Planning of experiments to be performed at Hanford during February, March, and April 1949, has now reached the point at which formal approval of the scope of the program by the Laboratory and the Atomic Energy Commission appears to be indicated. Broadly speaking, the experiments to be performed in 1949 fall in the following three categories:

1. those in which the Atomic Energy Commission is primarily interested;
2. those in which the National Military Establishment is primarily interested; and
3. those in which the Atomic Energy Commission and the National Military Establishment appear to have a joint interest.

The experimental programs (Enclosures A and B) for which approval is now sought are in the first and third categories, respectively, and cover Los Alamos and Biomedical experiments. The experiments in the second category are scheduled for consideration on 1 September 1949, and 1 October 1949, and will be the subject of a separate request for approval.

It should be noted that these Enclosures represent the current thought on the subjects involved. They have been considered by the interested agencies on the basis of necessity and reasonableness, feasibility, and over-all scope. It should be recognized, however, that approval at the present time should not bar the later inclusion of other experiments or the deletion of some of those currently planned, so long as the over-all program is not jeopardized by such changes.
If you approve these programs, it is requested that they be forwarded through channels to the Atomic Energy Commission for consideration by the Commission and, if necessary, the General Advisory Committee, so that their approval may be obtained.

If it appears to be necessary, I shall arrange to be present when these programs are considered by the Commission and the General Advisory Committee. Dr. Shields Warren, of the Division of Biology and Medicine, Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C., has agreed to assist in the presentation of the biomedical experiments.

It is desirable that the consideration of the Commission be given to the Enclosures as soon as possible, in order that detailed planning for the experiments and for the necessary construction can be accomplished.

Original signed by
ALVIN C. GRAVES
J-Division Leader

Enclosures A and B

Distributions:
Bradbury
McCormack (2)
Tyler
Warren
File (2)
The following is a listing of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory experiments planned for the 1931 operation at Eniwetok:

1. Gamma Rays

1.1 Prompt Gamma Rays

1.1.1 Prompt Gamma Rays used in the Measurement of Alpha.

Ionization chambers and fast vacuum photocells in conjunction with phosphorescence will be used in this measurement. The latter detector may make it possible to measure variable alphas. If so, alpha as a function of time will be measured. The mean free path of prompt gamma rays will be obtained.

1.1.2 Measurement of Transit Time.

The time from firing of detector to the appearance of prompt gamma rays will be measured.

1.2 Delayed Gamma Rays

1.2.1 Spectrum

An attempt will be made to measure the spectrum of delayed gamma rays probably by use of a beta-ray spectrometer.

1.2.2 Time Dependence

Intensity of delayed gamma rays versus time will be measured.

1.2.3 Spatial Distribution

Spatial distribution of the gamma rays will be measured. It is hoped that these measurements of the delayed gamma rays...
will give an additional absolute determination of yield.

1.3 Total Dose

A measurement of total dose of gamma rays as a function of distance will be made in your geometry.

2. METHODS

2.1 Neutron Spectrum

2.1.1 Threshold Detectors

Threshold detector measurements should give an indication of an increase in the number of neutrons in the neighborhood of 15 MeV for the easy detectors.

2.1.2 Photographic Emulsions

It is planned to make a determination of the neutron spectrum using recoil protons in photographic emulsions.

2.2 Spectral Distribution

The above measurements will be made at various distances from zero.

2.3 High Energy Spectrum

High energy spectrum measurements will be attempted by a time of flight technique.

3. BIAS

3.1 Free-air Peak Count Rate versus Distance

3.1.1 This measurement will probably be made by means of instruments suspended from a balloon.
3.1.2 Measurements may also be made by means of the optical observations of the shock front intersecting with virus.

3.2 OVERPRESSURE versus TIME as a Function of Distance
Measurements near the ground of the pressure-time-distance characteristics of a nuclear explosion will be made.

3.3 Observation of Mach Phenomena
Measurements relating to Mach effect, e.g., path of triple point, will be made if feasible.

3.4 PEAK OVERPRESSURE versus Distance
This quantity will be measured chiefly by means of observation of shock velocity and sound velocity; pressure gauges will be used for high pressure regions and indicator gauges for low pressure regions. Pyrometers will be used as a backup.

3.5 DENSITY and TEMPERATURE versus Time
A measurement of these quantities is being considered.

3.6 AERODYNAMICS
Photographing observation of the shock wave from aircraft is planned to indicate shock wave asymmetry.

3.7 Measurement of Pressures near Monolithic, Rigid Structures
It is planned to measure diffraction effects of the blast wave around several such structures.
4. THERMAL RADIATION

4.1 Attenuation by the Atmosphere
Measurements will be made of the transmission of the atmosphere as a function of frequency.

4.2 Variation with Time
Measurements of the variation of thermal radiation with time with 100-microsecond resolution are planned.

4.3 Spectrum from Bomb
Spectral composition of thermal radiation from an atomic bomb as a function of time will be measured.

4.4 Spatial Attenuation
Spatial attenuation of thermal radiation will be measured.

5. VISIBLE RADIATION

5.1 Ball of Fire Observations
Measurements will be made at various camera speeds of the growth of the ball of fire.

5.2 Eruption
The time of the occurrence of the minimum in the light curve from the expanding ball of fire will be observed. From scaling laws this can give relative yields.

5.3 Growth and Rise of Atomic Cloud
These quantities will be measured photographically.
3.4 Nitrogen-Carbon Compounds (Absorption Lines)

Measurement of absorption lines of such compounds will be made.

6. RADIOCHEMISTRY

6.1 Absolute Determination of Yield

Radiochemical yield determinations will be made on samples collected by Aronsen. Other sample-collection techniques will be investigated.

6.2 Study of Utilization of Materials

An attempt will be made to separate the energy generation of the bomb between the various bomb components.

7. MISCELLANEOUS

7.1 Common Timing

Common timing to millisecond accuracy or better will be available to the various records together.

7.2 SIDM

An experiment in which the nuclear explosion is used to seed material down a tube and cause a thermonuclear reaction of small magnitude in deuterium is under study.
DECLARATION

J. D. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION AND NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS B.MEDICAL TEST PROGRAM

A. OBJECTIVE

The fundamental objective of the biological program is to provide information which can be used in planning effective medical care for victims of atomic warfare and for victims of industrial accidents in nuclear energy plants. Such planning must depend on radiological studies which utilize the unique radiation of atomic explosions. A satisfactory biological test program should provide data which can permit evaluation of atomic bomb radiation injury in terms of the injurious action of roentgen, gamma, and neutron radiations of a character that can be produced by conventional means in laboratories. Adequate medical planning cannot be anticipated until it is possible to translate laboratory conditions to field conditions with a high degree of certainty.

B. PROGRAM

The program has been approved by the Division of Biology and Medicine, Atomic Energy Commission, by J-Division of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, and by the Joint Test Committee.

1.0 Animal Colony

This colony will provide an adequate number of animals for use by all experiments at shot time. These animals will have been born and raised on Jettom Island and should be acclimated to the total local environment. Suitable control studies will be performed prior to the shots. The response

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of the animals will be tested with 250 KV x-rays after residence in the tropics. The plan provides for 18,000 mice of the 1AFL strain; 120 American Shorthairs; and 120 Purse “hairless” pigs.

2.0 Study of Acute Radiation Injury

These studies will form a basis for a comparison of biological response to short-burst radiation from atomic bombs with the response to ionizing radiation delivered at conventional rates.

2.1 Study of acute lethality, LD₃₀, and survival dose versus distance. (all species)

2.2 Study of histologic changes in tissues obtained by serial sacrifice after exposure. (all species)

2.3 Study of histochromal changes in tissues, as in 2.2.

2.4 Study of changes in enzyme systems in tissues, as in 2.2.

2.5 Study of protective agents on LD₃₀. (mice)

2.6 Study of effect of atom bomb radiation on longevity and carcinogenesis in survivors. (mice)

3.0 Study of thermal Injury (Pigs)

3.1 Study of time relationships of burn to atom bomb detonation.

3.2 Study of action of various components of thermal radiation and ionizing radiation in causation of burns.

3.3 Comparative study of changes in skin due to atom bomb burns and laboratory flash burns.
4.0 **Study of Hematologic Changes Due to Atomic Bomb Radiation (Lesser Effects)**

4.1 Study hematologic changes in all large animals.

4.2 Study of hematologic tendency in large animals with severe radiation injury.

5.0 **Study of Distribution of Fission Products**

This study will utilize animals exposed in Project 2.0.

6.0 **Biological Isolates**

The response of Trudexenella, Neospora, mice, Aspergillus, and some will be studied to provide "checks" with the physical dosimetry.

7.0 **Study of Genetic Effects of Atom Bomb Radiation**

This study will utilize the Neospora, Aspergillus, and some exposed in 6.0 and will extend previous observations of the same sort.

8.0 **Observations of Effects of Atom Bomb Detonation on Local Flora and Fauna by a Qualified Naturalist.**

9.0 **Conclusion**

The biological test program is planned to be a cooperative activity involving representatives of the Atomic Energy Commission and the National Military Establishment. Individual studies will be performed under contract with the Atomic Energy Commission. It is contemplated that all biological research groups will obtain their animals from the animal colony and will share the facilities of the biological laboratory. As a corollary, they should also share in the cost of the biological test program. The design of the majority of the experiments is such that most of the studies on the exposed material can be performed in the United States.