species, animals, air, and soil
collected at Bikini Island. The unique composition of
coral soil greatly alters the relative contribution of
cesium-137 and strontium-90 to the total estimated dose
relative to expectations based on North American and
European soils. Cesium-137 produces 96% of the estimated
dose for returning residents, mostly through uptake from
the soil to terrestrial food crops but also from
external gamma exposure. The estimated maximum annual
effective dose is 4.4 mSv y^{-1} when imported
foods, which are now an established part of the diet,
are available. The 30-, 50-, and 70-y integral effective
doses are 10 cSv, 14 cSv, and 16 cSv, respectively. An
analysis of interindividual variability in 0- to 30-y
expected integral dose indicates that 95% of Bikini
residents would have expected doses within a factor of
3.4 above and 4.8 below the population-average value. A
corresponding uncertainty analysis showed that after
about 5 y of residence, the 95% confidence limits on
population-average dose would be $\pm 35\%$ of its expected
value. The authors have evaluated various
countermeasures to reduce ^{137}Cs in food crops.
Treatment with potassium reduces the uptake of ^{137}Cs
into food crops, and therefore the ingestion dose,
to less than 10% of pretreatment levels and has
essentially no negative environmental consequences.

KEYWORDS BIKINI/fallout ; MAN/radiation doses ; FOOD
CHAINS/contamination ; CESIUM 137/uptake ; STRONTIUM
90/uptake ; BIKINI;FALLOUT;EXPERIMENTAL DATA;MAN;
CONTAMINATION;UPTAKE

EDB Item 3
PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER UCRL-ID--110051
TITLE ENGLISH Possible differences in biological availability of isotopes of plutonium: Report of a workshop
PERSONAL AUTHOR/AFFIL Kercher, J.R.; Gallegos, G.M. [eds.]
CORPORATE TEXT Lawrence Livermore National Lab., CA (United States)
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 930900
LIMITATION CODE UNL
ABSTRACT This paper presents the results of a workshop conducted on the apparent different bioavailability of isotopes ²³⁸Pu and ²³⁹Pu. There is a substantial body of evidence that ²³⁸Pu as commonly found in the environment is more biologically available than ²³⁹Pu. Studies of the Trinity Site, Nevada Test Site from nonnuclear and nuclear events, Rocky Flats, Enewetak and Bikini, and the arctic tundra support this conclusion and indicate that the bioavailability of ²³⁸Pu is more than an order of magnitude greater than that of ²³⁹Pu. Plant and soil studies from controlled environments and from Savannah River indicate no isotopic difference in availability of Pu to plants; whereas studies at the Trinity Site do suggest a difference. While it is possible that these observations can be explained by problems in the experimental procedure and analytical techniques, this possibility is remote given the ubiquitous nature of the observations. Studies of solubility of Pu in the stomach contents of cattle grazing at the Nevada Test Site and from fish from Bikini Atoll both found that ²³⁸Pu was more soluble than ²³⁹Pu. Studies of the Los Alamos effluent stream indicate that as particle size decreases, the content of ²³⁸Pu relative to ²³⁹Pu increases.
KEYWORDS PLUTONIUM 238/biological availability ;PLUTONIUM 239/biological availability ;SOILS/contamination ;FOOD CHAINS/contamination ;SOILS;CONTAMINATION;PLANTS;FISHES; NEVADA TEST SITE;ENIWETOK;BIKINI;ARCTIC REGIONS;CATTLE; LOS ALAMOS

EDB Item 4
ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Adsorption and desorption kinetics of cesium in an organic matter-rich soil saturated with different cations
ANALYTIC AUTHOR/AFFIL Aharoni, C. [Technion-Israel Inst. of Technology, Haifa (Israel)]; Pasricha, N.S. [Punjab Agricultural Univ., Ludihana (India)]; Sparks, D.L. [Univ. of Delaware, Newark, DE (United States)]

PAGE RANGE 233-239
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 931000
LIMITATION CODE UNL
ABSTRACT

The fallout from nuclear weapons tests conducted on Bikini Atoll Island in 1954 resulted in contamination of soil with Cesium 137. To develop effective regimes for decontaminating the Bikini Atoll soil, the exchange of Cs for K, Na, and other cations on the soil must be understood. Samples of soils made homoionic with K, Na, or Ca were reacted with solutions containing Cs ions, and the quantities of Cs sorbed and the rates of exchange were measured. The samples were then reacted with solutions containing K, Na, or Ca, and the quantities of Cs desorbed and the rates of exchange were again measured. Samples made homoionic with Na had a greater ion exchange capacity than samples made homoionic with K, and, in both cases, the ion exchange capacity increased with the organic matter content of the soil. For samples pretreated with Ca, the ion exchange capacity is not related in a simple way to the organic matter content. The kinetics were assessed by plotting the rate of exchange vs. the time and vs. the quantity exchanged. A first-order equation was obeyed during most of the run in Cs desorption experiments and during a limited part of the run in Cs adsorption experiments. An increase in the rate of Cs exchange was observed at the beginning of the experiments especially for Cs adsorption. This increase is presumably due to an increase of the ionic strength of the liquid phase during the exchange process. 33 refs., 9 figs., 2 tabs.

KEYWORDS

CESIUM/chemical reaction kinetics ;CESIUM/ion exchange ; BIKINI/fallout ;BIKINI/land reclamation ;ADSORPTION; DESORPTION;CESIUM;ORGANIC MATTER;CATIONS;SOILS;NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS;BIKINI;FALLOUT;POTASSIUM;SODIUM;CALCIUM

EDB Item 5

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH On-site polychlorinated biphenyl destruction demonstration project on Kwaylein Atoll, Republic of the Marshall Islands

TITLE ENGLISH Air & Waste Management Association 85th annual meeting
ANALYTIC AUTHOR/AFFIL Machanoff, R.; Donaldson, T.L.; Brown, C.H. [Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Oak Ridge, TN (United States)]

PAGE RANGE 43-44
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 920000
LIMITATION CODE UNL

ABSTRACT The Hazardous Waste Remedial Actions Program (HAZWRAP), managed by Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Inc., is providing environmental management support for the installation restoration of the U.S. Army Kwajalein

Atoll (USAKA) Base. The USAKA Base is located on Kwajalein Atoll, Republic of the Marshall Islands, which is over 2100 miles west of Hawaii in the southern North Pacific. HAZWRAP was tasked to devise a scheme for disposal of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)-contaminated transformer fluids. Alternatives to incineration were sought because of the remote location, harsh marine environment, and difficult logistics in transporting PCB-contaminated materials to the United States for disposal. Many of the transformers on Kwajalein Island contain askarels in the range of 300,000- to 700,000-ppm PCB. A survey of PCB disposal methods identified thermal destruction as the only available and permitted process for destroying very high-concentration PCB fluids. The economics and risk associated with transportation make this option unattractive. Existing chemical destructive methods are permitted for <10,000-ppm PCB and result in incomplete degradation of PCB. A new chemical method referred to as base catalyzed destruction (BCD) was developed by scientists at the Environmental Protection Agency Reduction Engineering Laboratory. The BCD chemical reaction will destroy PCBs in excess of 100,000 ppm. This emerging technology was not at the process or demonstration phase of development. HAZWRAP tasked scientists and engineers from Oak Ridge National Laboratory to develop and scale up the process. These efforts will result in a mobile chemical reactor unit that can be transported to remote locations and decontaminate high-concentration PCB fluids on-site.

KEYWORDS

MARSHALL ISLANDS/military facilities ;POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS/in-situ processing ;WASTE MANAGEMENT; TRANSFORMERS;REMEDIAL ACTION;DECONTAMINATION;CHEMICAL REACTORS;MOBILE REACTORS

EDB Item 6

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER SAND--93-0218

TITLE ENGLISH

Mission hazard assessment for STARS Mission 1 (M1) in the Marshall Islands area

PERSONAL AUTHOR/AFFIL Outka, D.E.; LaFarge, R.A.

CORPORATE TEXT

Sandia National Labs., Albuquerque, NM (United States)

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)

930700

LIMITATION CODE

UNL

ABSTRACT

A mission hazard assessment has been performed for the Strategic Target System Mission 1 (known as STARS M1) for hazards due to potential debris impact in the Marshall Islands area. The work was performed at Sandia National Laboratories as a result of discussion with Kwajalein Missile Range (KMR) safety officers. The STARS

M1 rocket will be launched from the Kauai Test Facility (KTF), Hawaii, and deliver two payloads to within the viewing range of sensors located on the Kwajalein Atoll. The purpose of this work has been to estimate upper bounds for expected casualty rates and impact probability on the Marshall Islands areas which adjoin the STARS M1 instantaneous impact point (IIP) trace. This report documents the methodology and results of the analysis.

KEYWORDS

MISSILES/failures ;MISSILES/testing ;
FAILURES/probabilistic estimation ;HUMAN
POPULATIONS/health hazards ;MARSHALL ISLANDS;MISSILES;
FAILURES;TESTING;ROCKETS;RISK ASSESSMENT;MISSILE
LAUNCHING SITES;STATISTICAL MODELS;BALLISTIC MISSILE
DEFENSE;TRAJECTORIES;RELIABILITY;NOZZLES

EDB Item 7

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Fall-out of military nuclear explosions: Marshall Islands, Utah and Nevada states
TITLE ENGLISH The radioactive iodine irradiation
ANALYTIC AUTHOR/AFFIL Galle, P. [Hopital Henri-Mondor, 94 - Creteil (France)]
CORPORATE TEXT Electricite de France, 75 - Paris (France). Comite de Radioprotection

PAGE RANGE 43-47
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 920200
LIMITATION CODE UNL

ABSTRACT

In this article, the author presents 1954 Bikini atoll accident and early and delayed effects on population: non thyroid and thyroid effects (hypothyroidism, nodules) in according to age, radiation doses. In conclusion, the most of late complications are induced by iodine radioisotopes. (5 tabs).

KEYWORDS

FALLOUT/nuclear explosions ;NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS/delayed radiation effects ;NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS/early radiation effects ;ACCIDENTS;BIKINI;DOSE RATES;EPIDEMIOLOGY; FALLOUT;FISSION PRODUCT RELEASE;HYPOTHYROIDISM;IODINE 131;IRRADIATION;NEOPLASMS;NEVADA;PUBLIC HEALTH;RADIATION DOSES;THYROID;UTAH

EDB Item 8

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER MIC--92-07456/XAB
TITLE ENGLISH Chernobyl radioactivity impacts and remediation of forest ecosystems

PERSONAL AUTHOR/AFFIL Rennie, C.D.; Baweja, A.S.
CORPORATE TEXT Environment Canada, Ottawa, ON (Canada)
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 920000
LIMITATION CODE UNL

ABSTRACT

This report gives an overview of the results of the

Chernobyl nuclear accident, the impacts of strontium, cesium, and plutonium on forestry ecosystems, the toxicity of the radionuclides, remediation techniques such as upgrading the soils with the addition of potassium and calcium, and other possible measures for remediation, based primarily on the Bikini Atoll model.

KEYWORDS

NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS/accidents ;FORESTS/radiation effects ;ACCIDENTS;FORESTS;REMEDIAL ACTION;STRONTIUM; CESIUM;PLUTONIUM;FORESTRY;TOXICITY;SOILS;POTASSIUM; CALCIUM;BIKINI

EDB Item 9

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER MIC--92-07455/XAB

TITLE ENGLISH

Bibliography on Chernobyl radioactivity impacts and remediation of forest ecosystems

PERSONAL AUTHOR/AFFIL Rennie, C.D.; Baweja, A.S.

CORPORATE TEXT

Environment Canada, Ottawa, ON (Canada)

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)

920000

LIMITATION CODE

UNL

ABSTRACT

Bibliography on the Chernobyl nuclear accident pertaining to radiological sources, distribution of radioactivity, transport of radionuclides in aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, and biological impacts/indicators. The second section lists references on remediation technologies at Bikini Atoll Islands. References include books and periodicals from Canada, the United States, and European sources.

KEYWORDS

NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS/accidents ;RADIATION EFFECTS/bibliographies ;FORESTS/radiation effects ; ACCIDENTS;BIBLIOGRAPHIES;FORESTS;REMEDIAL ACTION; RADIOACTIVITY TRANSPORT;TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS;BIKINI; CANADA;ALLOCATIONS;EUROPE;USA;AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS

EDB Item 10

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Clean soil at Eniwetok and Johnston Atolls

ANALYTIC AUTHOR/AFFIL Bramlitt, E.T.

PAGE RANGE

70-71

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)

900000

LIMITATION CODE

UNL

ABSTRACT

The Defense Nuclear Agency has managed two large-scale soil cleanups (landmass decontaminations) of plutonium contamination. Both are at Pacific Ocean atolls formerly used for nuclear weapons tests. The Eniwetok Atoll (EA) cleanup between 1977 and 1980 evaluated 390 ha of contaminated land and cleaned 50 ha by removing 80,000 m³ of contaminated soil. The Johnston Atoll (JA) cleanup is in process. It has checked 270 ha, will clean 15 ha, and plans for removal of 80,000 m³ of soil.

The cleanups are similar in other respects including carbonate-based soil, in situ radiation surveys, contamination characteristics, soil excavation methods, safety, and weather. The two cleanups are in contrast relative to planning time, agencies involved, funding, documentation, environmental considerations, cleanup workforce, site beneficiaries, waste characterization, regulatory permits, management, and project duration. The most noteworthy differences are the rationale for cleanup, the cleanup process, the definition of clean, and the cost.

KEYWORDS

ENIWETOK/remedial action ;SOILS/decontamination ;
ACTIVITY LEVELS;DOCUMENTATION;ENIWETOK;EXCAVATION;
FINANCING;IN-SITU PROCESSING;METEOROLOGY;NUCLEAR
EXPLOSIONS;NUCLEAR FACILITIES;NUCLEAR WEAPONS;PACIFIC
OCEAN;PLANNING;PLUTONIUM;PROGRAM MANAGEMENT;RADIATION
MONITORING;REGULATIONS;SAFETY;SITE CHARACTERIZATION;
SOILS;DECONTAMINATION;SURVEILLANCE;TESTING;USA;VOLUME

EDB Item 11

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER BNL--46444(1992)
TITLE ENGLISH Fallout: The experiences of a medical team in the care
of a Marshallese population accidentally exposed to
fallout radiation

PERSONAL AUTHOR/AFFIL

Conard, R.A.
Brookhaven National Lab., Upton, NY (United States)

CORPORATE TEXT

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)

920900

LIMITATION CODE

UNL

ABSTRACT

This report presents an historical account of the experiences of the Brookhaven Medical Team in the examination and treatment of the Marshallese people following their accidental exposure to radioactive fallout in 1954. This is the first time that a population has been heavily exposed to radioactive fallout, and even though this was a tragic mishap, the medical findings have provided valuable information for other accidents involving fallout such as the recent reactor accident at Chernobyl. Noteworthy has been the unexpected importance of radioactive iodine in the fallout in producing thyroid abnormalities.

KEYWORDS

MARSHALL ISLANDS/radiation accidents ;MEDICAL
EXAMINATIONS/historical aspects ;HUMAN POPULATIONS;
FALLOUT

EDB Item 12

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Compensation for the victims of the Marshall Islands
nuclear testing programme: the Marshall Islands Nuclear
Claims Tribunal

TITLE ENGLISH Nuclear Inter Jura '91: nuclear law and nuclear energy
for the future

SUBTITLE ENGLISH Proceedings of the biennial congress of the
International Nuclear Law Association (AIDN-INLA), Bath,
England, 23-26 September 1991

ANALYTIC AUTHOR/AFFIL BRISCOE, W.
CORPORATE TEXT International Nuclear Law Association, Harwell (United
Kingdom). British Administrative Committee

PAGE RANGE 367-386

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 920000

LIMITATION CODE UNL

ABSTRACT The Marshall Islands Nuclear Claims Tribunal was
established in 1988 pursuant to legislation enacted by
the Republic of the Marshall Islands as part of its
obligations under the Compact of Free Association
between it and the United States (ratified 1986) and an
associated Compact implementation agreement. The
Tribunal is generally considered to be the last hope for
compensation for a large number of Marshallese who claim
to have suffered injury or damage as a result of the
United States Nuclear Testing Programme in the Marshall
Islands, 1946 - 1958. Under the Compact, the United
States admitted liability for injuries and damages
suffered by Marshallese as a result of the Testing
Programme and made provision for the payment of
compensation. In return, the Republic agreed to espouse,
on behalf of it and its citizens, all current and future
claims for compensation against the United States. The
Tribunal has been given a most challenging and unique
assignment: - to identify and compensate the victims of
the Testing Programme, with a potentially limited sum of
money, an indefinite number of victims, and with
cultural, environmental and political circumstances
which are not altogether conducive to Western concepts
associated with compensating people for damages and
personal injuries suffered as a result of a wrongful
act. The paper will describe the Tribunal's role in
compensating the victims of the Testing Programme. It
will highlight a number of legal, social and cultural
difficulties in establishing and operating a scheme to
compensate people for damages and injuries suffered or
commenced up to forty years previously. (author).

KEYWORDS HARDTACK PROJECT/victims compensation ;HUMAN
POPULATIONS/delayed radiation effects ;HUMAN
POPULATIONS/marshall islands ;REDWING PROJECT/victims
compensation ;LEGISLATION;LOCAL FALLOUT;NUCLEAR
EXPLOSIONS;NUCLEAR INSURANCE;NUCLEAR LIABILITY;NUCLEAR
WEAPONS;USA

Order number 940330-160606-96 -001-001
page 10 set 11 with 111 of 111 items

EDB Item 13

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Late medical consequences of exposure to radioactive fallout

ANAL. SUBTITLE ENGLISH Rongelap and Utirik 35 years after 'BRAVO'

ANALYTIC AUTHOR/AFFIL Adams, W.H. [Brookhaven National Lab., Upton, NY (United States). Dept. of Medical]

PAGE RANGE 269-290

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 920100

LIMITATION CODE UNL

ABSTRACT

Data collected by the Brookhaven Medical Program on the late medical consequences of the exposure to radioactive fallout originated from the detonation of a thermonuclear device on Bikini atoll in Marshall Islands are discussed. (author) 23 refs.; 6 figs.; 9 tabs.

KEYWORDS

BRAVO EVENT/delayed radiation effects ;AGE GROUPS; EXPERIMENTAL DATA;FALLOUT;HEMATOLOGY;HUMAN POPULATIONS; MARSHALL ISLANDS;MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS;NEOPLASMS; RADIATION DOSES;SYMPTOMS;THYROIDITIS;TIME DEPENDENCE

EDB Item 14

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER PB--92-216381/XAB

TITLE ENGLISH

Definitional mission: Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion, Republic of the Marshall Islands. Export trade information

PERSONAL AUTHOR/AFFIL Dean, S.R.; Ross, J.M.

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 900900

LIMITATION CODE UNL

ABSTRACT

The objective of the study was to determine the commercial viability of an Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) electric power plant at the Majuro Atoll in the Marshall Islands. It was concluded that various technology improvements and economic factors have converged to present a feasible opportunity. United States industrial and research organizations are technically capable of developing a commercial OTEC industry for domestic and export markets. It is estimated that 100% of OTEC equipment and services could be supplied by United States firms. However, Japan has aggressively pursued OTEC development with an apparent goal of dominating the export market.

KEYWORDS

MARSHALL ISLANDS/ocean thermal power plants ;OCEAN THERMAL POWER PLANTS/marketing research ;TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT;COMPETITION;FINANCING;FEASIBILITY STUDIES; PLANNING;USA;JAPAN;TRADE;EXPORTS

EDB Item 15

5003444

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Bioremediation case study: Fuel-contaminated soil
cleanup in the Marshall Islands
TITLE ENGLISH WATtec '92. Innovation in the 21st century: Excellence
through continuous improvement
ANALYTIC AUTHOR/AFFIL Machanoff, R. [Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Inc.,
Oak Ridge, TN (United States)]
PAGE RANGE 63
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 920000
LIMITATION CODE UNL
ABSTRACT

Using microbes to degrade fuels in contaminated soils is becoming increasingly more attractive as an approach to environmental restoration. Removing contamination by traditional methods is costly, does not always eliminate the problem, and often just moves it somewhere else. Biodegradation of contaminants can often be accomplished in situ, resulting in the actual destruction of the contaminants by microbial conversion to harmless by-products. Bioremediation is not applicable to all forms of environmental contamination but has been demonstrated to be particularly effective on petroleum hydrocarbon based fuels. Bioremediation can offer a cost-effective means for site cleanup, particularly where challenging logistical considerations have to be factored into cleanup projects. Logistical considerations have made bioremediation the method of choice for the decontamination of fuel-containing soils on Kwajalein Island, Republic of the Marshall Islands. Kwajalein is located more than 2,100 miles west of Hawaii in the southernmost part of the North Pacific. The site of a major missile range of the Strategic Defense Command (SDC), Kwajalein has been the center of US defense activities for almost 50 years. The island is part of a typical coral atoll and is only 2.5 miles long and 0.5 miles wide. Mission-related activities over the past 5 decades have resulted in about 10% of the island being contaminated with diesel, gasoline, and jet fuels. SDC has executed an agreement with the Department of Energy for the Hazardous Waste Remedial Actions Program (HAZWRAP), a division of Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Inc., to assist the US Army Kwajalein Atoll (USAKA) in the management of the Base restoration activities on Kwajalein Atoll. HAZWRAP initiated sampling and feasibility studies to determine whether bioremediation was a viable choice for site cleanup at USAKA.

KEYWORDS

HYDROCARBONS/biodegradation ;MARSHALL ISLANDS/land pollution ;SOILS/decontamination ;DIESEL FUELS;GASOLINE; HYDROCARBONS;BIODEGRADATION;JET ENGINE FUELS; MICROORGANISMS;REMEDIAL ACTION;SAMPLING;SOILS; DECONTAMINATION

EDB Item 16

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER LA-UR--92-2514
TITLE ENGLISH High-speed photography of the first hydrogen-bomb explosion

PERSONAL AUTHOR/AFFIL Brixner, B.
CORPORATE TEXT Los Alamos National Lab., NM (United States)
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 920000
LIMITATION CODE UNL

ABSTRACT Obtaining detailed photographs of the early stages of the first hydrogen bomb explosion in 1952 posed a number of problems. First, it was necessary to invent a continuous-access camera which could solve the problem that existing million-picture-per-second cameras were blind most of the time. The solution here was to alter an existing camera design so that two modified cameras could be mounted around a single high-speed rotating mirror. A second problem, acquiring the necessary lenses of precisely specified focal lengths, was solved by obtaining a large number of production lenses from war surplus salvage. A third hurdle to be overcome was to test the new camera at an A-bomb explosion. Finally, it was necessary to solve the almost impossible difficulty of building a safe camera shelter close to a megaton explosion. This paper describes the way these problems were solved. Unfortunately the successful pictures that were taken are still classified.

KEYWORDS EXPLOSIONS/ultrahigh-speed photography ;EXPLOSIONS;
HYDROGEN;MHZ RANGE 01-100;RADIATION PROTECTION;CAMERAS;
ENIWETOK

EDB Item 17

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Office of the US Nuclear Waste Negotiator

ANALYTIC AUTHOR/AFFIL Leroy, D.H.

PAGE RANGE 152

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 911100

LIMITATION CODE UNL

ABSTRACT The Office of the US Nuclear Waste Negotiator was created as an independent federal agency by the US Congress pursuant to the 1987 amendments to the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982. The office, which was authorized by Congress for 5 years following the enactment of the 1987 amendments, is headquartered in Boise, Idaho, and maintains a liaison office in Washington DC. The negotiator is charged with the responsibility of attempting to find a state or Indian tribe willing to host a repository or monitored retrievable storage (MRS) facility at a technically

qualified site on reasonable terms. The negotiator is instructed to negotiate with any state or Indian tribe that expresses an interest in hosting a repository or MRS facility. The negotiator will formally submit the negotiated agreement and environmental assessment to Congress, and the agreement will become effective when acted on by Congress and signed by the President into law.

KEYWORDS

RADIOACTIVE WASTE FACILITIES/site selection ;
USA/radioactive waste management ;AMERICAN INDIANS;
AMERICAN SAMOA;GUAM;HIGH-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTES;IDAHO;
MARIANA ISLANDS;MARSHALL ISLANDS;MONITORED RETRIEVABLE
STORAGE;NUCLEAR WASTE POLICY ACTS;PUERTO RICO;STATE
GOVERNMENT;TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS;US DOE;
USA;VIRGIN ISLANDS;WASHINGTON DC

EDB Item 18

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER
TITLE ENGLISH

UCRL-ID--104916
Estimates of the radiological dose to people living on
Bikini Island for two weeks while diving in and around
the sunken ships in Bikini Lagoon

PERSONAL AUTHOR/AFFIL Robison, W.L.
CORPORATE TEXT Lawrence Livermore National Lab., CA (United States)
PUB. DATE (YMMDD) 900900
LIMITATION CODE UNL
ABSTRACT

Bikini Island and Bikini Lagoon were contaminated by fallout from nuclear weapons tests conducted at the atoll by the United States from 1946 to 1958. The second test, Baker, of the Crossroads series was an underwater detonation in 1946 that sank several ships in the lagoon, including the USS Saratoga and the Japanese battleship Nagato. The ships received high-intensity gamma-ray and neutron bombardment from the Baker test, which induced radioactivity in the metal structures. Some of the tests conducted after the Baker shot (there were 21 tests in all) injected contaminated carbonate particles into the air, some of which were deposited across the lagoon surface. Most of this contaminated soil then settled onto the ships' decks and other structures and on the lagoon bottom. These sunken ships provide an interesting location for divers. Recreational diving and swimming in and around the ships raises the question of the potential radiological dose from the radionuclides present in or on the ships and in the lagoon sediments. The purpose of this paper, therefore, is to present an analysis of the potential radiological dose to persons who would dive near the sunken ships and live on Bikini Island for a short period of time.

KEYWORDS

BIKINI/fallout deposits ;SHIPS/underwater ;

SHIPS/radiation hazards ;FALLOUT DEPOSITS/sampling ;
BIKINI;SHIPS;UNDERWATER;RADIATION DOSES;COBALT 60;CESIUM
137;AMERICIUM 241;BISMUTH 207;EUROPIUM 155;SEDIMENTS;
NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS;SAMPLING;ACTIVITY LEVELS

EDB Item 19

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER BNL--46444
TITLE ENGLISH Fallout: The experiences of a medical team in the care
of a Marshallese population accidentally exposed to
fallout radiation

PERSONAL AUTHOR/AFFIL Conard, R.A.
CORPORATE TEXT Brookhaven National Lab., Upton, NY (United States)

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 910000

LIMITATION CODE UNL

ABSTRACT This report presents an historical account of the
experiences of the Brookhaven Medical team in the
examination and treatment of the Marshallese people
following their accidental exposure to radioactive
fallout in 1954. This is the first time that a
population has been heavily exposed to radioactive
fallout, and even though this was a tragic mishap, the
medical findings have provided valuable information for
other accidents involving fallout such as the recent
reactor accident at Chernobyl. Particularly important
has been the unexpected importance of radioactive iodine
in the fallout in producing thyroid abnormalities.

KEYWORDS HUMAN POPULATIONS/biological radiation effects ;
MARSHALL ISLANDS;BRAVO EVENT;FALLOUT;NEOPLASMS

EDB Item 20

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER BNL--45868-Rev.
TITLE ENGLISH Radiological dose assessments in the northern Marshall
Islands (1989--1991)

SUBTITLE ENGLISH Revision

PERSONAL AUTHOR/AFFIL Sun, L.C.; Meinhold, C.B.; Moorthy, A.R.; Clinton, J.H.;
Kaplan, E.

CORPORATE TEXT Brookhaven National Lab., Upton, NY (United States)

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 911100

LIMITATION CODE UNL

ABSTRACT The Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) is located
in the central Pacific Ocean about 3500 km southwest of
Hawaii and 4500 km east of Manila, Philippines. It
consists of 34 atolls and 2 coral islands, having a
total land area of about 180 km², distributed over
more than 2.5 {times} 10⁶ of ocean. Between 1946
and 1958 the United states conducted nuclear tests
there: 43 at Enewetak and 23 at Bikini. Thirty-three
years after the cessation of nuclear testing in the RMI,

the impact of these operations on the health and radiological safety of the people living in, or planning to return to their contaminated homelands is still an important concern. The present Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL) Marshall Islands Radiological Safety Program (MIRSP) began in 1987 with funding from the US Department of Energy (DOE). The objectives of the MIRSP are to determine the radionuclides present in the bodies of those people potentially exposed to residual radionuclide from weapon tests and fallout, and to assess their present and lifetime dose from external and internal sources. Field bioassay missions involving whole-body counting (WBC) and urine sample collection have, therefore, been important components of the program. WBC is used to measure {gamma}-emitters, such as ⁴⁰K, ⁶⁰Co and ¹³⁷Cs, present in individuals. Urine samples are used to measure {alpha} and {beta}-emitting nuclides such as ²³⁹Pu and ⁹⁰Sr, that are undetectable by WBC routine methods.

KEYWORDS

MARSHALL ISLANDS/human populations ;HUMAN POPULATIONS/radiation doses ;BIOASSAY;URINE;POTASSIUM 40; COBALT 60;CESIUM 137;PLUTONIUM 239;STRONTIUM 90; QUALITATIVE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS;FALLOUT;NUCLEAR WEAPONS

EDB Item 21

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER
TITLE ENGLISH

BNL--45868-Rev.12/91
Radiological dose assessments in the northern Marshall Islands (1989--1991)

SUBTITLE ENGLISH
PERSONAL AUTHOR/AFFIL

Revision
Sun, L.C.; Meinhold, C.B.; Moorthy, A.R.; Clinton, J.H.; Kaplan, E.

CORPORATE TEXT
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)

Brookhaven National Lab., Upton, NY (United States)
911200

LIMITATION CODE
ABSTRACT

UNL
The Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) is located in the central Pacific Ocean about 3500 km southeast of Hawaii and 4500 km east of Manila, Philippines. It consists of 34 atolls and 2 coral island, having a total land area of about 180 km², distributed over more than 2.5 {times} 10⁶ km² of ocean. Between 1946 and 1958 the United States conducted nuclear tests there: 43 at Enewetak and 23 at Bikini. Thirty-three years after the cessation of nuclear testing in the RMI, the impact of these operations on the health and radiological safety of the people living in or planing to return to their contaminated homelands is still an important concern. The present Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL) Marshall Islands Radiological Safety

Program (MIRSP) began in 1987 with funding from the US Department of Energy (DOE). The objectives of the MIRSP are to determine the radionuclides present in the bodies of those people potentially exposed to residual radionuclide from weapon tests and fallout, and to assess their present and lifetime dose from external and internal sources. Field bioassay missions involving whole-body counting (WBC) and urine sample collection have, therefore, been important components of the program. WBC is used to measure {gamma}-emitters, such as {sup 40}K, {sup 60}Co and {sup 137}Cs, present in individuals. Urine samples are used to measure {alpha} and {beta}-emitting nuclides, such as {sup 239}Pu and {sup 90}Sr, that are undetectable by WBC routine methods. 6 refs.

KEYWORDS

MARSHALL ISLANDS;/HUMAN POPULATIONS/radiation doses ; CESIUM 137/radiation detection ;PLUTONIUM 239/radiation detection ;WHOLE-BODY COUNTING;COBALT 60;POTASSIUM 40; STRONTIUM 90;RADIOACTIVITY;URINE

EDB Item 22

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER
TITLE ENGLISH

BNL--45868
Radiological dose assessments in the northern Marshall Islands (1989--1991)

PERSONAL AUTHOR/AFFIL

Sun, L.C.; Meinhold, C.B.; Moorthy, A.R.; Clinton, J.H.; Kaplan, E.

CORPORATE TEXT

Brookhaven National Lab., Upton, NY (United States)

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)

920000

LIMITATION CODE

UNL

ABSTRACT

The present Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL) Marshall Islands Radiological Safety Program (MIRSP) began in 1987 with funding from the US Department of Energy (DOE). The objectives of the MIRSP are to determine the radionuclides present in the bodies of those people potentially exposed to residual radionuclide from weapon tests and fallout, and to assess their present and lifetime dose from external and internal sources. Field bioassay missions involving whole body counting (WBC) and urine sample collection have, therefore, been important components of the program. WBC is used to measure {gamma}-emitters, such as {sup 40}K, {sup 60}Co and {sup 137}Cs, present in individuals. Urine samples are used to measure {alpha} and {beta}-emitting nuclides, such as {sup 239}Pu and {sup 90}Sr, that are undetectable by WBC routine methods.

KEYWORDS

MARSHALL ISLANDS/radiation monitoring ;HUMAN POPULATIONS/radiation doses ;RADIOECOLOGICAL CONCENTRATION;CESIUM 137;COBALT 60;POTASSIUM 40;

STRONTIUM 90;PLUTONIUM 239;URINE;RADIOISOTOPE SCANNING

EDB Item 23
PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER PB--92-106244/XAB
TITLE ENGLISH Sediment facies of Enewetak Atoll lagoon. Geologic and geophysical investigations of Enewetak Atoll, Republic of the Marshall Islands. Professional paper
PERSONAL AUTHOR/AFFIL Wardlaw, B.R.; Henry, T.W.; Martin, W.E.
CORPORATE TEXT Geological Survey, Alexandria, VA (United States)
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 910000
LIMITATION CODE UNL
ABSTRACT Two sets of benthic (bottom-surface) samples were taken from the lagoon on Enewetak Atoll, Republic of the Marshall Islands, during the PEACE Program (1984-1985). These samples were collected to (1) familiarize project geologists with the distribution of sediment types and facies within Enewetak lagoon, (2) increase understanding of the distribution of modern microfaunas in the lagoon, and (3) supplement studies of the sea-floor features both within and near OAK and KOA craters. The benthic sample studies aided both evaluation of the stratigraphic sequence penetrated during the Drilling Phase and interpretation of the litho- and biostratigraphic framework used in analysis of OAK and KOA.

KEYWORDS ENIWETOK/paleontology ; SEDIMENTS; BENTHOS; BATHYMETRY; STRATIGRAPHY; GEOLOGIC SURVEYS; GEOPHYSICS; SEDIMENTATION; FIELD TESTS; MARSHALL ISLANDS; SEA BED; COMPILED DATA; CRATERS; NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS; SURFACE WATERS; ENIWETOK; PALEONTOLOGY

EDB Item 24
PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER PB--92-100825/XAB
TITLE ENGLISH Larger foraminifer biostratigraphy of PEACE boreholes, Enewetak Atoll, Western Pacific Ocean. Geologic and geophysical investigations of Enewetak Atoll, Republic of the Marshall Islands. Professional paper
PERSONAL AUTHOR/AFFIL Gibson, T.G.; Margerum, R.
CORPORATE TEXT Geological Survey, Alexandria, VA (United States)
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 910000
LIMITATION CODE UNL
ABSTRACT Larger foraminiferal assemblages, including *Lepidocyclina orientalis*, *Miogypsina thecidaeiformis*, *Miogypsinoides dehaartii*, etc., and a smaller foraminifer, *Austrotrillina striata*, are used to correlate upper Oligocene and lower Miocene strata in the Pacific Atoll Exploration Program (PEACE) boreholes at Enewetak Atoll, Republic of the Marshall Islands,

western Pacific Ocean, with the Te and Tf zones of the previously established Tertiary Far East Letter Zonation. Correlation using these two benthic groups is critical because calcareous nannofossils and planktic foraminifers are absent in the lower Miocene strata. Biostratigraphic data from these boreholes delineate a thick (greater than 700 feet) sequence of upper Oligocene and lower Miocene strata corresponding to lower and upper Te zone. These strata document a major period of carbonate accumulation at Enewetak during the Late Oligocene and early Miocene (26 to 18 million years ago).

KEYWORDS

ENIWETOK/geologic formations ;GEOLOGIC FORMATIONS/paleontology ;STRATIGRAPHY;FORAMINIFERA; BOREHOLES;MARSHALL ISLANDS;THICKNESS;CARBONATES;ENIWETOK; TERTIARY PERIOD;CORRELATIONS;EXPLORATION;AGE ESTIMATION; PALEONTOLOGY;NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS

EDB Item 25

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Comparative study of plutonium and americium bioaccumulation from two marine sediments contaminated in the natural environment

ANALYTIC AUTHOR/AFFIL Hamilton, T.F.; Smith, J.D. [Melbourne Univ., Parkville (Australia). Dept. of Inorganic Chemistry]; Fowler, S.W.; LaRosa, J.; Holm, E. [International Atomic Energy Agency, Monaco-Ville (Monaco). Lab. of Marine Radioactivity]; Aarkrog, A.; Dahlgard, H. [Risoe National Lab., Roskilde (Denmark)]

PAGE RANGE 211-223

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 910000

LIMITATION CODE UNL

ABSTRACT

Plutonium and americium sediment-animal transfer was studied under controlled laboratory conditions by exposure of the benthic polychaete *Nereis diversicolor* (O. F. Mueller) to marine sediments contaminated by a nuclear bomb accident (near Thule, Greenland) and nuclear weapons testing (Enewetak Atoll). In both sediment regimes, the bioavailability of plutonium and ²⁴¹Am was low, with specific activity in the tissues <1% (dry wt) than in the sediments. Over the first three months, a slight preference in transfer of plutonium over ²⁴¹Am occurred and ²⁴¹Am uptake from the Thule sediment was enhanced compared to that from lagoon sediments of Enewetak Atoll. Autoradiography studies indicated the presence of hot particles of plutonium in the sediments. The results highlight the importance of purging animals of their gut contents in order to obtain accurate estimates of transuranic transfer from ingested sediments into

tissue. It is further suggested that enhanced transuranic uptake by some benthic species could arise from ingestion of highly activity particles and organic-rich detritus present in the sediments. (author).

KEYWORDS

AMERICIUM 241/annelids ;AMERICIUM 241/sediments ;
AMERICIUM 241/uptake ;PLUTONIUM ISOTOPES/annelids ;
PLUTONIUM ISOTOPES/sediments ;PLUTONIUM ISOTOPES/uptake ;
ANNELIDS;SEDIMENTS;UPTAKE;AQUATIC ORGANISMS;
CONTAMINATION;FALLOUT;GREENLAND;MARSHALL ISLANDS;NUCLEAR
EXPLOSIONS;RADIONUCLIDE KINETICS

EDB Item 26

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER

PB--91-239061/XAB

TITLE ENGLISH

Calcareous nannofossils and planktic foraminifers from Enewetak Atoll, Western Pacific Ocean: Geologic and geophysical investigations of Enewetak Atoll, Republic of the Marshall Islands. Professional paper

PERSONAL AUTHOR/AFFIL

Bybell, L.M.; Poore, R.Z.

CORPORATE TEXT

Geological Survey, Alexandria, VA (United States)

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)

910000

LIMITATION CODE

UNL

ABSTRACT

Boring of the carbonate sequence at the northern end of Enewetak Atoll, Republic of the Marshall Islands, was conducted in 1985, as part of the Pacific Enewetak Atoll Crater Exploration (PEACE) Program. The overall goal of the program was to characterize physical effects of large-scale nuclear blasts, which were conducted in the early 1950's, on the sediments of the atoll. In the report the authors document the occurrences of stratigraphically diagnostic planktic microfossils in samples from Enewetak (generally referred to as core) and outline the rationale for incorporating all available diagnostic planktic assemblages into a composite sequence that was used to date the Enewetak benthic zonation.

KEYWORDS

ENIWETOK/geologic surveys ;NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS/blast effects ;GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS;SEDIMENTS;PACIFIC OCEAN; STRATIGRAPHY;CARBONATE ROCKS;MARSHALL ISLANDS;FOSSILS; FORAMINIFERA;ENIWETOK

EDB Item 27

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER

ORNL/TM--11894

TITLE ENGLISH

Bioremediation demonstration on Kwajalein Island: Site characterization and on-site biotreatability studies

PERSONAL AUTHOR/AFFIL

Siegrist, R.L.; Korte, N.E.; Pickering, D.A. [Oak Ridge National Lab., TN (United States)]; Phelps, T.J. [Tennessee Univ., Knoxville, TN (United States)]

CORPORATE TEXT Oak Ridge National Lab., TN (United States)
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 910900
LIMITATION CODE UNL
ABSTRACT An environmental study was conducted during February 1991 on Kwajalein Island, a US Army Kwajalein Atoll (USAKA) Base in the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI). This study was undertaken for the US Department of Energy (DOE) Hazardous Waste Remedial Actions Program (HAZWRAP) acting in behalf of USAKA. The purpose of the study was to determine if selected locations for new construction on Kwajalein Island were contaminated by petroleum hydrocarbons as suspected and, if so, whether bioremediation appeared to be a feasible technology for environmental restoration. Two different sites were evaluated: (1) the site planned freshwater production facility and (2) a site adjacent to an aboveground diesel fuel storage tank. Within the proposed construction zone for the freshwater production facility (a.k.a desalination plant), total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) were either absent or at low levels. Characterization data for another potential construction site adjacent to an aboveground diesel fuel storage tank southeast of the old diesel power plant revealed high concentrations of diesel fuel in the soil and groundwater beneath the site. Results of this investigation indicate that there are petroleum-contaminated soils on Kwajalein Island and bioremediation appears to be a viable environmental restoration technique. Further experimentation and field demonstration are required to determine the design and operating conditions that provide for optimum biodegradation and restoration of the petroleum-contaminated soils. 17 refs., 7 figs., 26 figs.

KEYWORDS DIESEL FUELS/biodegradation ;SUBSURFACE ENVIRONMENTS/pollution control ;MARSHALL ISLANDS; MILITARY FACILITIES;SITE CHARACTERIZATION;BIODEGRADATION; SOILS;MICROORGANISMS;ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS;GROUND WATER; FEASIBILITY STUDIES;HAZARDOUS MATERIALS;VOLATILE MATTER; WATER TABLES;STORAGE FACILITIES;LEAKS;BIOLOGICAL ADAPTATION;INFORMATION NEEDS;EXPERIMENT PLANNING

EDB Item 28
ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH The impact of atmospheric aerosols on trace metal chemistry in open ocean surface seawater 3. Lead
ANALYTIC AUTHOR/AFFIL Maring, H.B.; Duce, R.A. [Univ. of Rhode Island, Narragansett (United States)]
PAGE RANGE 5341-5347
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 900415

LIMITATION CODE
ABSTRACT

UNL

Atmospheric aerosols collected at Enewetak Atoll in the tropical North Pacific were exposed to seawater in laboratory experiments to assess the impact of atmospheric aerosols on lead chemistry in surface seawater. The net atmospheric flux of soluble lead to the ocean is between 16 and 32 pmol cm^{{minus}2}/yr at Enewetak. The stable lead isotopic composition of soluble aerosol lead indicates that it is of anthropogenic origin. Anthropogenic aerosol lead from Central and North America appears to be less soluble and/or to dissolve less rapidly than that from Asia. Dissolved organic matter and possibly lower pH appear to increase the nonaluminosilicate aerosol lead solubility and/or dissolution rate. The isotopic composition of lead in air, seawater and dry deposition suggests that after deposition in the ocean, nonaluminosilicate particulate lead can be reinjected into the atmosphere during sea salt aerosol production.

KEYWORDS

AEROSOLS/dissolution ; AEROSOLS/synthesis ;
LEAD/environmental transport ; AEROSOLS; DISSOLUTION;
SYNTHESIS; AIR; AIR POLLUTION; ALUMINIUM SILICATES; ASIA;
BENCH-SCALE EXPERIMENTS; DEPOSITION; ENIWETOK; LEAD; LEAD
ISOTOPES; ORGANIC MATTER; PACIFIC OCEAN; PARTICULATES; PH
VALUE; POLLUTION SOURCES; SALTS; SEAWATER; SOLUBILITY; WATER
CHEMISTRY

EDB Item 29

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER

BNL--46439

TITLE ENGLISH

Whole-body counting in the Marshall Islands

SUBTITLE ENGLISH

1989--1991 Extended Abstract

PERSONAL AUTHOR/AFFIL

Sun, L.C.; Clinton, J.; Kaplan, E.; Meinhold, C.B.

CORPORATE TEXT

Brookhaven National Lab., Upton, NY (United States)

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)

910000

LIMITATION CODE

UNL

ABSTRACT

In 1978 the Marshall Islands Radiological Safety Program was organized to perform radiation measurements and assess radiation doses for the people of the Bikini, Enewetak, Rongelap and Utirik Atolls. One of the major field components of this program is whole-body counting (WBC). WBC is used to monitor the quantity of gamma-emitting radionuclides present in individuals. A primary objective of the program was to establish ¹³⁷Cesium body contents among the Enewetak, Rongelap and Utirik populations. ¹³⁷Cs was the only gamma-emitting fission radionuclide detected in the 1,967 persons monitored. ¹³⁷Cs body burdens tended to increase with age for both sexes, and were higher in males. The average ¹³⁷Cs dose Annual Effective

Dose for the three populations was as follows: For Enewetak, the dose was $22 \pm 4 \mu\text{Sv}$. For Utirik, the dose was $33 \pm 3 \mu\text{Sv}$. Since 1985 the Rongelap people have been self-exiled to Mejjatto. Biological elimination should have reduced their dose to virtually zero, and the measured dose was $2 \pm 2 \mu\text{Sv}$. If they had remained on Rongelap Island, the calculated dose would have been $99 \mu\text{Sv}$, which is about one-third of the background dose. 7 refs., 1 tab. (MHB)

KEYWORDS

HUMAN POPULATIONS/radionuclide kinetics ; MARSHALL ISLANDS/; WHOLE-BODY COUNTING/data acquisition systems ; BODY BURDEN/age dependence ; BODY BURDEN/sex dependence ; CESIUM 137; STATISTICS; BIOASSAY; CALIBRATION; COBALT 60; PHANTOMS; RADIATION DOSES; ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE; BIOLOGICAL HALF-LIFE; CONTAMINATION; CHRONIC EXPOSURE

EDB Item 30

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/SF/11634--T1

TITLE ENGLISH

A guidebook to alternative energy projects on American Samoa, The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, The Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, and The Republics of the Marshall Islands and Palau

PERSONAL AUTHOR/AFFIL

Case, C.W.

CORPORATE TEXT

Golden Gate Energy Center, Sausalito, CA (United States); Xavier High School, Moen, Truk (Micronesia)

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)

870500

LIMITATION CODE

UNL

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this guidebook is to help transfer information concerning alternative energy projects that have been tried on the Pacific islands affiliated with the US. These islands include those in American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia (Kosrae, Pohnpei, Truk, and Yap), Guam, and the Republics of the Marshall Islands and Palau. Distances are long between islands and populations are sparse, making communication and the transfer of information particularly difficult. A project that works on American Samoa might be appropriate for Yap, but to get this information to the proper people on Yap in a reasonable period of time is extremely difficult. This book describes 100 alternative energy projects that have been tried on the islands since the mid-1970's. This description and record of what has been done to date should be a source of ideas for energy workers, reduce duplication of work, and help encourage successes by describing other successes and failures. Alternative energy projects are projects that use indigenous, renewable resources in order to reduce local dependency on imported petroleum for electricity

or liquid fuels. The islands have an apparent abundance of natural resources for this purpose such as the sun, rivers, vegetation, the ocean, and wind; and, ideally, it should be relatively simple to convert these resources to electricity or fuel. However, there are problems unique to the remote, tropical Pacific that often appear insurmountable, and successes to date are the results of unusual persistence, hard work, and ingenuity of those on the islands. Projects are confined to those that actually develop or demonstrate hardware. These projects use the complete spectrum of alternative technologies such as biomass conversion, wind electric, solar water heating, photovoltaics, wind water pumping, hydroelectric, water desalination, and integrated systems. 381 refs., 85 figs.

KEYWORDS

SOLAR ENERGY/demonstration programs ;WIND
TURBINES/demonstration programs ;RENEWABLE
RESOURCES/demonstration programs ;HYDROELECTRIC
POWER/demonstration programs ;BIOMASS/demonstration
programs ;BIOGAS PROCESS/demonstration programs ;
AMERICAN SAMOA;MARIANA ISLANDS;MICRONESIA;MARSHALL
ISLANDS;GUAM;PALAU;TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC
ISLANDS;BIOMASS;SOLAR CELL ARRAYS;PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER
SUPPLIES;SOLAR WATER HEATING;GRANTS;WIND POWER;
WIND-POWERED PUMPS;BIOMASS PLANTATIONS;CHARCOAL

EDB Item 31

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Clinal morphological variation along a depth gradient
in the living scleractinian reef coral *Favia pallida*:
Effects on perceived evolutionary tempos in the fossil
record

ANALYTIC AUTHOR/AFFIL Cuffey, R.J. [Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park
(USA)]; Pachut, J.F. [Indiana Univ.-Purdue Univ.,
Indianapolis (USA)]

PAGE RANGE 580-588

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 901200

LIMITATION CODE UNL

ABSTRACT

The Holocene reef-building coral *Favia pallida* was sampled at 4.5 m depth increments (to 40 m) from two reefs on Enewetak Atoll to examine intraspecific environmental effects. An exposed outer reef was massive and wall-like, whereas a sheltered lagoonal reef grew as a slender pinnacle. Corallite diameter and growth rate, two attributes retrievable in fossil corals, were measured with data partitioned into shallow (<20 m), intermediate (20 to 29 m), and deep-water (>29 m) subsets. Highly significant differences between depth zone populations were found for both corallite diameters and growth rates in analyses of individual and combined

reef data sets. Canonical variates analyses (CVA) separated populations from depth zones along single, highly significant, functions. Centroids and 95% confidence intervals, calculated from CVA scores of colonies in each population, are widely separated for the lagoon reef and combined data sets. Conversely, populations from shallow and intermediate depths on the outer reef display overlapping confidence bars indicative of more gradational morphologic changes. When CV's were used to classify specimens to groups, misassignments of intermediate depth specimens to shallow or deep-water populations underscored the gradational nature of the environment. Completely intergrading populations of *Favia pallida* collected from different depths can be morphologically separated into statistically distinct groupings. A stratigraphic succession of such morphotypes might be interpreted as abruptly appearing separate species if sampling were not as uniform, systematic, and detailed as was possible on modern reefs. Analyses of evolutionary patterns must carefully assess potential effects of clinal variation if past evolutionary patterns are to be interpreted correctly.

KEYWORDS

COASTAL REGIONS/geomorphology ;CORALS/morphology ;
ENIWETOK/coastal regions ;CLASSIFICATION;CLIMATES;
GEOMORPHOLOGY;CORALS;MORPHOLOGY;CORRELATIONS;DEPTH;
ENIWETOK;ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS;GEOLOGIC HISTORY;
QUATERNARY PERIOD;REEFS;SAMPLING;STRATIGRAPHY;VARIATIONS

EDB Item 32

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Introduction: Enewetak Atoll and the PEACE program

ANALYTIC AUTHOR/AFFIL Henry, T.W.; Wardlaw, B.R.

PAGE RANGE A1-A29

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 900000

LIMITATION CODE UNL

ABSTRACT

An extensive study was made from June 1984 through August 1985 of the surface and subsurface configurations of two large nuclear craters on the northern side of Enewetak Atoll, Republic of the Marshall Islands. These craters, KOA and OAK, resulted from the near-surface detonation of two high-yield thermonuclear devices in 1958, when the atoll was part of the Pacific Proving Grounds. This multidisciplinary study was designed to produce a broad well-documented geologic, geophysical, and materials-properties data base for use in answering critical questions concerning craters formed by high-yield bursts. The study was part of a larger research initiative by the US Department of Defense to better understand high-yield, strategic-scale nuclear

bursts and how Pacific Proving Grounds craters relate to the basing and targeting of nuclear-weapon systems and related national defense issues. The data gathered during the study of the Enewetak craters are applicable to many scientific topics well beyond cratering mechanics and other related strategic concerns of the US DOD. These scientific topics include the geologic evolution of the Pacific Basin, the biologic and geologic history of a coral atoll, the fluctuation of sea level in response to glaciation and deglaciation, the diagenetic history of carbonate rocks in relation to sea-level changes and the differing substrate-water geochemistries thus produced, the speciation and migration of marine biotas, and the biostratigraphic succession of biotas through time and the calibration of these events with an absolute isotopic time scale, to name a few.

KEYWORDS

CRATERS/geologic surveys ;CRATERS/geophysical surveys ; ENIWETOK/craters ;BLAST EFFECTS;CALIBRATION;CARBONATE ROCKS;CRATERING EXPLOSIONS;CRATERS;DIAGENESIS;ENIWETOK; ENVIRONMENTAL TRANSPORT;FLUCTUATIONS;GEOCHEMISTRY; GEOLOGIC HISTORY;GLACIERS;NUCLEAR WEAPONS;PALEONTOLOGY; ROCK MECHANICS;SEA LEVEL;STRATIGRAPHY;THERMONUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS;US DOD

EDB Item 33

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Investigation of radioactivities on the wood samples taken from a fishing boat, the 5th Sumiyoshimaru
ANALYTIC AUTHOR/AFFIL Shizuma, Kiyoshi; Iwatani, Kazuo; Hasai, Hiromi [Hiroshima Univ., Higashi-Hiroshima (Japan). Faculty of Engineering]
PAGE RANGE 159-164
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 910300
LIMITATION CODE UNL
ABSTRACT

Radioactivity survey has been performed on samples taken from a fishing boat, the 5th Sumiyoshimaru. This boat has been presumed to be exposed to the fallout of Bikini hydrogen bomb test. Gamma-ray measurements have been carried out for six wood samples and two soil samples. Since the {sup 137}Cs concentration estimated for all samples were comparable to the fallout of the nuclear test, it was hard to judge whether the boat was definitely exposed to the Bikini fallout. (author).

KEYWORDS

NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS/fallout ;FALLOUT/bikini ;RADIATION DOSES;FALLOUT;BIKINI;GAMMA SPECTROSCOPY;SHIPS;WOOD;SOILS; RADIOACTIVITY;CESIUM 137;AMERICIUM 241;COBALT 60; EUROPIUM 155;SAMPLING

EDB Item 34
PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER UCRL-ID--105719-Rev.1
TITLE ENGLISH Bikini, Enewetak, and Rongelap Marshallese, and United States nuclear weapons testing in the Marshall Islands: A bibliography
SUBTITLE ENGLISH Revision 1
PERSONAL AUTHOR/AFFIL Schultz, V. [Washington State Univ., Pullman, WA (USA)]; Schultz, S.C. [Oregon Univ., Eugene, OR (USA)]; Robison, W.L. [ed.] [Lawrence Livermore National Lab., CA (USA)]
CORPORATE TEXT Lawrence Livermore National Lab., CA (USA)
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 910500
LIMITATION CODE UNL
ABSTRACT A considerable literature exists on the Bikini, Enewetak, and Rongelap Marshallese and their atolls; however, this literature consists of a large number of governmental documents that are relatively unknown and difficult to locate. This is particularly true of the documents of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and those related to nuclear weapons testing in the Marshall Islands. Because a comprehensive bibliography on the impact of nuclear weapons testing on the Marshallese and their atolls does not exist, the preparation of a bibliography that includes sufficient information to locate all types of reports seems justified. This document is the bibliography.
KEYWORDS NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVES;/;BIBLIOGRAPHIES;BIKINI;MARSHALL ISLANDS;ENIWETOK

EDB Item 35
PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER AD-A--230631/4/XAB
TITLE ENGLISH Modelling and observations of the equatorial ionosphere. Rept. for 1 Oct 87-30 Sep 88
PERSONAL AUTHOR/AFFIL Mendillo, M.
CORPORATE TEXT Boston Univ., MA (USA). Center for Space Physics
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 901010
LIMITATION CODE UNL
ABSTRACT The equatorial ionosphere experiences one of the most severe forms of a geophysical plasma instability - a phenomenon known as spread F. An observational campaign was organized to bring a complement of diagnostic instruments to two sites in the western Pacific sector (Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshall Islands and Wake Island) for a period of coordinated optical and radio measurements of spread F phenomena in August 1988. All-sky optical imaging observations were conducted from 2-16 August in conjunction with ALTAIR radar observations on Kwajalein. Preliminary review of the

data sets obtained identified at least five case study events for detailed investigation.

KEYWORDS

SPREAD F/monitoring ;GEOPHYSICS;INCOHERENT SCATTERING; IONOSPHERE;ISLANDS;MARSHALL ISLANDS;PACIFIC OCEAN;RADAR; MONITORING;PLASMA;PLASMA INSTABILITY;VISIBLE RADIATION; RADIOWAVE RADIATION;IMAGES;DATA

EDB Item 36

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER
TITLE ENGLISH

DOE/NV--209-Rev.11
Announced United States nuclear tests, July 1945--December 1990

SUBTITLE ENGLISH
CORPORATE TEXT

Revision 11
USDOE Nevada Operations Office, Las Vegas, NV (USA).
Office of External Affairs

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)

910100

LIMITATION CODE

UNL

ABSTRACT

This document lists chronologically and alphabetically by event name all nuclear tests conducted and announced by the United States from July 1945 to December 1990 with the exception of the GMX experiments. Discussion is included on test dates, test series, test yields, test locations, test types and purposes, test totals for Nevada Test Site (NTS) detection of radioactivity from NTS events, and categorization of NTS nuclear tests. Briefly discussed are agreements between the US and the Soviet Union regarding test banning. (MB)

KEYWORDS

USA/nuclear explosions ;NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS/historical aspects ;USA;NUCLEAR WEAPONS;NEVADA TEST SITE;NATIONAL DEFENSE;UNDERGROUND EXPLOSIONS;DETONATIONS;US DOE;LANL; SANDIA LABORATORIES;US AEC;US ERDA;NOUGAT OPERATION; DOMINIC PROJECT;CROSSROADS PROJECT;ATMOSPHERIC EXPLOSIONS;UNITED KINGDOM;JAPAN;PACIFIC OCEAN;ANVIL PROJECT;ATLANTIC OCEAN;MARSHALL ISLANDS;ALEUTIAN ISLANDS; SANDSTONE PROJECT;RANGER PROJECT;GREENHOUSE PROJECT; JANGLE PROJECT;TUMBLER PROJECT;IVY PROJECT;UPSHOT PROJECT;CASTLE PROJECT;TEAPOT PROJECT;REDWING PROJECT; PLUMBBOB PROJECT;HARDTACK PROJECT;ARGUS EVENT;CROSSTIE OPERATION;BOWLINE OPERATION;MANDREL OPERATION;EMERY OPERATION;GROMMET OPERATION;TOGGLE OPERATION;ARBOR PROJECT;BEDROCK PROJECT;FULCRUM OPERATION;PRAETORIAN PROJECT;FUSILEER OPERATION;PLOWSHARE PROJECT

EDB Item 37

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH
TITLE ENGLISH

Contemporary distributions of Cs-137 in Marshall Islands soils

ANALYTIC AUTHOR/AFFIL

The 1989 international chemical congress of Pacific Basin Societies: Abstracts of papers, Parts I and II
Hamilton, T.; Rosenstock, L. [Univ. of Washington,

Seattle (USA)]; Greenhouse, N.A.

PAGE RANGE
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)
ABSTRACT

716-717, Paper INOR 717
890000

Atmospheric tests of nuclear weapons ranging from tens of kT to 15 MT of TNT were conducted by the United States at two sites in the northern Marshall Islands. The test areas are now parts of the Republic of the Marshall Islands. Resolutions of health related problems or property damage resulting from the weapons tests were assumed by a Nuclear Claims Tribunal which was funded for this purpose. This paper describes the results of a survey conducted in 1988 which was designed to determine whether a potential connection exists between local fallout and the incidence of radiogenic disease among Marshallese residents of islands in the greater vicinity of the two test areas. Soil samples were collected from two southern atolls as controls, and from five northern sites to look for higher cesium-137 levels which may have been contributed by tropospheric fallout from the weapons tests.

KEYWORDS

CESIUM 137/ecological concentration ;MARSHALL ISLANDS/soil chemistry ;BIOLOGICAL RADIATION EFFECTS; HEALTH HAZARDS;LOCAL FALLOUT;NUCLEAR WEAPONS;PERFORMANCE TESTING

EDB Item 38

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Overview of the radiological accidents in the world, updated December 1989

ANALYTIC AUTHOR/AFFIL Nenot, J.C. [CEA Centre d'Etudes Nucleaires de Fontenay-aux-Roses, 92 (France). Dept. de Protection Sanitaire]

PAGE RANGE 1073-1085

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 900600

LIMITATION CODE UNL

ABSTRACT

This outline historical review discusses radiological accidents of two categories: those involving large groups of the population with relatively low doses, or a few individuals with high doses resulting in acute health effects. Comments on the following accidents are made: (a) the Marshallese population and the Japanese Fisherman, Pacific Ocean 1954 (b) South East Urals USSR 1957 (c) Juarez, Mexico 1983/84 (d) Chernobyl 1986 (e) Goiania, Brazil 1987. Registration of accidents resulting in high doses to few individuals is also discussed:-criticality accidents, those resulting in high whole-body doses from sealed sources, nuclear power reactor incidents leading to acute doses among workers, those resulting in localized radiation injury and those resulting in severe internal exposure. (UK).

KEYWORDS RADIATION ACCIDENTS/reviews ; REACTOR ACCIDENTS/reviews ;
BRAZIL; CHERNOBYLSK-4 REACTOR; MARSHALL ISLANDS; PACIFIC
OCEAN; REVIEWS; RADIOLOGICAL PERSONNEL; REACTOR OPERATORS;
SEALED SOURCES; THREE MILE ISLAND-2 REACTOR; USA; USSR;
WINDSCALE PRODUCTION REACTORS

EDB Item 39

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Radiation hazards and victims: a bitter legacy
ANALYTIC AUTHOR/AFFIL Ruff, T. [Monash Univ., Clayton (Australia)]
PAGE RANGE 20-23
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 890500
LIMITATION CODE UNL

ABSTRACT The problems of contamination as a result of exposure
to ionizing radiation, whether human or natural in
origin are reviewed. It is revealed that cancer is still
on the increase in the exposed population from the
Hirosima and Nagasaki bombings, with genetic defects and
chromosomal aberrations higher than thought. The effect
of radiation fallout from the nuclear weapon tests in
the Pacific and USA are also discussed and it is
concluded that nuclear arsenals and the very existence
of nuclear facilities containing large inventories of
long-lived radionuclides constitute a major threat to
the health of humankind, even if nuclear war never
occurs.

KEYWORDS NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS/biological radiation effects ;
NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS/human populations ; AUSTRALIA;
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS; FALLOUT; FRANCE; HEALTH HAZARDS;
HIROSHIMA; IONIZING RADIATIONS; MARSHALL ISLANDS; NAGASAKI;
NUCLEAR WEAPONS; PUBLIC OPINION; RADIATION DOSES; UNITED
KINGDOM; USA; USSR

EDB Item 40

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Uncertainties in estimating dose-effects relationships
under emergency (Hiroshima, Nagasaki 1945, Bikini 1954)
TITLE ENGLISH Proceedings of the 15. Berzelius symposium on somatic
and genetic effects of ionizing radiation
ANALYTIC AUTHOR/AFFIL Nishiwaki, Y. [IAEA, Vienna (Australia). Div of Nuclear
Safety]
PERSONAL AUTHOR/AFFIL Stigbrand, T. [ed.]
PAGE RANGE 167-176
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 890000
LIMITATION CODE UNL

ABSTRACT There are many types of uncertainties involved in the
estimation of risks or dose-effect relationships under
emergency conditions, However, they may be divided into
two major categories: uncertainty due to randomness and
that due to fuzziness. The conventional methods of

treating uncertainty are to apply statistical methods of estimation, which are, in turn, based upon the concept of probability. Even in cases where the source of uncertainty is of non-statistical nature, formal application of statistical methods of analysis is often made to deal quantitatively with uncertainty, tacitly accepting the premise that uncertainty - whatever its nature - can be equated with randomness. Most of the work on risk analysis or risk assessment has been done using such methods. In the fuzzy set concept set uncertainties are accepted as uncertain with the introduction of the membership function. Instead of the non-fuzzy two-valued logic 'true or false' any intermediate value between zero (false) and one (true) can be assumed for the membership function in the fuzzy set theory. Use of the fuzzy set theory is proposed in an attempt to analyse the causal relation between dose and effects under emergency conditions. After the atomic bombings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the Bikini Accident many efforts have been made to estimate the dose of survivors. However, because of various uncertainties involved in this type of estimation under the emergency conditions, the accurate estimation of the individual dose is very difficult. It was recently reported that ESR dosimetry could be applied to estimate the radiation doses of the individual using the enamel of the teeth of the survivors or material such as shell-button, sugar etc. found on the person. (author).

KEYWORDS

DOSE-RESPONSE RELATIONSHIPS/probabilistic estimation ;
BIKINI;HIROSHIMA;NAGASAKI;RISK ASSESSMENT

EDB Item 41

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Clean-up of a radioactive spill
ANAL. SUBTITLE ENGLISH Soil chemistry and the lessons of Bikini Atoll
TITLE ENGLISH Proceedings of the 1987 Pacific Northwest metals and minerals conference (abstracts)
SUBTITLE ENGLISH Modern mineral and metal technology
ANALYTIC AUTHOR/AFFIL Fish, W. [Oregon Graduate Center, Beaverton, OR (US)]
PAGE RANGE 33
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 870000
LIMITATION CODE UNL
ABSTRACT Bikini Atoll in the Marshall Islands of the South Pacific was extensively contaminated with radionuclides deposited by thermonuclear weapons testing in the 1940s and 1950s. In recent years, the U.S. government has attempted to restore the habitability of the islands by cleaning up the remaining radioactive material. Although the island no longer presents an acute radiation risk to inhabitants, plants growing on the island concentrate

cesium-137 from the soil, presenting an unacceptable risk to the future population. The behavior of Cs-137 has proved to be an intractable problem that has major implications for the risks associated with transporting and processing high-level nuclear wastes in the U.S. Various proposed soil treatment strategies for Bikini are discussed, including ion-exchange treatments and competing-ion strategies. No fully satisfactory treatment currently exists and the problems and prospects of cleaning up after a major nuclear waste spill are presented.

KEYWORDS

SOILS/decontamination ; CESIUM 137/removal ;
BIKINI/radiation hazards ; SOILS;DECONTAMINATION;REMOVAL;
RADIOECOLOGICAL CONCENTRATION;RADIONUCLIDE MIGRATION;
BIKINI

EDB Item 42

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Agronomic behavior of phosphoric rock from Bahia Inglesa using isotopic techniques. 2. Greenhouse experiment in three volcanic ash soils

ANALYTIC AUTHOR/AFFIL Pino N, I.; Casas G, L. [Comision Chilena de Energia Nuclear, Santiago (Chile)]

PAGE RANGE 37-40

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 890400

LIMITATION CODE UNL

ABSTRACT

With the aim to evaluate the behaviour of phosphoric rock in regard to the sorption capacity from three volcanic ash soils, a greenhouse trial was carried out. The isotopic dilution method with triple superphosphate labeled P32 (TSP-32) was used. Total dry matter, P total was determined by colorimetry and the liquid scintillation method for P32 was used. The evaluation of the rock was measured through different isotopical parameters such as A value and P derived from the rock. The behaviour of this material was affected by the different properties of the soils mainly on account of the diverse sorption capacity of them giving an inverse relation among sorption and effectiveness of the rock. The results showed a higher efficiency of TSP for the three soils compared with the phosphoric rock either concentrated or not. (author).

KEYWORDS

PHOSPHORUS 32/labelled compounds ; PHOSPHORUS
32/radionuclide migration ; PHOSPHORUS 32/soils ;
SOILS/greenhouse project ; SOILS/isotope dilution ;
SOILS/superphosphates ; ABSORPTION SPECTROSCOPY;
ADSORPTION;CHILE;IGNEOUS ROCKS;LIQUID SCINTILLATION
DETECTORS;SOILS;SUPERPHOSPHATES

EDB Item 43

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER LA--11728-C

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Mission to planet Earth

TITLE ENGLISH Proceedings of the conference on technology-based
confidence building: Energy and environment

ANALYTIC AUTHOR/AFFIL McLucas, J.L.

PERSONAL AUTHOR/AFFIL Allred, J.C.; Eckhardt, R.C.; Nichols, A.S. [eds.]

CORPORATE TEXT Los Alamos National Lab., NM (USA)

PAGE RANGE 266-274

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 891100

ABSTRACT

National leaders are taking notice of the importance of the topic, and it is the subject of discussion at meetings of heads of state. Whereas only a few years ago, most people were not concerned about the environment, recent public opinions show that 3/4 of the people in the US regard it as a primary concern that demands more attention than it is getting. Many have gone even farther in their thinking, to the point that they think we are in a serious environmental crisis. It is possible that the air of crisis is doing us a favor. It presents the people of all the Earth with the threat of a common danger. It is usually easier to elicit people's cooperation in facing a common danger than it is to get them to cooperate on some worthy but altruistic purpose. Because of the threat, there is a surprising degree of consensus that the problem is real, that we must change not only our ways of behaving but our ways of thinking about our world. There is also a feeling that we used both new policies and new leadership from the top to deal adequately with what faces us. All of this leads me to consider how we can use our space assets to improve our knowledge and equip us to deal with the environmental challenge. Mission to Planet Earth refers to a continuing study of the Earth from space. One of the principal points of this paper is that space is the place to gather most of the data we need to understand the Earth for the first time in all its beauty, glory, and increasingly recognized vulnerability.

KEYWORDS

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT/environmental effects ;USA/resource management ;DATA ACQUISITION;DATA COMPILATION; DEFORESTATION;DEVELOPING COUNTRIES;ECOLOGY;GREENHOUSE PROJECT;HUMAN POPULATIONS;NASA;NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION;RESOURCE DEPLETION;SATELLITES;SOIL CONSERVATION;US DOE;US EPA;US NOAA;USA

EDB Item 44

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER AD-A--214150/5/XAB

TITLE ENGLISH Kiernan reentry measurements system on Kwajalein atoll
PERSONAL AUTHOR/AFFIL Roth, K.R.; Austin, M.E.; Frediani, D.J.; Knittel, G.H.;
Mrstik, A.V.
CORPORATE TEXT Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Lexington, MA (USA).
Lincoln Lab.
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 890000
LIMITATION CODE UNL
ABSTRACT The Kiernan Reentry Measurements System (KREMS),
located on Kwajalein Atoll in the Pacific, is the United
States' most sophisticated and important research and
development radar site. Consisting of four one-of-a-kind
instrumentation radars, KREMS has played a major role
for the past 25 years in the collection of data
associated with ICBM testing. Furthermore, it has served
as an important space-surveillance facility that
provides an early U.S. view of many Soviet and Chinese
satellite launches. Finally, the system is slated to
play a key role in Strategic Defense Initiative
experiments.

KEYWORDS RADAR;/MISSILES/test facilities ;BALLISTIC MISSILE
DEFENSE/test facilities ;SATELLITES;DATA ACQUISITION;
RADAR;REENTRY VEHICLES;SURVEILLANCE;MISSILES;MARSHALL
ISLANDS

EDB Item 45
PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER AD-A--214139/8/XAB
TITLE ENGLISH Proposed actions at US Army Kwajalein atoll. Final
environmental impact statement (FEIS)
CORPORATE TEXT Army Strategic Defense Command, Huntsville, AL (USA)
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 891000
LIMITATION CODE UNL
ABSTRACT The purpose of the Proposed Action is to conduct tests
and collect data in support of continuing research,
development, and operational missions; operational space
track missions; and Strategic Defense Initiative
research, development, test, and evaluation activities.
Three alternatives are considered in the Environmental
Impact Statement (EIS). The No-Action Alternative
includes the ongoing activities at USAKA. The Proposed
Action includes installation and testing of SDI
sensing/tracking equipment and interceptor missile
systems. Four construction projects in support of base
operators are also included. Finally, the EIS examines a
Change of Duration Alternative that implement as the
Proposed Action over a longer period of time. The EIS
examines the environmental impacts of each alternative.
Where impacts were found to be potentially significant,
mitigation measures are identified. Key topics addressed
by the EIS include land and reef areas, water resources,

air quality, noise, biological resources including endangered species, cultural resources, socioeconomics, transportation, utilities, electromagnetic radiation from radars, and range safety.

KEYWORDS

SPACE WEAPONS/test facilities ;BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE/space weapons ;TEST FACILITIES/environmental impact statements ;MISSILES/test facilities ;AIR QUALITY; CONSTRUCTION;DATA ACQUISITION;ECONOMIC IMPACT; ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION;ENDANGERED SPECIES;MARSHALL ISLANDS;NOISE;SURVEILLANCE;WATER RESOURCES;MISSILES

EDB Item 46

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER
TITLE ENGLISH

AD-A--209676/6/XAB

Draft environmental impact statement. Proposed actions at US Army Kwajalein Atoll

CORPORATE TEXT
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)
LIMITATION CODE
ABSTRACT

Army Strategic Defense Command, Huntsville, AL (USA)
890600
UNL

This report is the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the proposed actions at the U.S. Army Kwajalein Atoll (USAKA). The proposed action would include continuation of current activities at USAKA and planned non-Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) activities as well as proposed SDI activities. The U.S. Army Strategic Defense Command will conduct two public hearings as part of the environmental impact analysis process. The close of the public comment period on the DEIS is August 7, 1989. The comments received during the public hearings, as well as written comments received during the public-comment period, will be used to develop the final environmental impact statement which is scheduled to be published in October 1989.

KEYWORDS

MILITARY FACILITIES/environmental impact statements ; MARSHALL ISLANDS/military facilities ;BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE/missile launching sites ;MISSILE LAUNCHING SITES/environmental impact statements

EDB Item 47

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER
TITLE ENGLISH

BNL--52192

Medical status of Marshallese accidentally exposed to 1954 Bravo fallout radiation, January 1985--December 1987

PERSONAL AUTHOR
CORPORATE TEXT
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)
LIMITATION CODE
ABSTRACT

Adams, W.H.;Heotis, P.M.;Scott, W.A.
Brookhaven National Lab., Upton, NY (USA)
870000
UNL

This report updates, through 1987, the medical findings on a population of Marshallese accidentally exposed to

radioactive fallout in 1954. The Marshall Islands Medical Program of the Medical Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, issues these summaries for distribution to institutions and individuals world-wide who are concerned about the adverse medical consequences of radiation exposure in general or, in particular, the plight of the radiation-exposed Marshallese. The exposed Marshallese population originally comprised 64 persons on Rongelap Atoll who received an estimated 190 rads of whole-body external gamma radiation, 18 on Ailingnae Atoll who received 110 rads, and 159 on Utirik Atoll who received 11 rads. In addition, there were 3 fetuses on Rongelap, 1 on Ailingnae, and 8 on Utirik, each of which received equivalent whole-body doses. Because of radioiodines in the fallout, the thyroid gland received an additional exposure that was much greater than the whole-body dose, although its magnitude was, in part, a function of age at the time of exposure (Lessard et al., 1985).

KEYWORDS HUMAN POPULATIONS/health hazards ;FALLOUT/biological radiation effects ;MORTALITY/evaluation ;MARSHALL ISLANDS;FALLOUT;BRAVO EVENT;DIAGNOSIS;NEOPLASMS; MORTALITY;EVALUATION;COMPILED DATA

EDB Item 48
PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER UCID--18538-Rev.1
TITLE ENGLISH Resuspension studies at Bikini Atoll
SUBTITLE ENGLISH Revision 1
PERSONAL AUTHOR Shinn, J.H.;Homan, D.N.;Robison, W.L.
CORPORATE TEXT Lawrence Livermore National Lab., CA (USA)
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 890800
LIMITATION CODE UNL
ABSTRACT

The following experiments were conducted on Bikini Atoll to provide key parameters for an assessment of inhalation exposure from plutonium-contaminated dust aerosols: (1) a characterization of background (plutonium activity, dust, plutonium, sea spray, and organic aerosol concentrations), (2) a study of plutonium resuspension from a bare field, (3) a study of plutonium resuspension by traffic, and (4) a study of personal inhalation exposure. Studies similar to (1) and (2) have been previously performed at Enewetak Atoll. 9 refs., 5 figs., 8 tabs.

KEYWORDS PLUTONIUM/inhalation ;PARTICLE RESUSPENSION/risk assessment ;BIKINI;RADIATION PROTECTION;PLUTONIUM; INHALATION;AEROSOLS;DUSTS;AUTOMOBILES;DOSE EQUIVALENTS; OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE;PARTICLE SIZE;SOILS;PLANTS

EDB Item 49

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER UCRL--53917

TITLE ENGLISH

Estimates of the radiological dose from ingestion of ^{137}Cs and ^{90}Sr to infants, children, and adults in the Marshall Islands

PERSONAL AUTHOR

Robison, W.L.;Phillips, W.A.

CORPORATE TEXT

Lawrence Livermore National Lab., CA (USA)

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)

890217

LIMITATION CODE

UNL

ABSTRACT

In this report, we examine whether the radiological dose equivalent due to the intake of ^{137}Cs and ^{90}Sr at a contaminated atoll in the Marshall Islands would be greater when intake begins as an adult than when intake begins as an infant or child. We found that generally ^{137}Cs contributes 97 to 98% of the dose and ^{90}Sr contributes only 2 to 3 %. We also found that the integral 30-, 50-, and 70-y effective dose equivalent estimated for intake beginning as adults is greater than that for intake beginning at any other age. There are two factors that cause the adult estimated dose to be greater than the dose to infants and children. The major factor is the consistently higher intake of local foods, and consequently higher intake of ^{137}Cs , for adults. The second is a combination of changing body weights, fractional deposits, and biological half-life for ^{137}Cs with age, and the reduced concentration of ^{137}Cs in food with time. Consequently, the estimated effective integral dose equivalents for adults due to ingestion of ^{137}Cs and ^{90}Sr can be used as a conservative estimate or intake beginning in infancy and childhood. 95 refs., 4 figs., 10 tabs.

KEYWORDS

MARSHALL ISLANDS/human populations ;INFANTS/dose equivalents ;CHILDREN/dose equivalents ;ADULTS/dose equivalents ;CESIUM 137;STRONTIUM 90;INFANTS;CHILDREN;ADULTS;INGESTION;BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS;FOOD CHAINS

EDB Item 50

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Evolution of reef and atoll margin carbonates, upper Eocene through lower Miocene, Enewetak, Marshall Islands

AUTHOR ANALYTIC

Saller, A.H.;Schlanger, S.O.

PAGE RANGE

243

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)

880200

ABSTRACT

Two wells drilled along the margin of Enewetak Atoll penetrated approximately 1000 m of upper Eocene, Oligocene, and lower Miocene carbonates. Strontium isotope stratigraphy indicates relatively continuous

deposition of carbonate from 40 Ma to 20 Ma. Depositional environments show a gradual basinward progradation of facies with slope carbonates passing upward into fore-reef, reef, back-reef, and lagoonal carbonates. Slope strata contain wackestones and packstones with submarine-cemented lithoclasts, coral, coralline algae fragments, benthic rotaline forams, planktonic forams, and echinoderm fragments. Fore-reef strata are dominantly packstones and boundstones containing large pieces of coral, abundant benthic forams, coralline algae fragments, stromatoporoids(?), and minor planktonic forams. Reef and near-reef sediments include corallgal boundstones and grainstones with abundant benthic forams. Halimeda and miliolid forams are common in lagoonward parts of the back reef. Sponge borings, geopetal structures, and fractures are common in reef and fore-reef strata. Lagoonal strata are wackestones and packstones with common mollusks, coral, coralline algae, and benthic forams (rotaline and miliolid). Diagenesis has extensively altered strata near the atoll margin. Aragonite dissolution and calcite cements (radial and cloudy prismatic) are abundant in fore-reef, reef, and some back-reef strata. Petrographic and geochemical data indicate aragonite dissolution and calcite cementation in seawater at burial depths of 100 to 300 m. Dolomite occurs in slope and deeply buried reefal carbonates. Most dolomitization occurred at burial depths of more than 1000 m in cool marine waters circulating through the atoll. lagoonal strata are not significantly altered by marine diagenesis and still contain abundant primary aragonite and magnesium calcite.

KEYWORDS

MARSHALL ISLANDS/reefs ;REEFS/deposition ;ALGAE;CALCITE;
CARBONATE ROCKS;CORALS;DISSOLUTION;FOSSILS;GEOCHEMISTRY;
REEFS;MIOCENE EPOCH;DEPOSITION;STRATIGRAPHY

EDB Item 51

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER UCRL--50007-87

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Summary of the Bikini Atoll ionizing-radiation survey
TITLE ENGLISH Hazards Control Department annual technology review,
1987

AUTHOR ANALYTIC Shingleton, K.L.;Cate, J.L.;Trent, M.G.;Robison, W.L.
PERSONAL AUTHOR Griffith, R.V.;Anderson, K.J. (eds.)
CORPORATE TEXT Lawrence Livermore National Lab., CA (USA)

PAGE RANGE 1-13

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 880700

ABSTRACT This survey was designed to measure the beta dose rate from ^{137}Cs and $^{90}\text{Sr}/^{90}\text{Y}$ relative to previously measured gamma dose rates on Bikini and Eneu

Islands. The authors exposed modified Panasonic-802 thermoluminescent dosimeters (TLDs) in over 100 sites for six months to accomplish this task. The sites were selected to be either in areas of known high gamma dose rates, in areas where the Marshallese would likely spend most of their time upon resettlement, or in areas where experimental environmental changes has been made. Therefore, the beta and gamma dose rates do not represent island averages. The mean beta dose rate on Eneu ranged from 23 mrem/yr at 1 cm to 6 mrem/yr at 100 cm, as compared with a mean deep dose rate of 17.5 mrem/yr. The mean beta dose rate around houses and in general area on Bikini ranged from 425 mrem/yr at 1 cm to 178 mrem/yr at 100 cm, compared with a deep dose rate of about 154 mrem/yr. Because monitoring sites were specifically placed in the most-contaminated areas of Bikini and Eneu, the unshielded beta dose rates reported provide an upper limit of radiation dose; actual doses received by the Bikinians would be reduced significantly by clothing, footwear, and ground cover such as crushed coral, which reduces the beta dose rate by 80-90%. The amount of time spent in houses and in the minimally contaminated areas around houses and the lagoon would further reduce the beta dose rates reported here. 17 referenced, 12 figures, 1 table.

KEYWORDS

BIKINI/radiation monitoring ; CESIUM 137/beta dosimetry ; STRONTIUM 90/beta dosimetry ; BIKINI; PROGRESS REPORT; SURFACE CONTAMINATION

EDB Item 52
TITLE ENGLISH

Evolution of reef and atoll margin carbonates, upper Eocene through lower Miocene, Enewetak, Marshall Islands
Saller, A.H.; Schlanger, S.O.

PERSONAL AUTHOR
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)
LIMITATION CODE
ABSTRACT

880000
UNL
Two wells drilled along the margin of Enewetak Atoll penetrated approximately 1,000 m of upper eocene, Oligocene, and lower Miocene carbonates. Strontium isotope stratigraphy indicates relatively continuous deposition of carbonate from 40 Ma to 20 Ma. Depositional environments show a gradual basinward progradation of facies with slope carbonates passing upward into fore-reef, reef, back-reef, and lagoonal carbonates. Slope strata contain wackestones and packstones with submarine-cemented lithoclasts, coral, coralline algae fragments, benthic rotaline forams, planktonic forams, and echinoderm fragments. Fore-reef strata are dominantly packstones and boundstones containing large pieces of coral, abundant benthic

forams, coralline algae fragments, stromatoporoids(?), and minor planktonic forams. Reef and near-reef sediments include coralline boundstones and grainstones with abundant benthic forams. Halimeda and miliolid forams are common in lagoonward parts of the back reef. Sponge borings, geopetal structures, and fractures are common in reef and fore-reef strata. Lagoonal strata are wackestones and packstones with common mollusks, coral, coralline algae, and benthic forams (rotaline and miliolid). Diagenesis has extensively altered strata near the atoll margin. Aragonite dissolution and calcite cements (radial and cloudy prismatic) are abundant in fore-reef, reef, and some back-reef strata). Petrographic and geochemical data indicate aragonite dissolution and calcite cementation in seawater at burial depths of 100 to 300 m. Dolomite occurs in slope and deeply buried reefal carbonates.

KEYWORDS

REEFS/deposition ;PETROLEUM DEPOSITS/geologic history ; CARBONATE ROCKS/deposition ;MARSHALL ISLANDS/petroleum geology ;NATURAL GAS DEPOSITS/geologic history ;REEFS; DEPOSITION;CONTINENTAL MARGIN;MIOCENE EPOCH;EXPLORATION; STRATIGRAPHY;SANDSTONES;CEMENTING;PETROGRAPHY;EOCENE EPOCH;ISOTOPE DATING;CALCITE;GEOCHEMISTRY;DOLOMITE

EDB Item 53

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Bikini Atoll still hazardous

AUTHOR ANALYTIC Vogt, H.H.

PAGE RANGE 1565-1566

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 890529

LIMITATION CODE UNL

ABSTRACT None

KEYWORDS

BIKINI/contamination ;BIKINI/radiation hazards ;BIKINI; CONTAMINATION;NUCLEAR WEAPONS;NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS;FALLOUT; FISSION PRODUCTS;STRONTIUM 90;CESIUM 137;RADIONUCLIDE MIGRATION;FOOD CHAINS;SOILS;COCONUT PALMS;VEGETABLES; FRUITS;RADIATION DOSES;HUMAN POPULATIONS

EDB Item 54

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER ESC-WR--89-02

TITLE ENGLISH Starting points and backgrounds of calculations of the EOS-scenarios DG and GO with CO/sub 2/ emission maximum. Object subsidy project greenhouse scenarios (7002)

PERSONAL AUTHOR Okken, P.A.

CORPORATE TEXT Stichting Energieonderzoek Centrum Nederland, Petten (Netherlands). Energie Studie Centrum

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 890300

LIMITATION CODE UNL

ABSTRACT Calculations have been executed by means of the

MARKAL-model for the Dutch energy economy with exogenous national CO/sub 2/ emission limits. Starting points are the EOS-scenarios 'Dynamic and Growth' (DG) and 'Partial Development' (Gedeelde Ontwikkeling or GO) for the period 1989-2020. The model has been adjusted for the transport sector and altered with regard to CO/sub 2/. These alterations are discussed here. 4 figs., 37 refs., 3 tabs.

KEYWORDS

CARBON DIOXIDE/emission ;ELECTRIC POWER/uses ;
NETHERLANDS;M CODES;MATHEMATICAL MODELS;COMPUTER
CALCULATIONS;EMISSION;FORECASTING;ENERGY DEMAND;USES;
NATURAL GAS;AIR POLLUTION ABATEMENT;GREENHOUSE PROJECT;
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY;ENERGY MODELS;NUMERICAL DATA;
CALCULATION METHODS;RECYCLING;RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

EDB Item 55

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Handling of radioactive fallout problems at Chernobyl accident (1986) as compared with that of Bikini accident (1954)

TITLE ENGLISH

Radiation protection practice. IRPA 7

AUTHOR ANALYTIC

Nishiwaki, Y.;Kawai, H.;Morishima, H.;Koga, T.;Niwa, T.;
Sugimura, Y.

CORPORATE TEXT

International Radiation Protection Association,
Washington, DC (USA) ; Australian Radiation Protection
Society, Sydney (Australia)

PAGE RANGE

1102-1105

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)

880000

LIMITATION CODE

UNL

ABSTRACT

We conducted an analysis in Japan of the highly radioactive fall-out on the Japanese fishing boat No. 5 Fukuryu Maru that was engaged in fishing about 150 km east of Bikini at the time of the thermonuclear test conducted early in the morning of 1 March 1954, and which returned to Japan in the middle of the same month.

KEYWORDS

CHERNOBYLSK-4 REACTOR/contamination ;FALLOUT
DEPOSITS/japan ;FISSION PRODUCT RELEASE/;
PERSONNEL/radiation accidents ;REACTOR
ACCIDENTS/contamination ;ACTIVITY LEVELS;AIR;BETA
DETECTION;BETA SPECTRA;BIKINI;CALCITE;CESIUM 137;
CONTAMINATION;COMPARATIVE EVALUATIONS;DUSTS;JAPAN;GAMMA
RADIATION;GLOBAL FALLOUT;IODINE 131;IRRADIATION;ISOTOPE
RATIO;KRYPTON 85;LOCAL FALLOUT;PARTICLE SIZE;PERSONNEL;
RADIATION DOSES;RADIATION SYNDROME;RADIOACTIVITY;RARE
GASES;SEAFOOD;SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS;SOURCE TERMS;
THERMONUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS;TUNA;URANIUM 237

EDB Item 56

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER OEVS-Mitteilung--1988

Order number 940330-160606-96 -001-001
page 41 set 11 with 111 of 111 items

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Bikini accident and Chernobyl accident
TITLE ENGLISH 4. European congress and 13. regional congress of IRPA.
20 years experience in radiation protection - a review
and outlook
AUTHOR ANALYTIC Nishiwaki, Y.
PERSONAL AUTHOR Tschirf, E.;Hefner, A. (ed.)
CORPORATE TEXT Oesterreichischer Verband fuer Strahlenschutz (OeVS),
Vienna (Austria)
PAGE RANGE 786-790
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 881100
LIMITATION CODE UNL
ABSTRACT

The number of persons evacuated after Chernobyl accident is reported to be about 135000, which is almost comparable to that of the exposed to the atomic bombings at Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. However, in case of atomic bombing, the whole body gamma and neutron radiation is received in an extremely short time, possibly of the order of some nano seconds. In addition, they received strong effects of blast waves, thermal radiation, and other toxic chemicals released to the environment due to destruction of various facilities by bombing. In case of Chernobyl accident, the whole body gamma radiation is received in a much longer time, possibly of the order of some hours, by the evacuees. The dose rate would be greatly different. In this respect, the accidental exposure to the strongly radioactive fallout at Bikini accident in 1954 may be more similar to the case of Chernobyl accident. The author makes some comparison of these cases, because of his involvement in investigation of the past radioactive fallout as observed in Japan. The radioactivity due to Chernobyl accident reached Japan at about 8 days after the accident. The volatile radionuclides such as I 131, Cs 137 were predominant. The radioactivity ratio Cs 137/Cs 134 was about 2. In case of Bikini H-bomb test, all radioactivities are released instantaneously and radioactivities of non-volatile as well as volatile elements were observed. 2 figs.

KEYWORDS

BIKINI/nuclear explosions ;CHERNOBYLSK-4
REACTOR/reactor accidents ;HUMAN POPULATIONS/radiation
doses ;NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS/fallout ;REACTOR
ACCIDENTS/fallout ;BIKINI;COMPARATIVE EVALUATIONS;
FALLOUT

EDB Item 57

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Bikini Atoll ionizing radiation survey - May 1985 - May
1986

TITLE ENGLISH Radiation protection practice. IRPA 7
AUTHOR ANALYTIC Shingleton, K.L.;Cate, J.L.;Trent, M.G.;Robison, W.L.

CORPORATE TEXT International Radiation Protection Association,
Washington, DC (USA) ; Australian Radiation Protection
Society, Sydney (Australia)

PAGE RANGE 1370-1373

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 880000

LIMITATION CODE UNL

ABSTRACT Between 1946 and 1958, the United States conducted 23
nuclear tests at the Bikini Atoll in the Marshall
Islands. The single largest detonation was the Bravo
test, which resulted in extensive radioactive
contamination of a number of islands and prevented the
timely resettlement of the native population. Since 1958,
many studies have been conducted to assess clean up
options and the internal and external radiation doses
the Bikinians would likely receive, should they resettle
the islands. Although the external dose rates from
{beta} and {gamma} radiation have been previously
determined by aerial and ground measurement techniques,
technical constraints limited the assessment of external
{beta} dose rates from the Cs-137 and Sr-90/Y-90
contamination on the islands. Now, because of the recent
development of very thin thermoluminescent dosimeters
(TLDs), these external {beta} dose rates can be
measured.

KEYWORDS BIKINI/beta dosimetry ;BIKINI;CONTAMINATION;DOSE RATES;
GROUND COVER;HOUSES;RADIATION DOSES;RADIATION MONITORING;
SPATIAL DOSE DISTRIBUTIONS;THERMOLUMINESCENT DOSEMETERS

EDB Item 58

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER UCRL--53840

TITLE ENGLISH Radiological conditions at Bikini Atoll: Radionuclide
concentrations in vegetation, soil, animals, cistern
water, and ground water

PERSONAL AUTHOR Robison, W.L.; Conrado, C.L.; Stuart, M.L.

CORPORATE TEXT Lawrence Livermore National Lab., CA (USA)

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 880531

ABSTRACT This report is intended as a resource document for the
eventual cleanup of Bikini Atoll and contains a summary
of the data for the concentrations of ¹³⁷Cs, ⁹⁰Sr, ²³⁹⁺²⁴⁰Pu, and ²⁴¹Am in vegetation
through 1987 and in soil through 1985 for 14 islands at
Bikini Atoll. The data for the main residence island,
Bikini, and the most important island, Eneu, are
extensive; these islands have been the subject of a
continuing research and monitoring program since 1974.
Data for radionuclide concentrations in ground water,
cistern water, fish and other marine species, and pigs
from Bikini and Eneu Islands are presented. Also
included are general summaries of our resuspension and

rainfall data from Bikini and Eneu Islands. The data for the other 12 islands are much more limited because samples were collected as part of a screening survey and the islands have not been part of a continuing research and monitoring program. Cesium-137 is the radionuclide that produces most of the estimated dose for returning residents, mostly through uptake by terrestrial foods and secondly by direct external gamma exposure. Remedial measures for reducing the ¹³⁷Cs uptake in vegetation are discussed. 40 refs., 32 figs., 131 tabs.

KEYWORDS

NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS/fallout ;BIKINI/radiation monitoring ;ENIWETOK/radiation monitoring ;CESIUM 137/radioecological concentration ;STRONTIUM 90/radioecological concentration ;PLUTONIUM 239/radioecological concentration ;PLUTONIUM 240/radioecological concentration ;AMERICIUM 241/radioecological concentration ;FALLOUT;TESTING; BIKINI;ENIWETOK;PLANTS;SOILS;SAMPLING;GROUND WATER; FISHES;SWINE;PARTICLE RESUSPENSION;DOSE EQUIVALENTS; REMEDIAL ACTION

EDB Item 59

TITLE ENGLISH

Day of two suns. US nuclear testing and the Pacific Islanders

PERSONAL AUTHOR

Dibblin, Jane.

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)

880000

ABSTRACT

The book focuses on two Pacific communities affected by nuclear testing, the people of Rongelap atoll irradiated by fallout, and the people of Kwajalein atoll forced to leave their islands so it could be used as a target area for missiles launched from the western USA. Both atolls are part of the Marshall Islands which are on the eastern side of the groups of islands known as Micronesia. The USA conducted 66 nuclear tests in the period 1946-1958, one on Bikini Island, codenamed Bravo, causing the contamination of Rongelap. Following the halting of atmospheric nuclear explosions in 1958 the area became a missile testing target area. The reasons why the Marshall Islands were used, the effects of the fallout and destruction of the islanders way of life when they were moved from their homes is described. It draws widely on experience of the Marshall Islanders themselves. One of the appendices lists the tests and displacement in the Marshall Islands in chronological order. (U.K.).

KEYWORDS

BRAVO EVENT/environmental impacts ;MARSHALL ISLANDS/evacuation ;MARSHALL ISLANDS/local fallout ; NUCLEAR WEAPONS/test facilities ;BIOLOGICAL RADIATION EFFECTS;CONTAMINATION;HISTORICAL ASPECTS;EVACUATION;

MISSILES;PACIFIC OCEAN;USA

EDB Item 60
PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER AD-A--955363/7/XAB
TITLE ENGLISH Nuclear test summary - trinity-hardtack. Sanitized
CORPORATE TEXT Defense Atomic Support Agency, Washington, DC (USA)
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 620815
ABSTRACT None
KEYWORDS ATMOSPHERIC EXPLOSIONS/trinity event ;HARDTACK PROJECT/
NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS/atmospheric explosions ;TRINITY
EVENT;;EXPERIMENTAL DATA

EDB Item 61
PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER AD-A--197314/8/XAB
TITLE ENGLISH Pacific Enewetak Atoll Crater Exploration (PEACE)
Program, Enewetak Atoll, Republic of the Marshall
Islands. Part 4. Analysis of borehole gravity surveys
and other geologic and bathymetric studies in vicinity
of Oak and Koa craters
PERSONAL AUTHOR Henry, T.W.; Wardlaw, B.R.
CORPORATE TEXT Geological Survey, Denver, CO (USA)
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 870000
ABSTRACT The Pacific Enewetak Atoll Crater Exploration (PEACE)
Program was established to resolve a number of questions
for the Department of Defense (DOD) about the geologic
and material-properties parameters of two craters (KOA
and OAK), formed by near-surface bursts of high-yield
thermonuclear devices on the northern margin of Enewetak
Atoll, Marshall Islands, in 1958. The multidisciplinary
studies conducted by the USGS in collaboration with
other organizations during 1984 through 1987 were part
of a much larger research initiative by the DNA to
better understand the dynamic properties of
strategic-scale nuclear bursts and the relevance of the
Pacific Proving Grounds (PPG) craters to issues of
strategic basing and targeting of nuclear weapons. Major
topics include: Borehole gravity; Paleontologic evidence
for mixing; Electron paramagnetic resonance studies;
Bathymetric studies of OAK crater; Constraints on
densification and piping for OAK; and Additional studies
of geologic crater models.
KEYWORDS CRATERS/boreholes ;ENIWETOK/nuclear explosions ;NUCLEAR
EXPLOSIONS/craters ;BARGES;BATHYMETRY;CRATERS;BOREHOLES;
DENSITY;DYNAMICS;ENIWETOK;GEOLOGIC MODELS;GEOLOGY;
GRAVIMETRY;MARSHALL ISLANDS;PALEONTOLOGY;STRATIGRAPHY;
YIELDS

EDB Item 62
PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/ET/20485--T4
TITLE ENGLISH Report of refurbishment of Utirik photovoltaic system
PERSONAL AUTHOR Ratajczak, A.F.
CORPORATE TEXT National Aeronautics and Space Administration,
Cleveland, OH (USA). Lewis Research Center
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 881011
ABSTRACT This report describes the repairs and modifications
made to the Photovoltaic Power system installed on the
island of Utirik in the Republic of the Marshall Islands
in the Micronesia region of the Pacific.
KEYWORDS PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER PLANTS/repair ;COST;ELECTRIC
BATTERIES;MARSHALL ISLANDS;MODIFICATIONS;OFF-PEAK ENERGY
STORAGE;REPAIR;SOLAR BATTERY CHARGERS;TRAVEL

EDB Item 63
PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER ACIESP--60-Vol.1
ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Historical review of Bikini radiation accident in 1954
and radiation protection in Japan
TITLE ENGLISH Proceedings of the 6. Japan-Brazil Symposium on Science
and Technology
AUTHOR ANALYTIC Kumatori, T.
CORPORATE TEXT Academia de Ciencias do Estado de Sao Paulo (Brazil)
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 880000
ABSTRACT None
KEYWORDS BIKINI/historical aspects ;BIKINI/thermonuclear
explosions ;JAPANESE ORGANIZATIONS/radiation protection ;
JAPANESE ORGANIZATIONS/thermonuclear explosions ;
JAPANESE ORGANIZATIONS/victims compensation ;BIKINI;
BIOLOGICAL RADIATION EFFECTS;RADIATION ACCIDENTS

No data for number 564243 (item 64)

No data for number 564243 (item 64)

No data for number 550982 (item 65)

No data for number 550982 (item 65)

EDB Item 66
PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.1
ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Avifauna of Enewetak Atoll
TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 1, The
ecosystem: Environments, biotas, and processes
AUTHOR ANALYTIC Berger, A.J.
PERSONAL AUTHOR Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P.
(eds.)
CORPORATE TEXT Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of
Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 870000

ABSTRACT

About 41 species of birds have been recorded at Eniwetok. The birds that have arrived there have had to be strong fliers. Many of the native seabirds are species that have a vast range in the Pacific region, and many of them spend only the breeding season on land. At least 12 species are known to breed on the atoll, and at least four other species are thought to nest there. Many other birds probably include Eniwetok within their range.

KEYWORDS

BIRDS/species diversity ;ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ;
BIRDS;ENIWETOK;POPULATION DYNAMICS;SITE CHARACTERIZATION

EDB Item 67

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.1

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Biology of the rodents of Enewetak Atoll

TITLE ENGLISH

The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 1, The ecosystem: Environments, biotas, and processes

AUTHOR ANALYTIC

Jackson, W.B.; Vessey, S.H.; Bastian, R.K.

PERSONAL AUTHOR

Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P. (eds.)

CORPORATE TEXT

Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)

870000

ABSTRACT

Roof rats and Polynesian rats, introduced to the atoll by 20th Century commerce and the Micronesians, respectively, were present allopatrically on the larger islets. Of necessity, they were largely vegetarians. Reproductive cycles were keyed to rainfall patterns. High density populations had high stress indices, including high parasite loads. The rats, at the top of the terrestrial food pyramid, constituted a bioenvironmental monitor that was rarely utilized during the several test programs. Bioconcentration of radioisotopes, especially ¹³⁷Cs and ⁶⁰Co, occurred; rats implanted with dosimeters were determined to function as environmental radiation monitors. They hypothesized that roof rats on Enjebi survived the nearby nuclear detonation. Analysis of plasma transferrins indicated greater heterozygosity in the northern atoll rat populations. The incidence of oral palatal ridge deformations also was positively correlated with environmental radiation levels, but other gross indications of radiation effect were not found.

KEYWORDS

ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ;RODENTS/biology ;
RODENTS/radionuclide kinetics ;BIOLOGICAL INDICATORS;
BIOLOGICAL RADIATION EFFECTS;CESIUM 137;COBALT 60;
ENIWETOK;FOOD CHAINS;POPULATION DENSITY;RODENTS;BIOLOGY

EDB Item 68

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.1

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Terrestrial environments and ecology of Enewetak Atoll
TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 1, The

ecosystem: Environments, biotas, and processes

AUTHOR ANALYTIC Reese, E.S.

PERSONAL AUTHOR Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P.
(eds.)

CORPORATE TEXT Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of
Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN
870000

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)

ABSTRACT The terrestrial ecosystem of Enewetak Atoll is the
result of the dynamic interaction between the biota
associated with the small dry land area and physical
parameters of the environment, especially the climate,
soil, and ground water. The shrubs and trees, man, birds,
rats, and land crabs are among the more conspicuous
elements of the terrestrial biota, whereas climatic
events, the soils, and the availability of ground water
are the most important physical components of the
ecosystem.

KEYWORDS ENIWETOK/terrestrial ecosystems ;BASELINE ECOLOGY;BIRDS;
CLIMATES;CRABS;ENIWETOK;GROUND WATER;MAN;RATS;SHRUBS;
SOILS;TREES

EDB Item 69

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.1

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Trophic relationships in Enewetak Atoll

TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 1, The
ecosystem: Environments, biotas, and processes

AUTHOR ANALYTIC Marshall, N.; Gerber, R.P.

PERSONAL AUTHOR Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P.
(eds.)

CORPORATE TEXT Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of
Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN
870000

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)

ABSTRACT Some of the biologists who were attracted to Enewetak
Atoll after the marine research laboratory opened have
been studying species that are typical of reef environs
and plentiful in this setting. Some have been interested
in ecological features, particularly those of the
well-developed windward reefs; and some, who have
focused on the reef areas as an ecological subsystem,
have been interested in the processes of the atoll as a
whole. They start by noting three contrasting
environments in this large, but typical, atoll. First,
there are the coral reefs and knolls, the former almost

completely enclosing the atoll, the latter scattered through the lagoon and numbering over 2000. Then there are the open waters of the lagoon. Finally, there is the lagoon benthic environment (other than the coral knolls). In a real sense, and in comparison with the rest, the reefs and knolls are very productive, even though the oceanic waters surrounding the atoll are low in nutrients and organic food sources.

KEYWORDS

ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ; BENTHOS; CORALS; ECOSYSTEMS; ENIWETOK; NUTRIENTS; SITE CHARACTERIZATION

EDB Item 70

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.1

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Reef processes: energy and materials flux

TITLE ENGLISH

The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 1, The ecosystem: Environments, biotas, and processes

AUTHOR ANALYTIC

Marsh, J.A. Jr.

PERSONAL AUTHOR

Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P. (eds.)

CORPORATE TEXT

Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)

870000

ABSTRACT

An overview is presented of the many studies that have been conducted at Eniwetok on reef community processes, making major contributions to an understanding of these processes. These studies have also influenced the context in which many ecologists think about reef systems. Attention is focused on community metabolism, calcification processes at the ecosystem and organismal level, as well as nitrogen and phosphorus cycling. In addition, the role of detritus, coral nutrition, and ecological relationships of reef fishes are discussed.

KEYWORDS

ENIWETOK/ecosystems ; ENIWETOK/energy balance ; CORALS; DETRITUS; ENIWETOK; ECOSYSTEMS; FISHES; MINERAL CYCLING

EDB Item 71

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.1

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Intertidal ecology of Enewetak Atoll

TITLE ENGLISH

The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 1, The ecosystem: Environments, biotas, and processes

AUTHOR ANALYTIC

Kohn, A.J.

PERSONAL AUTHOR

Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P. (eds.)

CORPORATE TEXT

Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)

870000

ABSTRACT

The author summarizes the present state of knowledge of the ecology of intertidal environments at Eniwetok.

Studies over the past 25 years have documented the major outlines of community organization and have revealed some important, unexpected characteristics. The knowledge these studies have provided of the identity of the major organisms present, their population densities, distribution patterns, temporal variations, habitat requirements, and trophic roles and interactions is evaluated. However, a satisfactory model of intertidal community structure and processes will require more intensive future studies.

KEYWORDS

ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ; ANIMALS; ENIWETOK; ENVIRONMENT; HABITAT; PLANTS; POPULATION DENSITY

EDB Item 72

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.1

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Subtidal environments and ecology of Enewetak Atoll
TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 1, The ecosystem: Environments, biotas, and processes

AUTHOR ANALYTIC

Colin, P.L.

PERSONAL AUTHOR

Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P. (eds.)

CORPORATE TEXT

Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN 870000

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)

870000

ABSTRACT

Subtidal environments of Eniwetok are the lagoon and outer reefs and the passage between them which are submerged at low tides. The lagoon and outer reefs are separated, except at passes, by the intertidal reef flat. The outer slope of the atoll is different from the lagoon. The present discussion will include descriptive information on the outer slope to 300 to 400 m depth, but below those depths there is little detailed information concerning the biological communities or geological perspectives.

KEYWORDS

ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ; ENIWETOK/environment ; ENIWETOK; ENVIRONMENT; SITE CHARACTERIZATION

EDB Item 73

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.1

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Meteorology and atmospheric chemistry of Enewetak Atoll
TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 1, The ecosystem: Environments, biotas, and processes

AUTHOR ANALYTIC

Merrill, J.T.; Duce, R.A.

PERSONAL AUTHOR

Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P. (eds.)

CORPORATE TEXT

Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN 870000

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)

870000

ABSTRACT The authors discuss the various aspects of the weather of Eniwetok Atoll. The mean and variation for each observed quantity of interest are briefly covered and the authors note their state of knowledge of these factors. In relation to atmospheric chemistry of the atoll, the authors make use of the extensive data collected during experiments there in 1979.

KEYWORDS ENIWETOK/atmospheric chemistry ; ENIWETOK/meteorology ; ENIWETOK;METEOROLOGY;WEATHER

EDB Item 74

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.1

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Oceanography of Enewetak Atoll

TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 1, The ecosystem: Environments, biotas, and processes

AUTHOR ANALYTIC Atkinson, M.J.

PERSONAL AUTHOR Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P. (eds.)

CORPORATE TEXT Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN 870000

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)

ABSTRACT The author presents a general oceanography of the northern Marshall Islands and then focuses on the oceanography of Eniwetok Lagoon. Frequent comparisons are made between Eniwetok and Bikini. Windward and leeward cross-reef currents, channel currents, and tidal flow are the major factors influencing the exchange of water between atoll lagoons and the surrounding ocean. Wind-driven circulation contributes primarily to internal circulation. Upwelling of the windward side of lagoons may occur but does not seem to be a generalized feature of deep lagoon circulation. Deep water flow appears to orient itself toward the channels of net water output.

KEYWORDS ENIWETOK/oceanography ; BIKINI; ENIWETOK; OCEANOGRAPHY; UPWELLING; WATER CURRENTS

EDB Item 75

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.1

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Geology and geohydrology of Enewetak Atoll

TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 1, The ecosystem: Environments, biotas, and processes

AUTHOR ANALYTIC Ristvet, B.L.

PERSONAL AUTHOR Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P. (eds.)

CORPORATE TEXT Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN 870000

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)

ABSTRACT

Data are summarized on the geological aspects of Eniwetok gathered over the last 40 years. The history of investigations may be divided into three periods: pre-1946, 1946-1964 and post-1964. The first period was one of discovery and initial exploration, focusing on surficial geologic features. Beginning in 1946, there was a significant increase in knowledge of atolls resulting from a series of comprehensive scientific studies which established baselines to assess effects from nuclear weapons testing conducted at Eniwetok between 1946 and 1958. From 1964 to the present, scientific studies have been of two types: those which have continued to address the problems conceptualized by earlier studies and those which have addressed the effects of the nuclear weapons testing. Studies of the hydrology of Eniwetok were initiated in 1972 to evaluate possible environmental effects of the proposed PACE high explosive craters on the ground-water resources of the islands.

KEYWORDS

ENIWETOK/geology ; ENIWETOK/hydrology ; NUCLEAR WEAPONS/testing ; BASELINE ECOLOGY; ENIWETOK; GEOLOGY; HYDROLOGY; HISTORICAL ASPECTS; TESTING

EDB Item 76

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.1

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Physiography of Enewetak Atoll

TITLE ENGLISH

The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 1, The ecosystem: Environments, biotas, and processes

AUTHOR ANALYTIC

Colin, P.L.

PERSONAL AUTHOR

Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P. (eds.)

CORPORATE TEXT

Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)

870000

ABSTRACT

The author discusses the location, size, weather and climate of Eniwetok. The environment is also described, focusing on the lagoon, the reef flat, the seaward slope and the islands at Eniwetok. Man-made features that are evaluated include quarries which were excavated for building or road construction. A number of craters which remain from nuclear weapons testing are discussed.

KEYWORDS

ENIWETOK/climates ; ENIWETOK/environment ; ENIWETOK/geography ; NUCLEAR WEAPONS/testing ; ENIWETOK; CLIMATES; ENVIRONMENT; GEOGRAPHY; HYDROLOGY; TESTING

EDB Item 77

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.1

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH History of the people of Enewetak Atoll

TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 1, The ecosystem: Environments, biotas, and processes
AUTHOR ANALYTIC Kiste, R.C.
PERSONAL AUTHOR Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P. (eds.)
CORPORATE TEXT Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN 870000
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 870000
ABSTRACT This chapter focuses upon the people of Enewetak. It examines their history, the structure of their culture and society, the ways they have coped with the colonial powers that governed the islands, and their response to their resettlement on Ujilang Atoll. Some mention is necessarily made of the Bikini community because the histories of the two peoples are intertwined.
KEYWORDS ENIWETOK/human populations ;HUMAN POPULATIONS/historical aspects ;BIKINI;ENIWETOK

EDB Item 78
PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.1
ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Research at Enewetak Atoll: a historical perspective
TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 1, The ecosystem: Environments, biotas, and processes
AUTHOR ANALYTIC Helfrich, P.; Ray, R.
PERSONAL AUTHOR Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P. (eds.)
CORPORATE TEXT Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN 870000
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 870000
ABSTRACT Between 1946 and 1958, 43 nuclear devices were tested at Eniwetok. This testing program provided an opportunity for research which eventually led to the establishment of the Eniwetok Marine Biological Laboratory in 1954. From 1954 to 1974 research was broadly aimed at increasing their knowledge of this diverse coral atoll ecosystem. The second period of research began with the reorganization of the laboratory in 1974. The major projects of the 1975-1980 period were (1) a study of the circulation of the Eniwetok Lagoon, (2) research on the dynamics of ground water resources of Eniwetok Atoll, and (3) studies of diguatera fish poisoning at Eniwetok.
KEYWORDS CORALS/research programs ;ENIWETOK/research programs ; NUCLEAR WEAPONS/testing ;CORALS;ECOSYSTEMS;ENIWETOK; HISTORICAL ASPECTS;TESTING;SITE CHARACTERIZATION

EDB Item 79
PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.2

Order number 940330-160606-96 -001-001
page 53 set 11 with 111 of 111 items

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Miscellaneous species records of Enewetak Atoll
TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 2,
Biogeography and systematics
AUTHOR ANALYTIC Titgen, R.H.; Burch, B.L.
PERSONAL AUTHOR Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P.
(eds.)
CORPORATE TEXT Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of
Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 870000
ABSTRACT The aim of this report is to provide a checklist of
miscellaneous plant and animal species recorded at
Eniwetok. The list includes some fossil material and/or
material from drill cores.
KEYWORDS ANIMALS/taxonomy ; ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ;
PLANTS/taxonomy ; ANIMALS ; TAXONOMY ; DRILL CORES ; ENIWETOK ;
PLANTS ; SITE CHARACTERIZATION ; SPECIES DIVERSITY

EDB Item 80
PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.2
ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Mammals of Enewetak Atoll
TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 2,
Biogeography and systematics
AUTHOR ANALYTIC Reese, E.S.
PERSONAL AUTHOR Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P.
(eds.)
CORPORATE TEXT Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of
Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 870000
ABSTRACT Although man is the dominant mammal of Eniwetok, marine
mammals are occasional visitors there. Twenty-seven
species of whales, dolphins, and porpoises may be
expected to occur at Eniwetok Atoll. A checklist is
provided of the mammals of Eniwetok.
KEYWORDS ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ; MAMMALS/species diversity ;
MAMMALS/taxonomy ; ENIWETOK ; MAMMALS ; TAXONOMY ; SITE
CHARACTERIZATION

EDB Item 81
PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.2
ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Birds of Enewetak Atoll
TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 2,
Biogeography and systematics
AUTHOR ANALYTIC Berger, A.J.
PERSONAL AUTHOR Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P.
(eds.)
CORPORATE TEXT Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of
Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 870000

5003487

ABSTRACT

Most of the seabirds that occur at Eniwetok have a very wide range in the Pacific basin, and they have not been shown to demonstrate a tendency for subspeciation. Because of its geographical location, Eniwetok provides a nesting habitat for some species whose primary breeding range is north of the atoll and for others whose primary breeding range is south of it. Approximately 17 species of shorebirds that nest in Alaska or Siberia have been recorded as migrating to the Eniwetok Atoll in winter. A checklist of Eniwetok birds is presented.

KEYWORDS

BIRDS/species diversity ; BIRDS/taxonomy ;
ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ; BIRDS; TAXONOMY; ENIWETOK; SITE
CHARACTERIZATION

EDB Item 82

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.2

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Reptiles of Enewetak Atoll

TITLE ENGLISH

The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 2,
Biogeography and systematics

AUTHOR ANALYTIC

Lamberson, J.O.

PERSONAL AUTHOR

Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P.
(eds.)

CORPORATE TEXT

Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of
Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN
870000

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)

ABSTRACT

The goals of this report are to provide a checklist of all the reptiles found on Eniwetok. Seven species of lizards and one species of blind snake comprise the known terrestrial herpetofauna there. Species found on nearby atolls may also be present on Eniwetok; however, no additional species have been collected from there. No amphibians or sea snakes have been found on Eniwetok. The biogeography and the ecology of the reptiles found there are presented.

KEYWORDS

ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ; REPTILES/taxonomy ; COMPILED
DATA; ENIWETOK; REPTILES; TAXONOMY; SITE CHARACTERIZATION;
TABLES

EDB Item 83

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.2

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Annotated checklist of the fishes of Enewetak Atoll and other Marshall Islands

TITLE ENGLISH

The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 2,
Biogeography and systematics

AUTHOR ANALYTIC

Randall, J.E.; Randall, H.A.

PERSONAL AUTHOR

Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P.
(eds.)

CORPORATE TEXT Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 870000
ABSTRACT This report provides a checklist of the reef, shore, and epipelagic fishes known from the Marshall Islands. A total of 817 species in 338 genera and 92 families is recorded. Deep-water fishes have been omitted from the checklist because only a few such fishes have been reported from the area. An attempt is made to illustrate a few of the most conspicuous species.
KEYWORDS ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ; FISHES/species diversity ; FISHES/taxonomy ; COMPILED DATA; ENIWETOK; FISHES; TAXONOMY; SITE CHARACTERIZATION; TABLES

EDB Item 84
PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.2
ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Protochordates of Enewetak Atoll
TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 2, Biogeography and systematics
AUTHOR ANALYTIC Eldredge, L.G.
PERSONAL AUTHOR Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P. (eds.)
CORPORATE TEXT Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 870000
ABSTRACT Few protochordates have been recorded from Eniwetok Atoll. A checklist of Ascidians and Cephalochordates from Eniwetok is included.
KEYWORDS ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ; VERTEBRATES/taxonomy ; ENIWETOK; SITE CHARACTERIZATION; VERTEBRATES; TAXONOMY

EDB Item 85
PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.2
ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Echinodermata other than Holothuroidea of Enewetak Atoll
TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 2, Biogeography and systematics
AUTHOR ANALYTIC Devaney, D.M.
PERSONAL AUTHOR Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P. (eds.)
CORPORATE TEXT Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 870000
ABSTRACT An attempt is made to bring together numerous records on the echinoderm fauna other than the holothurians at Eniwetok. In comparison with the Marshall Islands as a whole, knowledge of the Eniwetok echinoderms is considerable. A checklist is included of the echinoderm

nonholothurian species of Eniwetok.

KEYWORDS

ECHINODERMS/taxonomy ; ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ;
COMPILED DATA; ECHINODERMS; TAXONOMY; ENIWETOK; SITE
CHARACTERIZATION; TABLES

EDB Item 86

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.2

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Holothurians of Enewetak Atoll

TITLE ENGLISH

The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 2,
Biogeography and systematics

AUTHOR ANALYTIC

Cutress, B.M.; Rowe, F.W.E.

PERSONAL AUTHOR

Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P.
(eds.)

CORPORATE TEXT

Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of
Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)

870000

ABSTRACT

An attempt is made to list the holothurians recorded on
Eniwetok. A number of identified species are discussed
in relation to their biogeography and ecology. Most of
the species of holothurians recorded in the checklist
were included in an unpublished systematic report by B.
M. Cutress prepared for the Mid-Pacific Research
Laboratory in 1956. Collection records based on that
study are presented in the Appendix.

KEYWORDS

ECHINODERMS/species diversity ; ECHINODERMS/taxonomy ;
ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ; COMPILED DATA; ECHINODERMS;
TAXONOMY; ENIWETOK; SITE CHARACTERIZATION

EDB Item 87

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.2

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Crustacea Decapoda (Brachyura and Anomura) of Enewetak
Atoll

TITLE ENGLISH

The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 2,
Biogeography and systematics

AUTHOR ANALYTIC

Garth, J.S.; Haig, J.; Knudsen, J.W.

PERSONAL AUTHOR

Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P.
(eds.)

CORPORATE TEXT

Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of
Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)

870000

ABSTRACT

The goals of this report are to list the numerous
species of crabs found at Eniwetok. An attempt is made
to indicate their biogeographic implications and to
summarize their ecology. The Anomura presently known
from Eniwetok Atoll comprise 76 species, representing 29
genera and 10 families. Of this number, 48 species are
new to Eniwetok, and 43 are new to the Marshall Islands
as well. The Brachyura presently known from Eniwetok

Atoll comprise 291 species, representing 115 genera and 16 families. Of this number, 218 species are new to Eniwetok, and 170 are new to the Marshall Islands as well.

KEYWORDS

DECAPODS/species diversity ;DECAPODS/taxonomy ;
ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ;COMPILED DATA;DECAPODS;
TAXONOMY;ENIWETOK;SITE CHARACTERIZATION;TABLES

EDB Item 88

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.2

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Crustacea decapoda (Penaeidea, Stenopodidea, Caridea, and Palinura) of Enewetak Atoll

TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 2, Biogeography and systematics

AUTHOR ANALYTIC Devaney, D.M.; Bruce, A.J.

PERSONAL AUTHOR Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P. (eds.)

CORPORATE TEXT Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN 870000

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)

ABSTRACT

Biological surveys made during 1946 and 1947 in the northern Marshall Islands included faunal collections that resulted in a publication by Chace (1955) on several groups of shrimps. In this work, six species of sergestid, pasiphaeid, processid, and alpheid shrimps were recorded from Enewetak. Since then the number of taxa from the atoll has increased until now nearly 150 decapod shrimp and lobster species are recognized. Pontoniines and alpheids account for 73% (106 species) of the total number. There are several new records not only for Enewetak but also for the Marshalls, and in some cases, for the Pacific. A taxonomic checklist and a section on collection data for new records are provided.

KEYWORDS

DECAPODS/species diversity ;DECAPODS/taxonomy ;
ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ;COMPILED DATA;DECAPODS;
TAXONOMY;ENIWETOK;LOBSTERS;SHRIMP;SITE CHARACTERIZATION;
SURVEYS;TABLES

EDB Item 89

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.2

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Ostracoda (Myodocopina) of Enewetak Atoll

TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 2, Biogeography and systematics

AUTHOR ANALYTIC Kornicker, L.S.

PERSONAL AUTHOR Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P. (eds.)

CORPORATE TEXT Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 870000

ABSTRACT Ostracods in the superorder Mydocopa, excluding the planktonic suborder Halocypridina, which is outside the scope of the present report, have not previously been reported from Micronesia. A comprehensive checklist of Ostracoda from southeast Asia is concerned with the area between 25⁰N and 11⁰S latitude and 140⁰E and 85⁰E longitude. The area includes the western edge of Micronesia, but a brief perusal of the checklist revealed no listing of specimens from Micronesia. A small collection of Enewetak ostracods in the suborder Mydocopina at the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, contains members of all five families that comprise the suborder. Although the species in the collection are capable of swimming, and do so occasionally, they spend most of their existence crawling on, or burrowing in, the substrate. An exception to this is members of the mainly pelagic genus Cypridina, which is represented in the collection by two species. Some of the Enewetak specimens are illustrated.

KEYWORDS ARTHROPODS/taxonomy ; ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ; ARTHROPODS; TAXONOMY; ENIWETOK; SITE CHARACTERIZATION

EDB Item 90

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.2

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Lagoon plankton of Enewetak Atoll

TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 2, Biogeography and systematics

AUTHOR ANALYTIC Gerber, R.P.

PERSONAL AUTHOR Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P. (eds.)

CORPORATE TEXT Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 870000

ABSTRACT Studies on the species composition of lagoon zooplankton at Enewetak Lagoon and nearby atolls have for the most part focused on the holoplanktonic organisms, forms that are permanently planktonic all of their lives; these forms are the main attention of this chapter. Because information is lacking on the life history of many of the species mentioned, some meroplanktonic forms - organisms that are temporarily planktonic - are no doubt included in this checklist. A variety of sampling methods have been used to collect the zooplankton, and each method has its inherent advantages and disadvantages. In a sense it is perhaps fortunate that no one method is best to sample the various types of zooplankton. One important aspect

lacking in the data is adequate seasonal samplings to provide information on how species composition and abundance change over time. Whereas most of the lagoon plankton studies were based on samples collected over a few days in one season, the present author has sampled more extensively, during two winter periods and one summer period.

KEYWORDS

ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ;ZOOPLANKTON/species diversity ;ZOOPLANKTON/taxonomy ;COMPILED DATA;ENIWETOK; SAMPLING;SEASONAL VARIATIONS;SITE CHARACTERIZATION; TABLES;ZOOPLANKTON;TAXONOMY

EDB Item 91

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.2

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Nonplanktonic copepoda of Enewetak Atoll

TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 2, Biogeography and systematics

AUTHOR ANALYTIC Devaney, D.M.

PERSONAL AUTHOR Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P. (eds.)

CORPORATE TEXT Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN 870000

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)

ABSTRACT

The copepod fauna of Enewetak is based on studies carried out on symbiotic (commensal and parasitic) species as well as those found as part of the plankton community. A checklist of copepod fauna is included.

KEYWORDS

COPEPODS/taxonomy ;ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ;COMPILED DATA;COPEPODS;TAXONOMY;ENIWETOK;SITE CHARACTERIZATION; SYMBIOSIS;TABLES;ZOOPLANKTON

EDB Item 92

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.2

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Cirripedia of Enewetak Atoll

TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 2, Biogeography and systematics

AUTHOR ANALYTIC Titgen, R.H.

PERSONAL AUTHOR Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P. (eds.)

CORPORATE TEXT Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN 870000

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)

ABSTRACT

There has been relatively little research done on barnacles at Eniwetok. Only nine species have been reported from there. A checklist of barnacles found at Eniwetok Atoll is presented. The list also includes species that probably occur there because so few of the species that may occur there have been reported.

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page 60 set 11 with 111 of 111 items

KEYWORDS CRUSTACEANS/taxonomy ;ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ;
COMPILED DATA;CRUSTACEANS;TAXONOMY;ENIWETOK;SITE
CHARACTERIZATION

EDB Item 93

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.2

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Stomatopod crustacea of Enewetak Atoll

TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 2,
Biogeography and systematics

AUTHOR ANALYTIC Reaka, M.L.; Manning, R.B.

PERSONAL AUTHOR Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P.
(eds.)

CORPORATE TEXT Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of
Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN
870000

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)

ABSTRACT

This study provides a checklist and discusses the biogeographic relationships of the 12 species of Stomatopoda (mantis shrimps) now known to occur on Enewetak Atoll. Five species are widely distributed throughout the Indo-West Pacific region, and three species have somewhat more restricted ranges in the Indo-West Pacific and Indian Ocean. Four species are endemic to the Central Pacific (two to Enewetak), and three taxa need further taxonomic investigation, which may demonstrate further endemism. Stomatopods from Enewetak are dwarfed in body size compared to their mainland relatives. Small size has strong consequences for life history and evolutionary patterns in stomatopods, and in particular is likely to generate endemism. They provide information on the color patterns of the stomatopods from Enewetak, showing which traits are the most reliable indicators of species identity for taxonomic and field research and which traits are most likely to be influenced by body size, sex, or habitat. Several anomalies in usually invariant color traits are found in stomatopods from Aomon Island, which was closer to sources of radiation from atomic testing than more southern islands in the atoll. They also summarize what is known about the habitat and fighting behavior of the coral-dwelling mantis shrimps from Enewetak. For each of the above topics, they identify or discuss all previous literature on the stomatopods of Enewetak.

KEYWORDS

CRUSTACEANS/taxonomy ;ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ;
BEHAVIOR;COMPILED DATA;CRUSTACEANS;TAXONOMY;ENIWETOK;
HABITAT;SITE CHARACTERIZATION;SPECIES DIVERSITY;TABLES

EDB Item 94

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.2

5003494

Order number 940330-160606-96 -001-001
page 61 set 11 with 111 of 111 items

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Pycnogonida of Enewetak Atoll
TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 2,
Biogeography and systematics
AUTHOR ANALYTIC Child, C.A.
PERSONAL AUTHOR Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P.
(eds.)
CORPORATE TEXT Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of
Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 870000
ABSTRACT Pycnogonids are very scarce on Eniwetok with only five
species in four genera known there. A sixth, Nymphon
micronesicum is also known from Bikini. This is a very
small faunule when considering the great diversity of
this class of arthropods in the oceans of the world. A
checklist is included of Pycnogonida of Eniwetok Atoll.
KEYWORDS ARTHROPODS/taxonomy ;ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ;
ARTHROPODS;TAXONOMY;ENIWETOK;SITE CHARACTERIZATION;
SPECIES DIVERSITY

EDB Item 95
PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.2
ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Insects and allies (Arthropoda) of Enewetak Atoll
TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 2,
Biogeography and systematics
AUTHOR ANALYTIC Samuelson, G.A.; Nishida, G.M.
PERSONAL AUTHOR Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P.
(eds.)
CORPORATE TEXT Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of
Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 870000
ABSTRACT Insects and related terrestrial arthropods of Enewetak
Atoll remain inadequately investigated. Woodbury (1962)
included an inventory of arthropods known from the atoll
in which he indicated that ectoparasites were taken from
10 species of birds; altogether he reported 45 species
or subspecies authentically recorded from the atoll. The
present list increases the number of arthropods to 191
species (or subspecies) and must still be considered
preliminary, as records are lacking for many expected
groups. Before this list can be completed, further
collections and their study are required, especially of
the soil fauna, ectoparasites and nidicoles of reptiles,
birds, and rodents, and the forms associated with humans
and human habitations. A checklist of Enewetak insects
and related arthropods is provided.
KEYWORDS ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ;INSECTS/taxonomy ;COMPILED
DATA;ENIWETOK;INSECTS;TAXONOMY;SITE CHARACTERIZATION;
TABLES

5003495

EDB Item 96
PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.2
ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Mollusca of Enewetak Atoll
TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 2,
Biogeography and systematics
AUTHOR ANALYTIC Kay, E.A.; Johnson, S.
PERSONAL AUTHOR Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P.
(eds.)
CORPORATE TEXT Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of
Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 870000
ABSTRACT This report provides a check list of all the mollusks
found on Eniwetok, both living and fossils. The most
conspicuous species are illustrated and their ecology is
summarized.
KEYWORDS ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ;MOLLUSCS/taxonomy ;COMPILED
DATA;ENIWETOK;MOLLUSCS;TAXONOMY;SITE CHARACTERIZATION;
TABLES

EDB Item 97
PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.2
ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Polychaetes of Enewetak Atoll
TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 2,
Biogeography and systematics
AUTHOR ANALYTIC Devaney, D.M.; Bailey-Brock, J.H.
PERSONAL AUTHOR Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P.
(eds.)
CORPORATE TEXT Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of
Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 870000
ABSTRACT An attempt is made to list the polychaetes recorded on
Eniwetok. A number of identified species are discussed
in relation to habitat, population density and location.
A total of 132 polychaete species have been identified
on Eniwetok.
KEYWORDS ANNELIDS/taxonomy ;ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ;ANNELIDS;
TAXONOMY;COMPILED DATA;ENIWETOK;SITE CHARACTERIZATION;
TABLES

EDB Item 98
PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.2
ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Platyhelminthes, Nemertea, and Nematoda of Enewetak
Atoll
TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 2,
Biogeography and systematics
AUTHOR ANALYTIC Devaney, D.M.

PERSONAL AUTHOR Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P.
(eds.)
CORPORATE TEXT Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of
Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 870000
ABSTRACT Except for some reports on parasitic nematodes and
platyhelminthes in oysters, fish, and porpoises, little
has been written about the platyhelminthes, nemertina,
and nematoda of Enewetak Atoll. Little has been done on
free-living nemertines or nematodes, although both
groups must be abundant. The checklist is presented
which gives the taxonomics of these species.
KEYWORDS ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ; INVERTEBRATES/taxonomy ;
NEMATODES/taxonomy ; PLATYHELMINTHS/taxonomy ; ENIWETOK ;
INVERTEBRATES ; TAXONOMY ; NEMATODES ; PLATYHELMINTHS ; SITE
CHARACTERIZATION

EDB Item 99
PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.2
ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Sipunculans and echiurans of Enewetak Atoll
TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 2,
Biogeography and systematics
AUTHOR ANALYTIC Devaney, D.M.
PERSONAL AUTHOR Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P.
(eds.)
CORPORATE TEXT Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of
Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 870000
ABSTRACT At the present time at least 10 identified species of
sipunculans are considered to occur at Eniwetok.
Echiurans are previously unrecorded from Eniwetok or the
other Marshall Islands. However, the bifurcate-tipped
proboscis of a bonellid echiuran has been observed in
the shallower waters of Eniwetok lagoon extending from
beneath attached coral reef outcrops. A checklist of
Eniwetok Sipuncula and Echiura is presented.
KEYWORDS ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ; INVERTEBRATES/taxonomy ;
ENIWETOK ; INVERTEBRATES ; TAXONOMY ; SITE CHARACTERIZATION

EDB Item 100
PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.2
ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Reef-dwelling bryozoans of Enewetak Atoll
TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 2,
Biogeography and systematics
AUTHOR ANALYTIC Cuffey, R.J.; Cox, R.S.
PERSONAL AUTHOR Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P.
(eds.)
CORPORATE TEXT Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of

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870000

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ABSTRACT The goals of this report are to list the bryozoans found on the modern reefs of Enewetak Atoll, illustrate the most conspicuous species, indicate their biogeographic implications, and summarize their ecology (particularly ecozonal distributions and constructional roles).

KEYWORDS BRYOZOA/taxonomy ;ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ;BRYOZOA; TAXONOMY;COMPILED DATA;ENIWETOK;SITE CHARACTERIZATION; TABLES

EDB Item 101
PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.2
ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Brachiopods of Enewetak Atoll
TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 2, Biogeography and systematics
AUTHOR ANALYTIC Grant, R.E.
PERSONAL AUTHOR Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P. (eds.)
CORPORATE TEXT Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 870000
ABSTRACT On Eniwetok the brachiopods are small and inconspicuous, living in cryptic habitats under the shade of coral fronds, in recesses in the reef, or on lagoon pinnacles. An attempt is made to summarize the ecology of the brachiopods and the most conspicuous species are illustrated. A checklist is included of Eniwetok brachiopods.

KEYWORDS BRANCHIOPODS/taxonomy ;ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ; BRANCHIOPODS;TAXONOMY;COMPILED DATA;ENIWETOK;SITE CHARACTERIZATION

EDB Item 102
PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.2
ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Scleractinia (Stony Corals) of Enewetak Atoll
TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 2, Biogeography and systematics
AUTHOR ANALYTIC Devaney, D.M.; Lang, J.C.
PERSONAL AUTHOR Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P. (eds.)
CORPORATE TEXT Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN
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ABSTRACT Approximately 170 species in 54 genera have been identified among the 2500 stony coral specimens which were collected from 28 sites around Eniwetok Atoll.

Although the field guide is still in preparation, a provisional checklist of scleractinian corals now believed to occur at Eniwetok is presented.

KEYWORDS CORALS/taxonomy ;ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ;COMPILED DATA;CORALS;TAXONOMY;ENIWETOK;SITE CHARACTERIZATION; TABLES

EDB Item 103

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.2

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Octocorallia of Enewetak Atoll

TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 2, Biogeography and systematics

PERSONAL AUTHOR Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P. (eds.)

CORPORATE TEXT Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN 870000

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)

ABSTRACT The Alcyonaceans are the most numerous octocorals represented at Eniwetok with approximately 20 species now known. A checklist of octocorallia of Eniwetok Atoll is included.

KEYWORDS CNIDARIA/taxonomy ;ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ;CNIDARIA; TAXONOMY;ENIWETOK;SITE CHARACTERIZATION

EDB Item 104

PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.2

ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Sea anemones of Enewetak Atoll

TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 2, Biogeography and systematics

AUTHOR ANALYTIC Cutress, C.E.; Arneson, A.C.

PERSONAL AUTHOR Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P. (eds.)

CORPORATE TEXT Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN 870000

PUB. DATE (YYMMDD)

ABSTRACT The sea anemones covered in this chapter were collected and/or photographed in part by Cutress during May and June 1955 and in part by Arneson from September through November 1980. Collection records are shown at the end of the chapter. Most identifications were made from preserved specimens, but a few were made from photographs alone. Available photographs of *Phymanthus strandesi* and *Physobranchia douglasi* are inadequate. *Heterodactyla hemprichi* was not photographed. No published taxonomic work on Enewetak sea anemones exists. Dunn (1981), in a revision of the clown-fish anemones, refers by catalog numbers to preserved specimens from Enewetak which she examined. Allen (1972)

refers to and illustrates seven species of host anemones that he observed at Enewetak from 1968 to 1971. Josephson (1966) made physiological observations on *Calliactis polyopus*, and Johannes et al. (1972) refer to an unidentified digging anemone subsequently identified as *Actinodendron plumosum*. A checklist is provided of Enewetak sea anemones.

KEYWORDS CNIDARIA/taxonomy ;ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ;CNIDARIA; TAXONOMY;COMPILED DATA;ENIWETOK;SITE CHARACTERIZATION

EDB Item 105
PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.2
ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Porifera of Enewetak Atoll
TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 2, Biogeography and systematics
AUTHOR ANALYTIC Devaney, D.M.
PERSONAL AUTHOR Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P. (eds.)
CORPORATE TEXT Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 870000
ABSTRACT

The first sponges reported from Enewetak were based on collections made between 1946 and 1948 from a number of tropical Pacific areas (de Laubenfels, 1954). The Pacific Science Board of the National Research Council sponsored the collections project. Six of the 13 species recorded from Enewetak were collected by dredging near the center of the lagoon (8 km north of the south anchorage; approximately 11⁰ 29' N, 165⁰ 15' E, de Laubenfels, 1954) at a depth of 35 m. Another species came from the reef flat, and six were from unrecorded localities. Three new species were recorded from Enewetak, but only one (*Lissodendoryx calypta*) was unique to that atoll. A classification checklist of Porifera at Eniwetok is included.

KEYWORDS ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ;COMPILED DATA;ENIWETOK;SITE CHARACTERIZATION;TAXONOMY

EDB Item 106
PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.2
ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Recent Foraminifera and nonplanktonic protozoans
TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 2, Biogeography and systematics
AUTHOR ANALYTIC Chave, E.H.; Devaney, D.M.
PERSONAL AUTHOR Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P. (eds.)
CORPORATE TEXT Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN

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ABSTRACT An overview is presented of foraminiferal fauna and nonplanktonic protozoans at Eniwetok from 1946-1981. A checklist is presented which identifies 280 species.
KEYWORDS ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ;PROTOZOA/taxonomy ;COMPILED DATA;ENIWETOK;PROTOZOA;TAXONOMY;SITE CHARACTERIZATION; TABLES

EDB Item 107
PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.2
ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Natural history of terrestrial vascular plants of Enewetak Atoll
TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 2, Biogeography and systematics
AUTHOR ANALYTIC Lamberson, J.O.
PERSONAL AUTHOR Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P. (eds.)
CORPORATE TEXT Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN
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ABSTRACT Enewetak Atoll has evolved over geological time from a raised limestone island environment supporting mangrove swamps and an upland mixed forest to a low coral sand island habitat with typical strand vegetation. The 128 species of plants recorded from the atoll include many introduced weeds and ornamental or food plants, although 43% of the flora is considered to be indigenous to Micronesia. The dry, windy season from November through April causes many of the plants to drop some or all of their leaves or to die back completely. Summer-June through September - is the season of maximum plant growth and more flower and seed production. The effects of World War II and post-war military activity, the nuclear test program from 1948 to 1958, and the radiological cleanup and rehabilitation for the return of the people of Enewetak have been significant with regard to the vegetation. Many species were accidentally or intentionally introduced to the atoll, and some species have disappeared. The vegetation was greatly altered because of destruction of habitat with removal of soil and nutrients and exposure of the plants to salt spray and drying winds. Several collections and studies of the flora have been reported. This chapter describes stages in the succession of the vegetation following disturbance. The vegetation of the islands during the period 1975 to 1977 is also described in some detail.

KEYWORDS ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ;PLANTS/ecological succession ;PLANTS/taxonomy ;COMPILED DATA;ENIWETOK;NUCLEAR WEAPONS; PLANTS;TAXONOMY;SITE CHARACTERIZATION;TABLES;TERRESTRIAL

5003501

ECOSYSTEMS;TESTING

EDB Item 108
PRIMARY REPORT NUMBER DOE/EV/00703--T1-Vol.2
ANALYTIC TITLE ENGLISH Fungi of Enewetak Atoll
TITLE ENGLISH The natural history of Enewetak Atoll: Volume 2,
Biogeography and systematics
AUTHOR ANALYTIC Dunn, P.H.; Reynolds, D.
PERSONAL AUTHOR Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P.
(eds.)
CORPORATE TEXT Hawaii Univ. at Manoa, Honolulu (USA) ; USDOE Office of
Scientific and Technical Information, Oak Ridge, TN
PUB. DATE (YYMMDD) 870000
ABSTRACT The microfungi of Enewetak Atoll are typical tropical
forms and are not restricted to that atoll. Because of
the extreme isolation of Enewetak, however, it seems
likely that the fungi there are indigenous to the atoll
and are not introductions by man. Whether the origin is
terrestrial or from the beaches remains a question. The
mycological data from Enewetak Atoll reflect two
principles of fungal biogeography: similar regions have
similar biotas, and distributions data are often due to
bias collection activity of mycologists.
KEYWORDS ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ; FUNGI/taxonomy ; COMPILED
DATA; ENIWETOK; FUNGI; TAXONOMY; SITE CHARACTERIZATION

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PERSONAL AUTHOR Devaney, D.M.; Reese, E.S.; Burch, B.L.; Helfrich, P.
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ABSTRACT The authors present knowledge of the floristics and
ecology of the marine benthic algae on Pacific atolls is
based primarily on studies conducted on Enewetak Atoll.
There are more species of marine benthic algae known
from this atoll than are known from any other
Indo-Pacific atoll. On the basis of the papers cited
above, 238 species (106 genera) of marine benthic algae
are known from Enewetak Atoll: Cyanophyta (16 species),
Chlorophyta (89 species), Phaeophyta (24 species), and
Rhodophyta (109 species). Nine of the species were
described as new with the Enewetak specimens serving as

holotypes. It is interesting to note that 40 species (nine Chlorophyta, three Phaeophyta, and 28 Rhodophyta) or 16% of the species reported from Enewetak represent the only collections known from the geographic region of Micronesia. It is unlikely that these species are unique to Enewetak; further intensive collections from other areas in Micronesia will no doubt provide additional records.

KEYWORDS

ALGAE/taxonomy ;ENIWETOK/baseline ecology ;ALGAE;
TAXONOMY;BENTHOS;ENIWETOK;SITE CHARACTERIZATION;TABLES

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