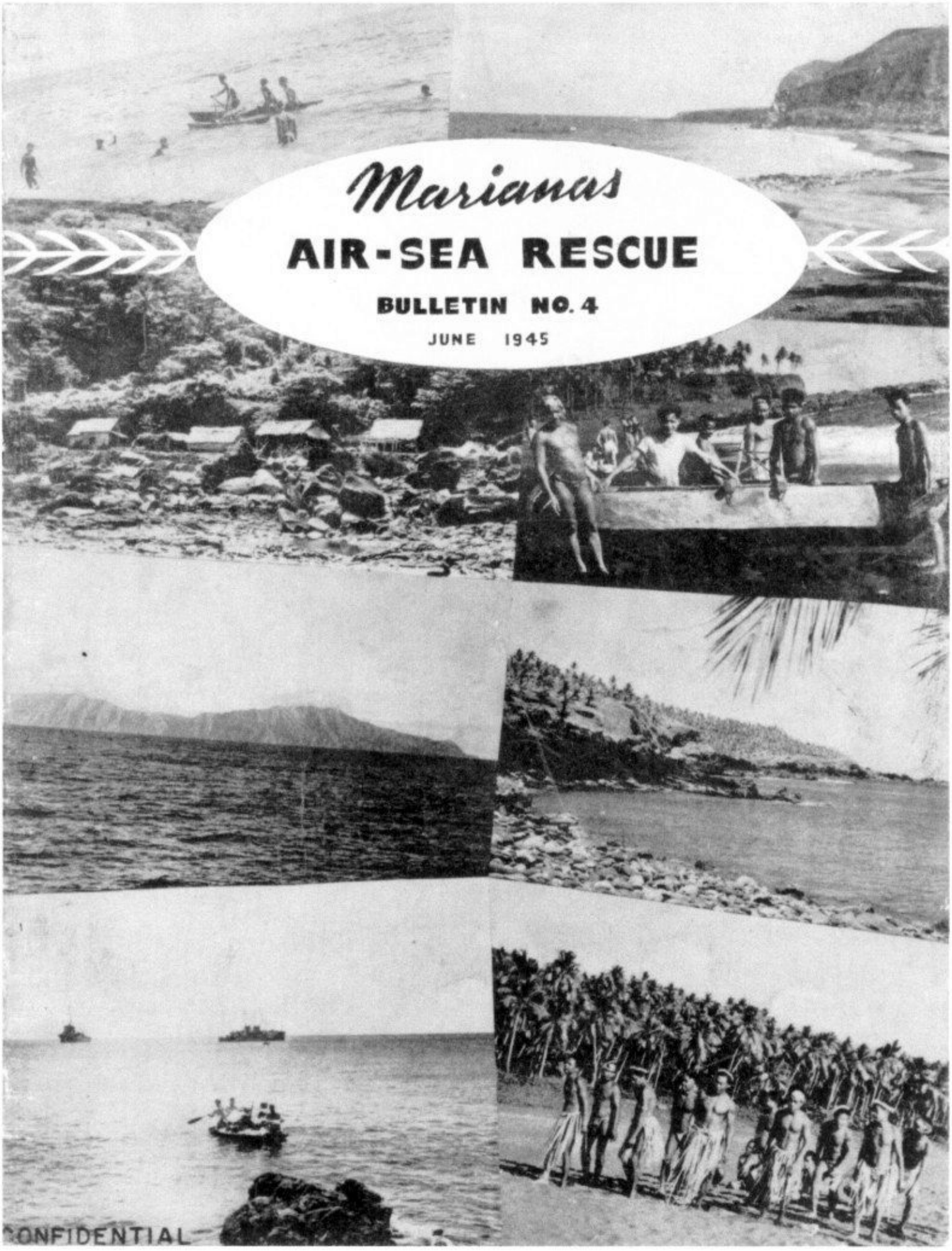


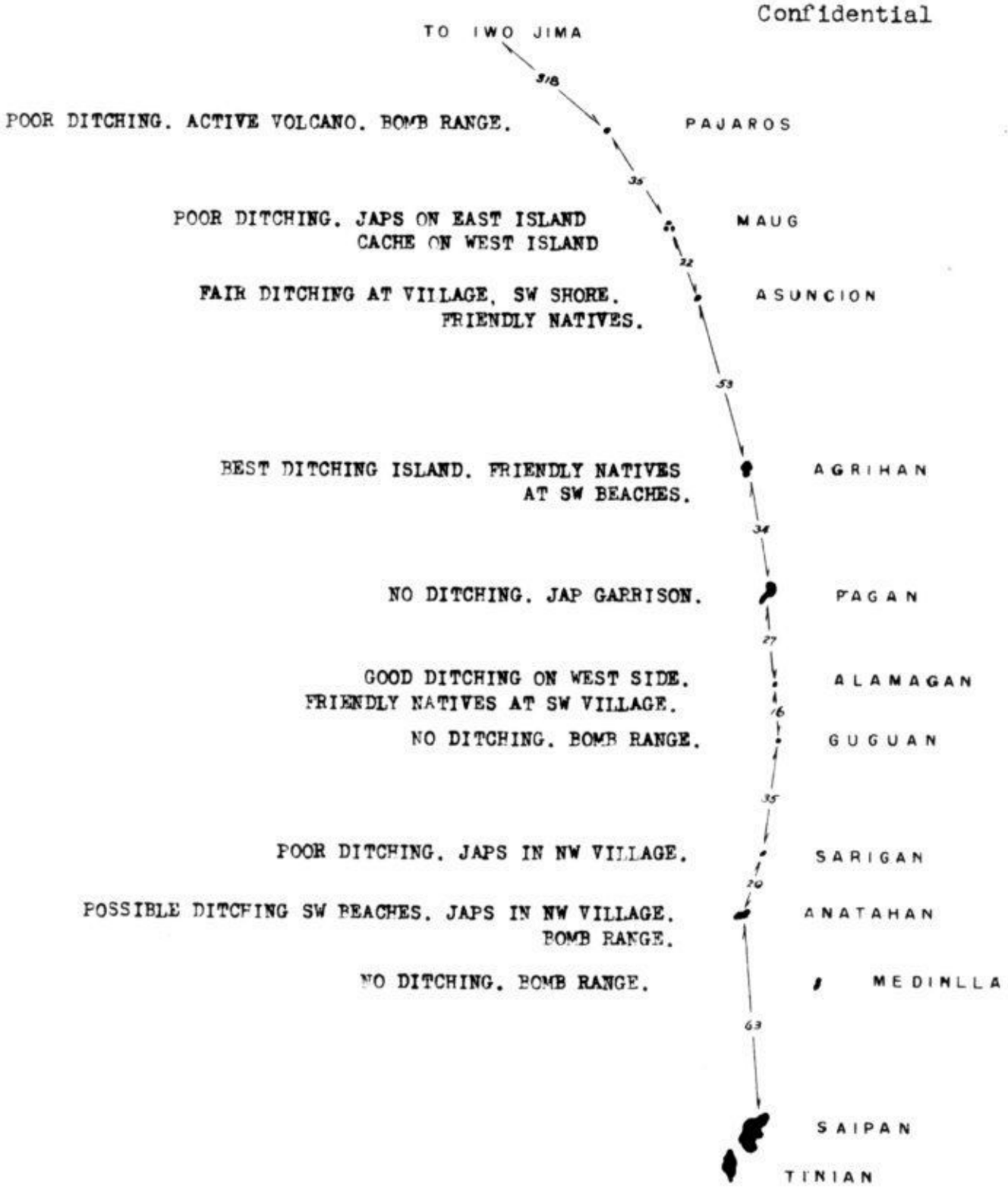
Marianas

AIR-SEA RESCUE

BULLETIN NO. 4

JUNE 1945

CONFIDENTIAL


TO IWO JIMA
318
POOR DITCHING. ACTIVE VOLCANO. BOMB RANGE.
PAJAROS
35
POOR DITCHING. JAPS ON EAST ISLAND
CACHE ON WEST ISLAND
MAUG
22
FAIR DITCHING AT VILLAGE, SW SHORE.
FRIENDLY NATIVES.
ASUNCION
53
BEST DITCHING ISLAND. FRIENDLY NATIVES
AT SW BEACHES.
AGRIHAN
34
NO DITCHING. JAP GARRISON.
PAGAN
27
GOOD DITCHING ON WEST SIDE.
FRIENDLY NATIVES AT SW VILLAGE.
ALAMAGAN
16
NO DITCHING. BOMB RANGE.
GUGUAN
35
POOR DITCHING. JAPS IN NW VILLAGE.
SARIGAN
20
POSSIBLE DITCHING SW BEACHES. JAPS IN NW VILLAGE.
BOMB RANGE.
ANATAHAN
NO DITCHING. BOMB RANGE.
MEDINLLA
63
SAIPAN
TINIAN

AIR SEA RESCUE BULLETIN NO. 4

WITHERING VINE BECOMES LIFELINE.

South from IWO JIMA to SAIPAN, along the route of returning B-29's, lie the NORTHERN MARIANAS. Inhospitable though they may seem from the air they are, in fact, a natural life-line for airmen in distress. You can take it from the records of successful ditchings along the chain and augment your briefing information from the records of a recent expedition which visited the six most favorable islands.

Consider these factors in planning to ditch if you're forced into that unhappy situation:

(1) An island is a fixed navigational reference - much easier to find than a floating raft.

(2) Ditching in the lee of an island isn't as rough on the anatomy of plane and personnel as an open sea landing.

(3) The habit of eating and drinking becomes a cramped pastime aboard a raft, and the islands offer all the ingredients of a first-rate luau - seafood, salads, coconuts, papaya, limes, mango, taro root, chickens and little pigs.

(4) The natives are on our team and they know the signals.

(5) Except as noted, the islands are now free of Nippon's advance agents.

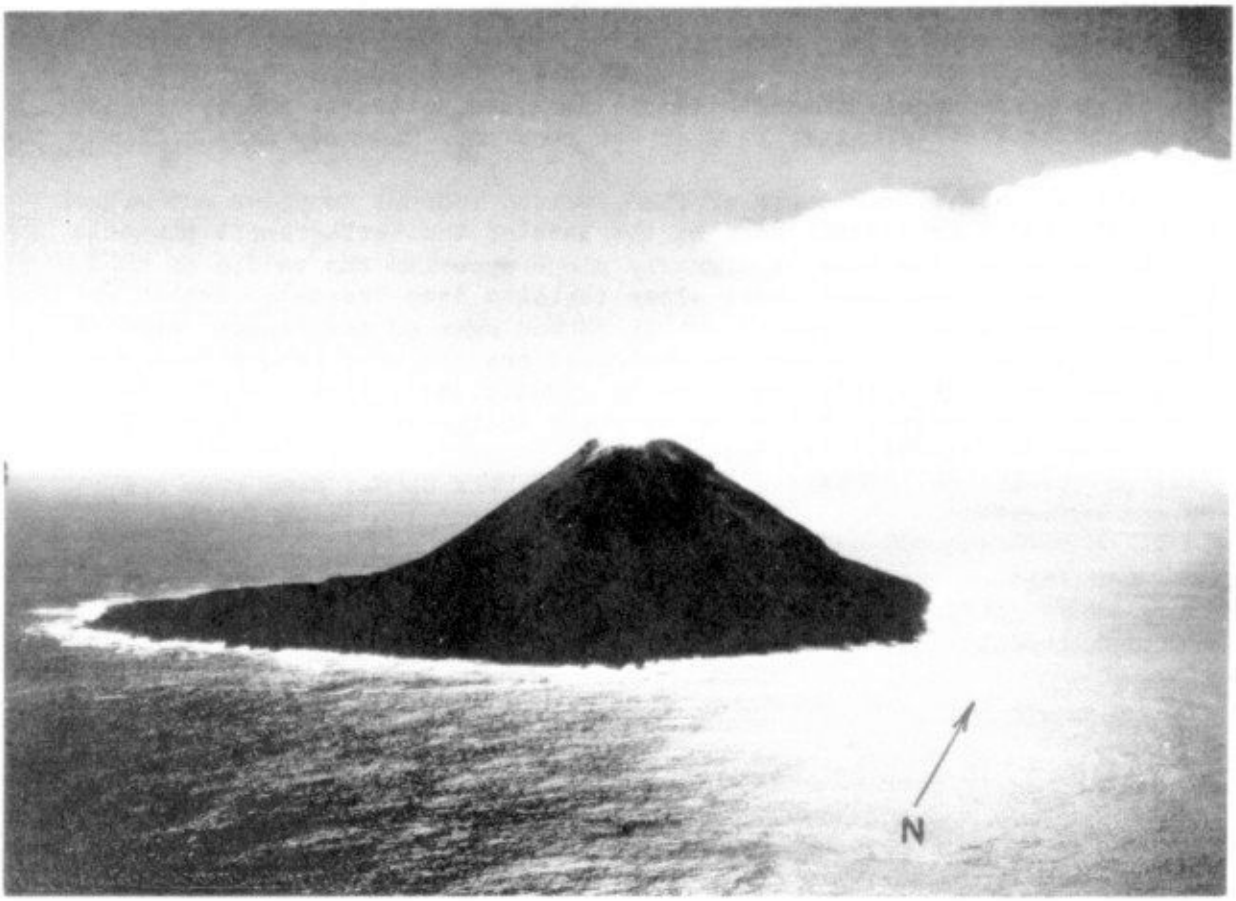
THREE A's FOR SAFETY.

Only friendly natives await your arrival at ALAMAGAN, AGRIHAN and ASUNCION. In addition to their native food and drink - which should be used with caution - they have custody of rescue caches and will put out signal panels to advise passing Dumbos of your visit. Landing beaches in the lee of the islands are excellent on AGRIHAN, good on ALAMAGAN, rough but ready on ASUNCION. The other islands of the chain offer various hazards, as outlined in the following paragraphs.

STEPPING STONES TO SAIPAN.

PAJAROS, FARALLON DE (URACAS)

The name in Spanish means "birds" and thats what it's for. It's a young island and is still kicking up quite a fuss. Sulphur smoke and an occasional burst of cinders discourages all vegetation on its volcanic slopes. The only beach is on the SE shore, backed by a low, green-topped outlier which is a remnant of a previous volcanic cone. Nine men from a ditched B-29 landed on this cobble beach with their liferafts, fired a smoke light at a passing Dumbo and were picked up by an AVP on station in that vicinity. The lack of water and food - other than young sea birds and eggs - makes PAJAROS an unlikely spot to ditch but it's better than the open sea, come what may - and that may be a Dumbo, and in short order.



SUPPLY REEF.

This reef which is only seen at close range, offers no haven for downed flyers. MAUG is ten miles SE, PAJAROS 30 miles NNW.

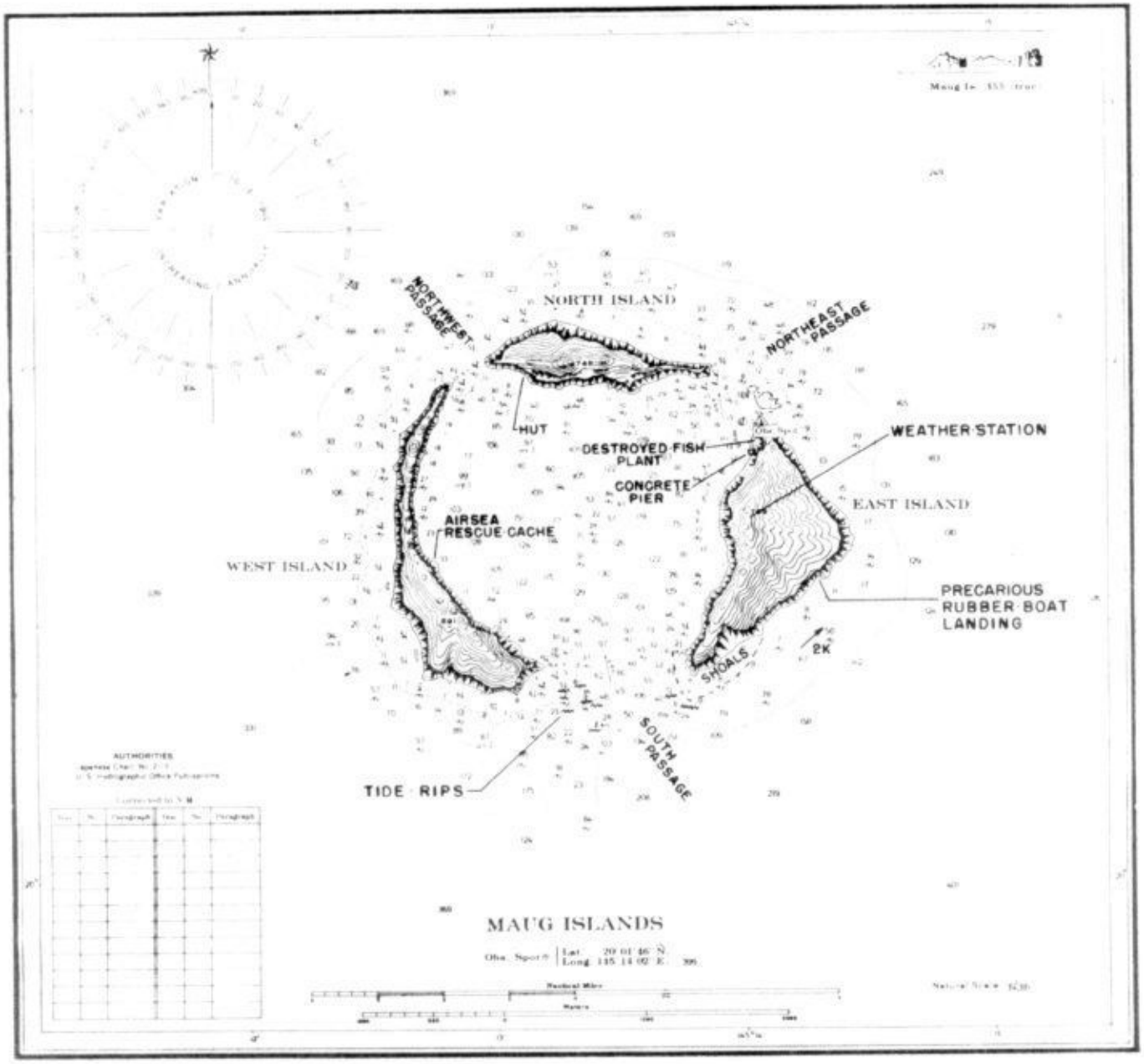
MAUG ISLANDS.

These three precipitous islands are all that is left of a volcanic cone with the center blasted out by eruptive forces. The 6,000 foot lagoon looks like a natural for ditching but watch out for those treacherous air currents through the passages. Better set it down in the lee of the group rather than in the lagoon.

The Jap "defenses" of these islands were found to be highly overrated. The "warehouses" and "sub-base" turned out to be a pre-war fish cannery - now burned to the ground. The weather station and radio shack and all quarters atop EAST ISLAND have long since been burned out and demolished by many a buzz-boy and bomber. The expedition found where the Jap Naval Aerologists had been existing - in caves on the east shore - and one member of the party caught one fleeting glimpse of 9 Nips crossing a clearing in the trees. Remaining supplies were confiscated or destroyed and cisterns were drained and demolished. Despite the fact that this island offers the only natural food, other than sea-birds and shellfish, it should be avoided until the Nips are removed. They may have rifles.

Our air-sea rescue cache of food, water, medical supplies and signal gear was placed in a small cave at the base of the northernmost pinnacle in the lagoon at the base of a grassy slope opposite the saddle on WEST ISLAND. (see the enclosed chart after taking a deep breath). Shellfish on the rocks in shallow water; sea-birds and eggs on the slopes, and one clump of pandanus and papayas on the crest are the only natural sources of food. Don't step into one of those giant clams - they operate like a bear-trap. And avoid the deep water where sharks and barracuda are ready to take on all comers. Incidentally, the natives use the "proceed with caution" technique in dealing with sharks. Swim SLOWLY away from him. Do not splash!

Landings on the open-sea side of the islands should not be attempted. Heavy surf, cliffed boulder beaches and fringing coral reefs make any approach except from the lagoon extremely hazardous!


NORTH ISLAND
NORTHWEST PASSAGE
NORTHEAST PASSAGE
HUT
DESTROYED FISH PLANT
CONCRETE PIER
WEATHER STATION
EAST ISLAND
AIRSEA RESCUE CACHE
WEST ISLAND
PRECARIOUS RUBBER BOAT LANDING
2K
SHOALS
SOUTH PASSAGE
TIDE RIPS
AUTHORITIES
MAUG ISLANDS
Lat. 20 01 46 N
Long. 145 14 02 E


N

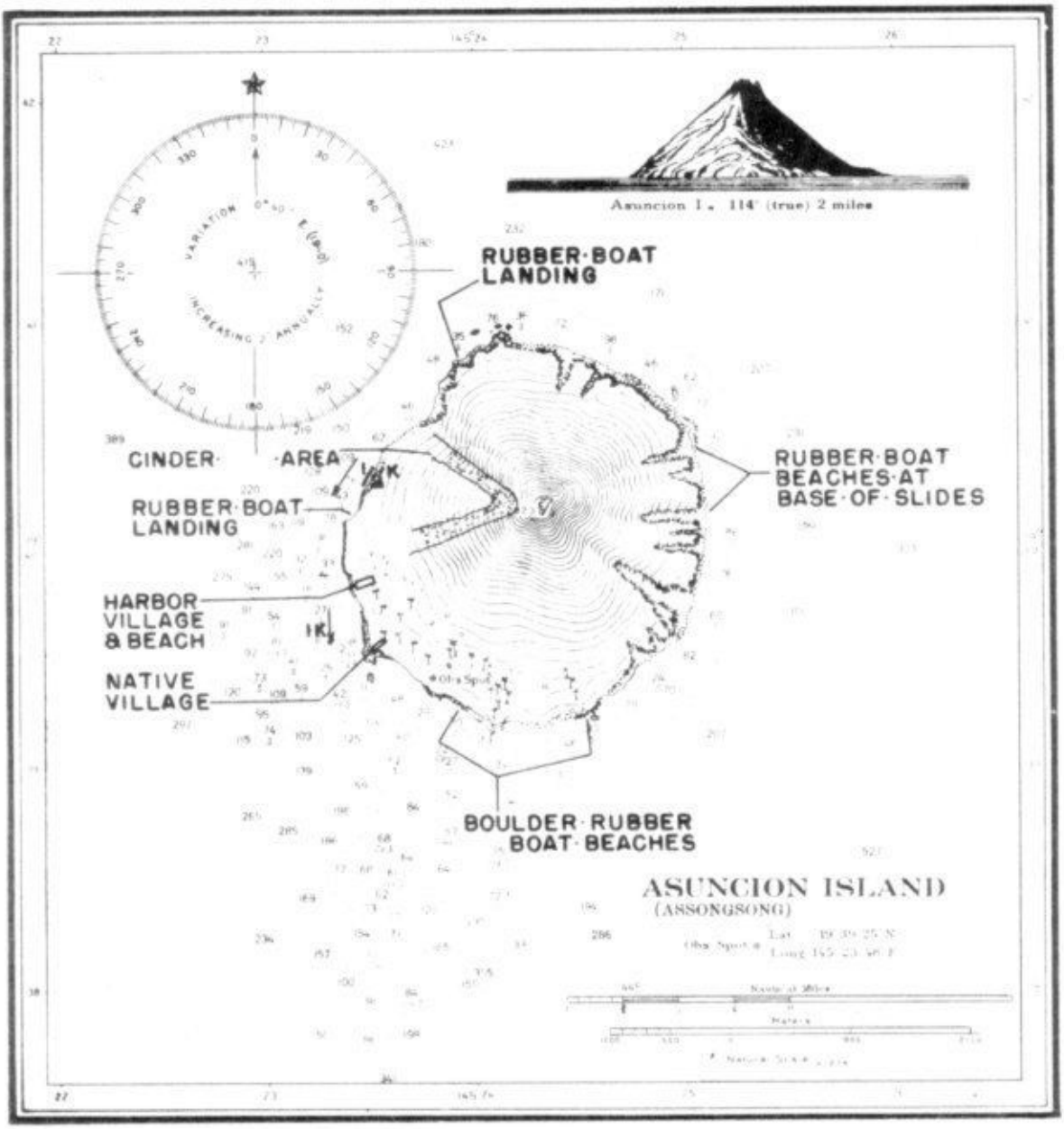
ASUNCION.

This quiescent volcanic cone with its perennial cloud cap and cinder slides offers no first-rate beaches and not too much lee shore. Survival chances however, are much better on ASUNCION than on PAJAROS or MAUG. Under normal conditions of wind and current, ditching should be made off the west shore and as close to the HARBOR VILLAGE as circumstances permit.

The boulder beach is rough but attainable in a rubber raft. Other rough landings may be made NORTH and SOUTH of the HARBOR VILLAGE but the NORTH and EAST shores of ASUNCION should be avoided inasmuch as they offer only limited boulder beaches at the base of treacherous rock slides.

Once ashore, contact ANTONIO SABLAN at the HARBOR VILLAGE for information and assistance. The natives know all about the native foods but take care in eating anything from the soil, including pigs and chickens, which has not been thoroughly cooked. Coconut milk and meat is the exception and is very satisfying to thirst and hunger. It will give you a case of "gotta-go" if too much meat is eaten without other food to balance your diet. ANTONIO SABLAN has custody of an air-sea rescue cache and two white canvas weather strips to be laid out parallel on the grassy point of land just NORTH of the HARBOR VILLAGE as a signal to passing search and Dumbo planes.

The native women are less inhibited - insofar as CLOTHING is concerned - than on the other islands of this group. However; this doesn't invite any efforts at closer liaison. And don't forget that YAWS is a contact disease!


Asuncion I., 114° (true) 2 miles
RUBBER-BOAT LANDING
CINDER AREA
RUBBER-BOAT LANDING
HARBOR VILLAGE & BEACH
NATIVE VILLAGE
RUBBER-BOAT BEACHES AT BASE OF SLIDES
BOULDER-RUBBER BOAT BEACHES
ASUNCION ISLAND
(ASSONGSONG)


N

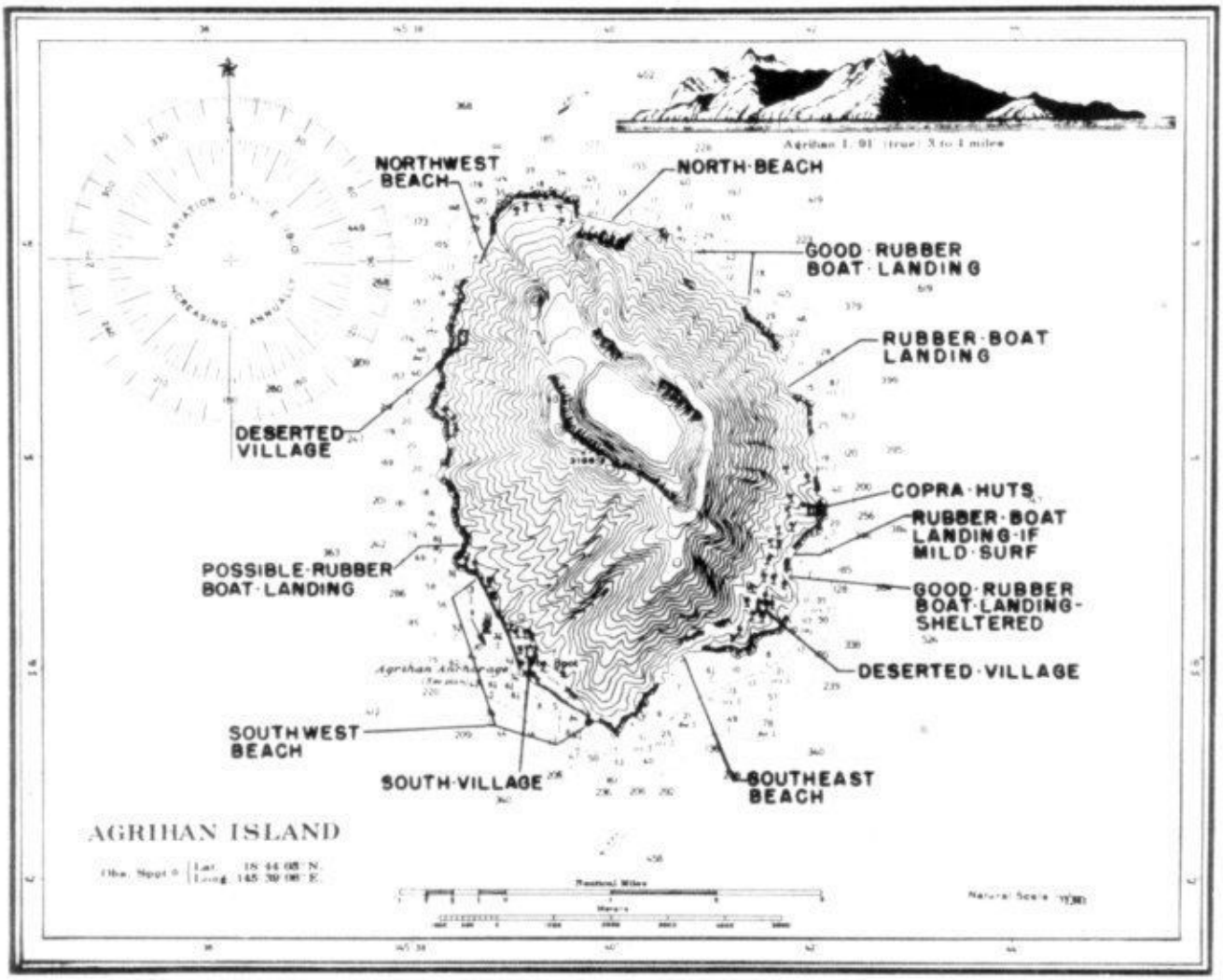
AGRIHAN.

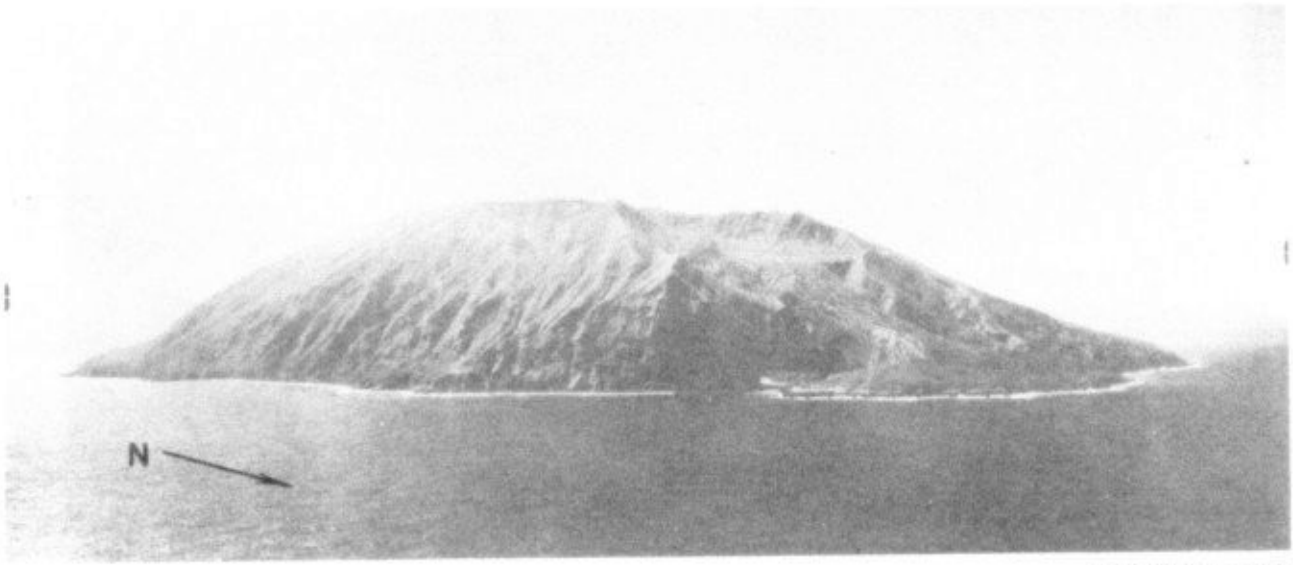
There is no question that this is the finest island of the chain for ditching - if you have any choice. The size (5 miles by 3 miles) and height (3166') offer the best lee of any available island in the group. The long, black sand beach on the SOUTHWEST shore and the ten boulder beaches at intervals of a mile or less around the remaining shore, make landings less hazardous. Food is plentiful and the natives are most helpful.

Any ditching or bail-out should be directed at the SOUTHWEST BEACH and SOUTH VILLAGE area where a combination of excellent beaches, lee shore conditions, extensive coconut slopes, and friendly natives welcome the distressed flyers. A strong current will tend to carry swimmers toward the SOUTH tip of the island and there is a heavy undertow off the beach. The natives have one outrigger dugout which may be called into action for rescue missions. The windward shore and interior of the island are extremely rugged and should be avoided. If you must use it an ox-cart road connects the DESERTED VILLAGE (SE) with the SOUTH VILLAGE and a trail runs NORTH to the COPRA HUTS.

The man to deal with is VINCENTE METAO at the SOUTH VILLAGE. He is the recognized leader of the natives and holds the keys to the storeroom where tha air-sea rescue cache and signal panels were deposited. Help the natives to lay out the panels in parallel strips on the black sand beach below the SOUTH VILLAGE then relax and let the natives tell you which of the many foods you may choose from to satisfy your thirst and hunger. Just as a suggestion there are abundant plant foods such as coconuts, palm shoots, papaya, bread-fruit, mango, lemons, oranges, taro root, yams, sugar cane, pineapple, tomatoes and chili peppers. Meat may be prepared from sea-birds, giant lizards, wild goats, chickens, pigs, shellfish, inshore fish or coconut crabs - all of which should be thoroughly cooked. Water from the cisterns and rain barrel should be boiled before using.

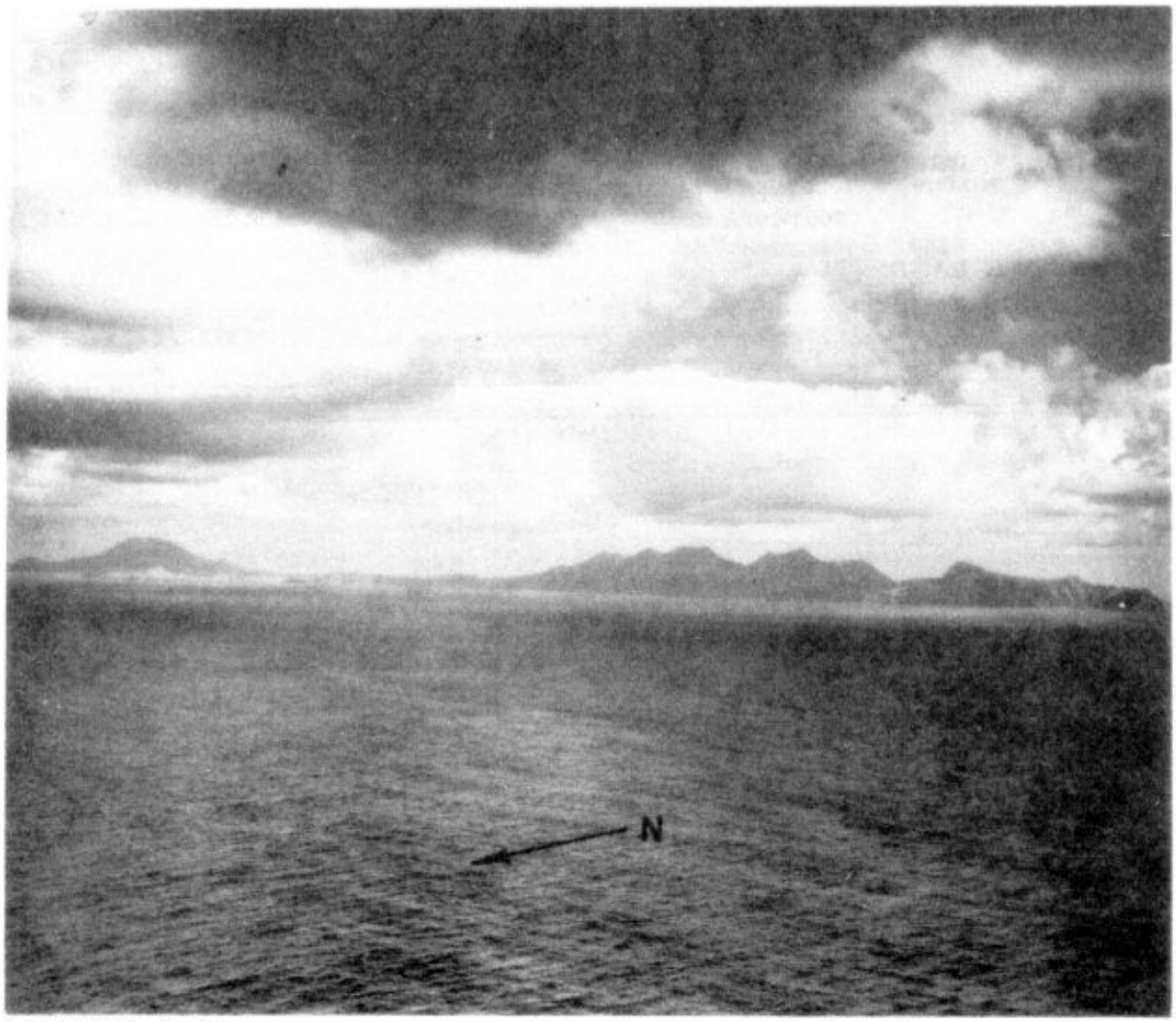
If time hangs heavy on your hands a search for the "pirate" cache of "several" million Peruvian gold pesos might uncover something - but don't let that keep you from maintaining a watch for the Dumbo who will be looking for you.


NORTHWEST BEACH
NORTH BEACH
GOOD RUBBER BOAT LANDING
RUBBER BOAT LANDING
DESERTED VILLAGE
COPRA HUTS
RUBBER BOAT LANDING IF MILD SURF
POSSIBLE RUBBER BOAT LANDING
GOOD RUBBER BOAT LANDING SHELTERED
DESERTED VILLAGE
SOUTHWEST BEACH
SOUTH VILLAGE
SOUTHEAST BEACH
AGRIHAN ISLAND


N

PAGAN. (Sour Grapes on that Wilting Vine)

This is the only island of the NORTHERN MARIANAS on which the Nips have any defense. Preliminary interrogation of natives who escaped from PAGAN in March of 1944 indicate that there were 2,000 garrison troops at that time and that food was a problem even before shipping was cut off. The airfield is completely non-operational as are the six aircraft seen in the regular photographic coverage. Recco and practice missions over the island in recent months have seen no flak, although photo interpretation shows guns to be there. AVOID PAGAN! If you must, ditch at AGRIHAN (34 miles NORTH) or ALAMAGAN (27 miles SOUTH).

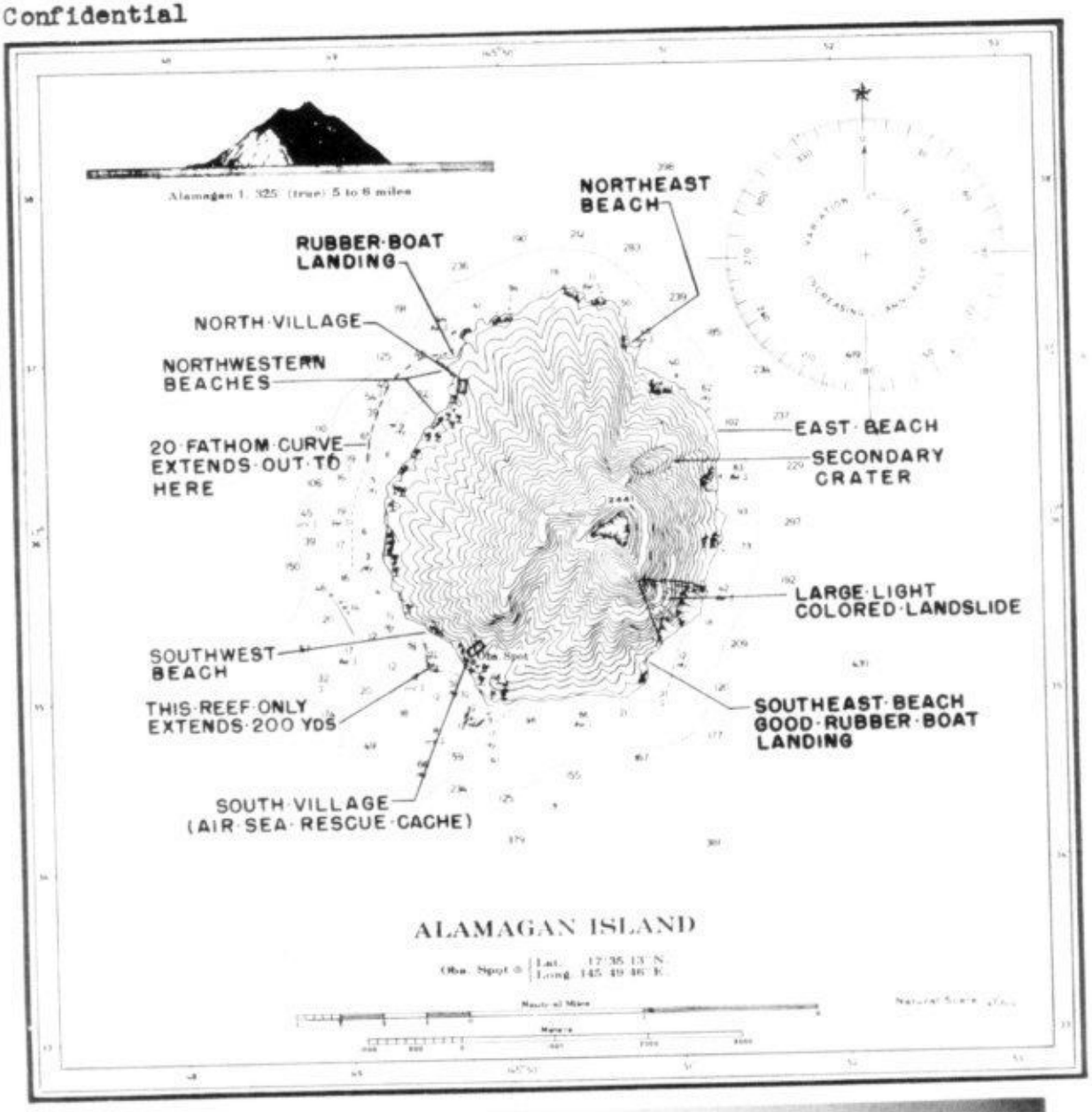


ALAMAGAN.

Despite its small size (2 miles square) ALAMAGAN is second only to AGRIHAN as a haven for ditching aircraft. Put it down close in on the WEST side and try to make either the SOUTHWEST or NORTHWEST BEACHES where landings with a rubber boat or life-raft are much easier and contact with the friendly natives may be established. Between the two beaches on the WEST SHORE a successful ditching was accomplished in December of 1944 and all hands were saved. That crew slid their dying B-29 up on the coral shelf, stepped into the life-rafts with only a broken tibia to show for it. Within five hours they were aboard a DD and on their way home. The natives later recovered all loose items in the plane, had them neatly placed with their own salvaged belongings in the thatched shack serving as a temporary Chapel.

A native trail, high on the grassy cliffs, connects the NORTH and SOUTH VILLAGES. Make your way to the SOUTH VILLAGE where JOSE SABLAN will see to your wants and lead you to the air-sea rescue cache (in the Chapel). He also has custody of the signal panels (parallel strips on the beach tell the Dumbo that you're needing a lift homeward).

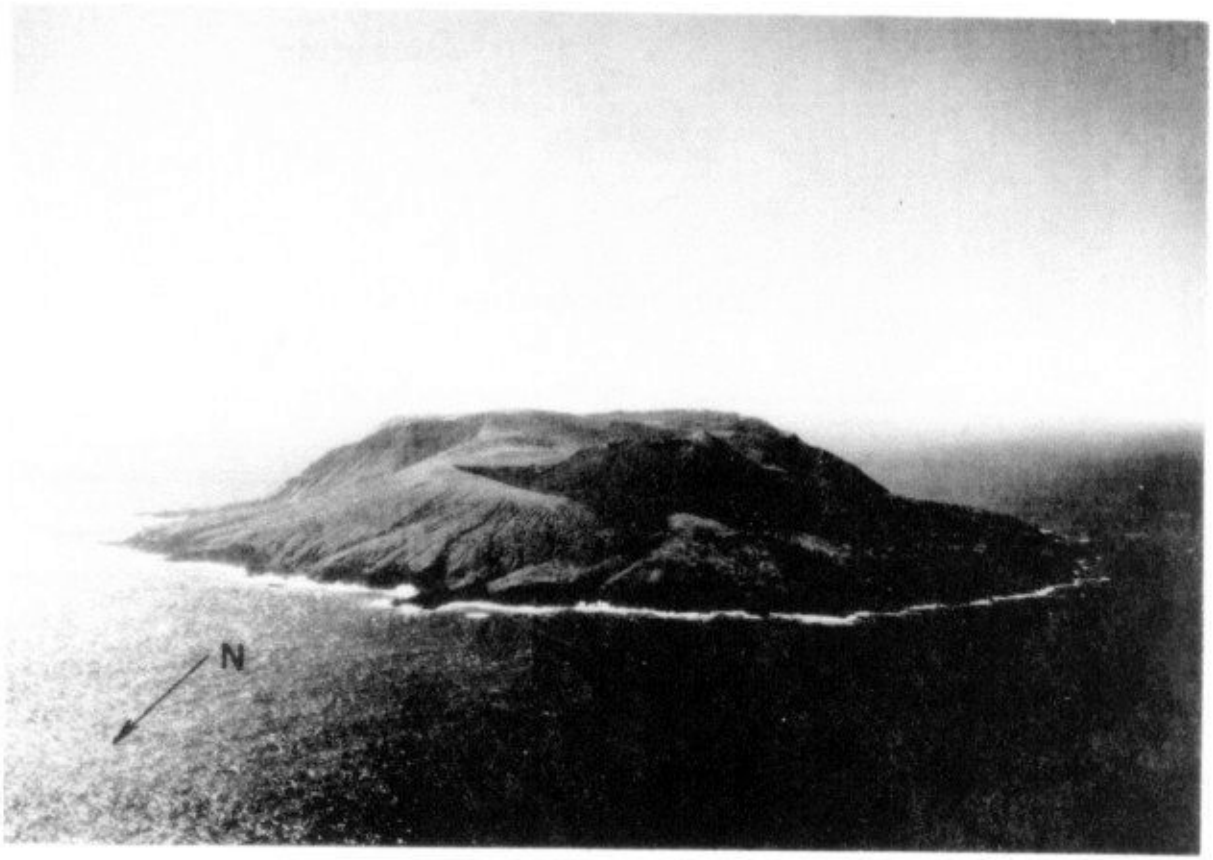
You'll have no trouble in subsisting, what with coconuts, squash, peppers, "wild" chickens, shellfish, and inshore fishing from the outrigger dugouts at either village. The water in the cisterns is foul and should not be used. Devise your own rainwater catchment and get by with coconut juice and limes until it rains.


NORTHEAST BEACH
RUBBER-BOAT LANDING
NORTH VILLAGE
NORTHWESTERN BEACHES
20 FATHOM CURVE EXTENDS OUT TO HERE
EAST BEACH
SECONDARY CRATER
LARGE LIGHT COLORED LANDSLIDE
SOUTHWEST BEACH
THIS REEF ONLY EXTENDS 200 YDS
SOUTHEAST BEACH GOOD RUBBER BOAT LANDING
SOUTH VILLAGE (AIR SEA RESCUE CACHE)
ALAMAGAN ISLAND


N

GUGUAN.

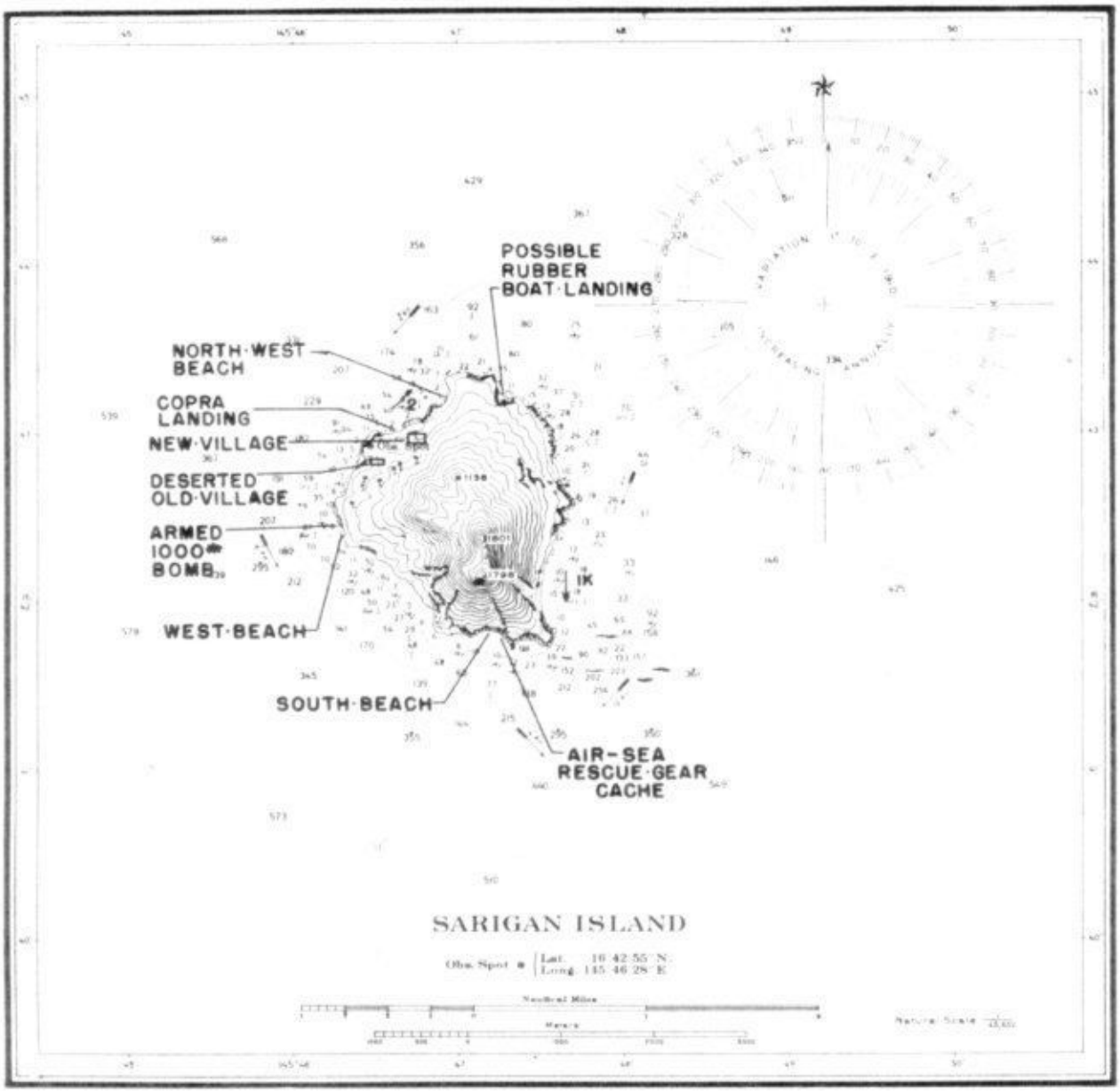
This is another of those volcanic islands which is still building - when the big boys aren't tearing it down with their practice bombing. Beaches are almost as scarce as palm trees, of which there are none. Natives and Japs alike have scorned its rocky shores. Better to do likewise and stop at ALAMAGAN, 16 miles to the NORTH.



SARIGAN.

Ditching on SARIGAN should be attempted only as a last resort. It offers a very small lee shore (1½ miles), poor landing beaches, no friendly natives, unfriendly Japs. The Japs escaped from SAIPAN via ANATAHAN in October and November of 1944 and at that time had 6 rifles and an American carbine which may or may not be operational. The natives, who were removed to SAIPAN in May, believed that there were somewhere between 5 and 17 Japs remaining on SARIGAN. A plane crew, armed with 45's, would probably encounter no trouble but small parties of unarmed survivors might be taken into camp.

Subsistence on native foods would not be difficult and if a rubber boat were available the air-sea rescue cache at the SOUTH BEACH could be recovered. This cache was left high in the rocks under an overhanging fault ledge at the EASTERN end of SOUTH BEACH. This beach is inaccessible except from the sea and would be dangerous to approach under southerly wind conditions.


POSSIBLE
RUBBER
BOAT LANDING
NORTH-WEST
BEACH
COPRA
LANDING
NEW VILLAGE
DESERTED
OLD VILLAGE
ARMED
1000
BOMB
WEST BEACH
SOUTH BEACH
AIR-SEA
RESCUE GEAR
CACHE
IK
SARIGAN ISLAND
Obs. Spot
Lat. 16 42 55 N.
Long. 145 46 28 E.


N

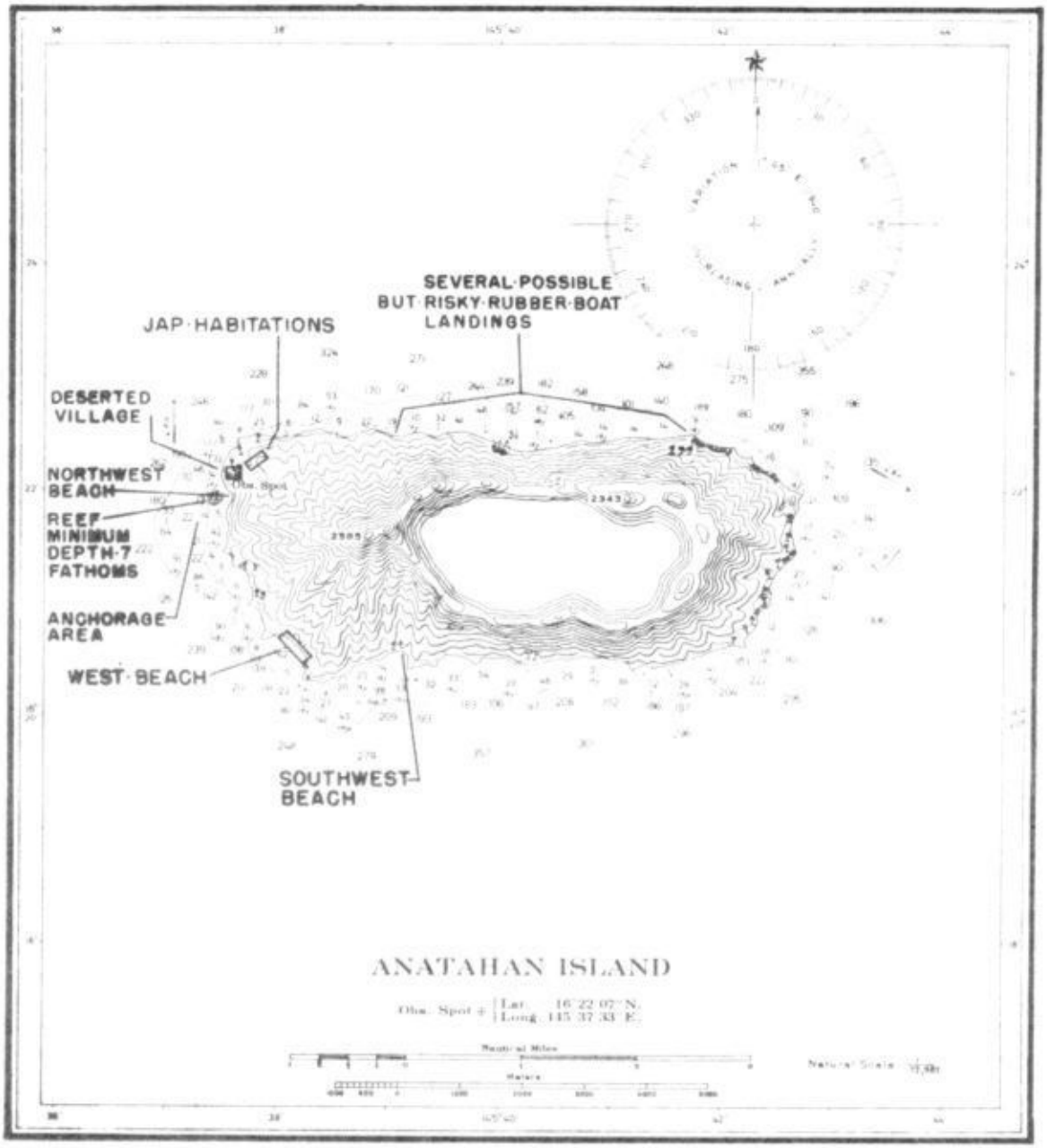
ANATAHAN.

Jap survivors of small merchant ships and escapees from SAIPAN make up the total population of 7 to 29, according to native evacuees. At one time they had 2 heavy machine guns and several rifles which the natives were forced to keep in condition by pressing oil from coconuts. No natives remain.

With this information in mind, it would be well to choose a spot well away from the NORTHWEST BEACH for any proposed ditching. The SOUTHWEST BEACH, due SOUTH of the high peak on the WEST end of the island, offers the best haven. Watch out that you don't come a cropper on the offshore rocks - and there are many. The boulder beach is not the softest place to land but your rubber raft should cushion the shock. Once ashore you will find some shelter in the shacks on the beach or in rocky caves. Coconuts, bananas, papaya and seafood will give you a subsistence menu with such items as the edible flying fox or fruit bat and the giant monster lizards to supplement the diet. Water in the cisterns MUST be boiled.

Don't attempt a crash landing or bailout in the crater! The floor is deceivingly irregular and highly inaccessible to the outside world!

All in all, ANATAHAN is not a ditching haven and should be bypassed for greener pastures.





Confidential

MEDINILLA.

This cliff-rimmed islet off the NORTH tip of SAIPAN is to be assiduously avoided because of its lack of beaches and it's designation as a practice bombing target.

THE SUM AND SUBSTANCE.

(1) Ditching in the lee of any island is safer than ditching in the open sea. This is normally the WEST SIDE.

(2) ASUNCION, AGRIHAN and ALAMAGAN have NO JAPS and do have FRIENDLY NATIVES. They are to be preferred.

(3) In addition to the PREFERRED DITCHING ISLANDS, air-sea rescue caches have been placed on MAUG and SARIGAN. Stay away from the Jap occupied portions of these islands unless your CREW is ARMED.

(4) Keep on alert watch and stand ready to signal the DUMBO when he comes a'looking.

(5) Drink ONLY freshly caught rainwater or green coconut juice. Eat RAW only fruits and some shellfish - cook ALL vegetables and meats.

(6) Get in touch with the natives on ASUNCION, AGRIHAN and ALAMAGAN and let them help you - but don't LIVE WITH THEM!

(7) If your Dumbo or base knows that you're in trouble and heading for an island - we'll have you home before you've learned how to pronounce the name of "your" island - maybe sooner.

AIR-SEA RESCUE NOTES:

SURVIVAL RULES

1. ABOARD THE LIFE RAFT.
   A. WATER.
   1. DO NOT DRINK ANY WATER THE FIRST 24 HOURS.
   2. DO NOT DRINK DURING THE HEAT OF THE DAY.
   3. KEEP COOL BY MOISTENING CLOTHES WITH SALT WATER, BUT DRY THEM OUT BEFORE DARK.
   4. RATION TO ALL MEN EQUALLY, EXCEPT INJURED INDIVIDUALS, ON BASIS OF EXPECTED 7 DAY PERIOD.
   5. IF YOU ARE NOT PICKED UP WITHIN 4 DAYS, CUT DOWN RATION SO SUPPLY WILL LAST 7 MORE DAYS. ONE PINT OF WATER PER DAY WILL KEEP A MAN ALIVE INDEFINITELY, 2 TO 8 OUNCES (8 OUNCES IS ONE CUPFUL) WILL KEEP HIM GOING SEVERAL WEEKS.
   6. COLLECT RAIN WATER. EACH MAN SHOULD DRINK UP TO 1-1/2 QUARTS. THEN SUSPEND RATIONS FOR SEVERAL DAYS.
   7. DRINK BLOOD FROM TURTLES AND SEA BIRDS-IF NECESSARY.
   8. CHEW RAW FISH BUT DO NOT TRY TO WRING OUT FISH.
   B. WEAR MAE WEST AT ALL TIMES.
   C. HEALTH.
   L. TO AVOID SUNBURN, KEEP OUT OF SUN BY MEANS OF A SUNSHADE AND WEAR CLOTHES COVERING WHOLE BODY--ROLL DOWN SLEEVES, DO NOT EXPOSE FEET, COVER NECK, HEAD AND FACE AS NECESSARY.
   2. KEEP FEET, SEAT AND BACK FROM BECOMING COLD AND NUMB MASSAGE THEM TO MAINTAIN BLOOD CIRCULATION IF THEY GET WET. ELEVATE LEGS FOR 15 MINUTES TWICE DAILY.
   D. DECISION TO WAIT FOR AIR-SEA RESCUE.
   L. WHEN TO REMAIN AT SEAL
   A. IF YOUR POSITION IN KNOWN OR YOU HAVE COMMUNICATED WITH A FRIENDLY AIRCRAFT, SHIP, OR GROUND INSTALLATION.
   B. IF AN UNINHABITED OR, AT LEAST UNFORTIFIED ISLAND IS NOT WITHIN REASONABLE DISTANCE.
   2. HOW TO ASSIST IN YOUR RESCUE.
   A. IS POSITION IS KNOWN OR YOU ARE ON YOUR COURSE, PUT OUT SEA ANCHOR AND TRY TO AVOID DRIFTING.
   B. IF YOU ARE, OR MAY BE, OBSERVED BY ENEMY AIRCRAFT OR SHIPS, PUT UP BLUE SIDE OF TARPAULIN, OR TURN CRAFT OVER SO BLUE SIDE IS UP AND LEAVE RAFT BUT HOLD ON TO RAFT ROPE WHILE FLOATING NEARBY.
   C. USE YOUR SIGNALING EQUIPMENT TO ADVANTAGE.
   (1) KEEP FLARES AND SIGNAL EQUIPMENT DRY.
   (2) DO NOT SHOOT FLARES OR USE SEA MARKERS UNLESS RESCUE PLANE OR SHIP IS NEAR.
   (3) PRACTISE WITH SIGNAL MIRROR, WHICH CAN BE SEEN 10 MILES UNDER FAVORABLE CONDITIONS.
   (4) USE GIBSON GIRL EMERGENCY TRANSMITTER, PARTICULARLY AT L5 TO 18 AND 45 TO 48 MINUTES AFTER THE HOUR.
   E. DECISION TO GO ASHORE.
   A. IF YOU HAVE NOT COMMUNICATED WITH FRIENDLY INSTALLATIONS
   B. IF THE SEA IS SO ROUGH THAT IT IS UNLIKELY THAT RESCUE PLANES OR SHIPS WILL SEE YOU.
   C. IF THERE ARE JAP FISHING BOATS THAT ARE APT TO SPOT YOU.
   D. IF THERE ARE IS AN ISLAND WITHIN REASONABLE DISTANCE THAT OFFERS GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR SURVIVAL AND FREEDOM FROM CAPTURE.

2. GETTING TO SHORE SUCCESSFULLY.
A. RIG SAIL AND USE IT AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO PADDLE FAR.
B. FOR ACTUAL RUN THROUGH SURF, TRY TO PICK A CHANNEL THROUGH A REEF WHERE THERE IS DEEP WATER, CHOOSE SPOT WHERE SURF IS LIGHTEST, BE READY TO PADDLE. DO NOT LEAVE SAIL UP. DO NOT TIE YOURSELF INTO RAFT, IF SURF IS HEAVY, USE SEA ANCHOR, TRY TO RIDE IN ON A PARTIALLY SPENT BREAKER.
C. WHEN SWIMMING, TAKE THINGS EASY AND LET SURF CARRY YOU ASHORE.

2. SURVIVAL ON ISLANDS.
A. AVOIDING CAPTURE.
L. LAND ON AN INHABITED ISLAND ONLY AT NIGHT.
2. CAREFULLY BURY ALL EQUIPMENT YOU DO NOT NEED, LEAVE NOTHING AROUND THAT WOULD INDICATE YOUR PRESENCE.
3. IF ISLAND IS INHABITED, WRAP YOUR FEET SO THAT IMPRINT DOES NOT REVEAL HEEL PRINTS.
4. LIE LOW UNTIL YOU HAVE THOROUGHLY CHECKED THE SITUATION ON THE ISLAND, AND ANY NEIGHBORING ISLANDS.
5. PURIFY ALL GROUND WATER OBTAINED BY BOILING OR HALAZONE TAB C FOOD.
1. FISH.
A. CATCH BY HOOK AND LINE, SPEARING, TRAPS WOVEN OF GRASS.
B. CLEAN FISH IMMEDIATELY AFTER CATCHING THEM.
C. CAN SAFELY BE EATEN RAW.
D. AVOID AS POSSIBLY POISONOUS, FISH WITHOUT SCALES, FISH THAT PUFF THEMSELVES UP, FISH WITH JAWS COVERED WITH ENAMEL RESEMBLING A BIRDS BEAK, FISH WITH BOX-LIKE SKELETONS.
2. CLAMS, OYSTERS, MUSSLES, SNAILS.
A. ALL ARE EXCELLENT FOODS AND OFTEN FOUND IN LARGE NUMBERS.
B. LOOK FOR CLAMS IN SANDY BEACHES, BURIED BUT WITH THEIR NECKS STICKING TO THE SURFACE. OYSTERS, AND MUSSELS ARE FOUND ATTACHED TO ROCKS, SNAILS ALMOST ANYWHERE.
C. EAT RAW OR COOKED - BUT EAT FRESH.
3. CRABS, SHRIMPS, LOBSTERS,
A. FIND AT NIGHT UNDER ROCKS BY FLASHLIGHT OR CATCH BY BAITED WOVEN TRAPS
B/ EAT RAW OR PREFERABLY BOILED ALIVE, NEVER EAT ONE THAT DIED NATURLLY IN OR OUT OF WATER.
4. MISCELLANEOUS SEA FOODS.
A. OCTOPUS: SPEAR IN HIDING PLACES IN REEFS DURING DAY OR CATCH BY TORCHLIGHT AT NIGHT. EXCELLENT EATING, RAW OR COOKED.
B. SEA CUCUMBERS, LOOK LIKE WORMS, 6" TO 18" IN LENGTH. 1/2" TO 2" IN DIAMETER, VARIOUS COLORS, EAT SKIN, A ND LAYER OF MUSCLE UNDERNEATH. BEST WHEN DRIED, THEN BOILED.
C. SEA URCHINS: LOOK LIKE VERY SPINY BISCUIT, 1/2" TO 4" DIAMETER, OPEN SHELL AND EAT YELLOW MASSES THAT LOOK LIKE TINY CLUSTERS OF GRAPES FROM ROOF OF SHELL, EAT RAW.
D. STARFISH, OPEN BODY AND EAT ORGANS SIMILAR TO THOSE FOUND IN SEA URCHINS.
5. PLANTS
A. EAT
(L) PLANTS WITH FRUITS THAT RESEMBLE ORANGES, FIGS, CHERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, AND STRAWBERRIES,
(2) GRASSES AND GRAINS.
B DO NOT EAT.
L PLANTS THAT LOOK LIKE BEANS, CUCUMBERS, MELONS, ONIONS, PARSNIPS.
2 PLANTS WITH A MILKY SAP UNLESS YOU KNOW THEM TO BE AVACADO, OR BREADFRUIT.

3. GREEN FRUITS.
4. PLANTS THAT TASTE UNPLEASANT, BITTER, STINGING, STRONG, SOAPY,
6. GENERAL RULES.

A. IN EATING A STRANGE FOOD, EAT A LITTLE FIRST, WAIT 8 HOURS, AND THEN EAT MOUTHFUL, IF THERE ARE NO ILL EFFECTS IN THE NEXT 8 TO L6 HOURS, IT IS SAFE TO EAT.

B. IF THERE IS ANY DOUBT ABOUT PLANT FOODS, BOIL IN TWO CHANGES OF WATER, IF IT STILL TASTES ACRID OR BITTER, DO NOT EAT.

C. DISEASES.
AVOID MOSQUITOS AND FLIES SO FAR AS POSSIBLE. DO NOT DRINK UNPURIFIED WATER, OR FOODS DESCRIBED ABOVE AS HARMFUL, DO NOT EAT UNCOOKED VEGETABLES, NOR FRESH FISH. KEEP THE BODY CLEAN. AVOID NATIVES UNLESS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO HAVE THEIR AID, AVOID NATIVE FOOD UNLESS THOROUGHLY COOKED.

UNINHABITED ISLANDS

UDONE SHIMA 54° 28': L39° E; GRASS COVERED, LAND ON PARTS OF N.E. AND W. SIDES.
ONOHARA SHIMA 34° 11'N: L39°05 E: PINNCALE ROCKS WITHOUT VEGETATION
ZENI SU 33° 56' L38° E: GRASS COVERED, LANDING PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE.
I NAMBA JIMA 33° 38' N L39°L8' E: GRASS COVERED, LANDING PROBABLY IMPOSSIBLE.
SAYONNAISSE ROCKS 31° 55' N L39° 54'E: ROCKS, PROBABLY WITHOUT LANDING SPOTS.
SUMISU SHIMA 31° 27' N: 140° 03'E: ROCKS LANDING IMPOSSIBLE.
SOFU GAN 29° 49'N 140° 21'E: ROCK: LANDING IMPOSSIBLE.
MUKO JIMA ARCHIPELAGO 27° 40'N: 27° 40'N: 142° 07'E: ALL ISLANDS EXCEPT MUKO, JIMA PROPER (THE LARGEST) OFFER GOOD SURVIVAL. AVOID MUKO JIMA.
NISHINO SHIMA)ROSARIO ISLAND) 27° 16N' 140° 51'E: EXACT STATUS UNKNOWN: IF UNINHABITED, OFFERS GOOD SURVIVAL POSSIBILITIES.
CHICHI JIMA ARCHIPELAGO 27° 05'N: 142° LL'E: AVOID ALL THE LARGER ISLANDS: SMALLER ISLANDS UNINHABITED BUT UNDER OBSERVATION FROM LARGER, AND OFFER LITTLE FOOD, AND SCANT WATER.
HAHA JIMA ARCHIPELAGO 26° 38'N: 142° 09'E AVOID HAHA JIMA)THE LARGEST) AND ANE JIMA(THE MOST SOUTHERLY): OTHER ISLANDS UNINHABITED, GOOD SURVIVAL POSSIBILITIES.
MINAMI IWO JIMA 24° 14'N: 141° 28'E: FAIRLY GOOD SURVIVAL.
ASUNCCION ISLAND 19° 39'N: 145° 24' E: GOOD SURVIVAL.LAND ON SW-S.
ALAMAGAN ISLAND L7° 35'N: 145° 49'E: GOOD SURVIVAL. LAND ON SW AND NW SIDES.
MEDINILLA ISLAND. 16°01'N: 1L.60 04'E: MODERATE TO POOR SURVIVAL. LANDINGS DIFFICULT.
GUGUAN ISLAND, 14° 20'E: 145° 51'E: GOOD SURVIVAL.

SPARSELY INHABITED ISLANDS

TO SHIMA 34° 41'N: 139° 17'E: VILLAGE ON NORTH SIDE. SHORES ENTIRELY CLIFFED.
SHIKINE SHIMA 34° 22'N: 139° 13'E VILLAGE ON NE SIDE GOOD LANDINGS.
MIKURA SHIMA 33° 53'N: 139° 38'E: VILLAGE ON NW SIDE, POOR LANDINGS
AOGO SHIMA 32° 28'N: 139° 46': VILLAGE ON N SIDE, LANDINS SW SIDE.
KITA IWO JIMA 25° 26'N: 141° 17'E VILLAGES ON NW AND E SIDE OF ISLAND, POOR SURVIVAL POSSIBILITIES.
AGRIHAN ISLAND 19°44'N: 145° 40'E: VILLAGE ON W COAST, LANDINGS SW AND NW SIDES, GOOD SURVIVAL.
SARIGAN ISLAND 16° 43'N: 145° 46'E, LOCATION OF VILLAGE UNKNOWN, LANDINGS ON NW AND SW COASTS, GOOD SURVIVAL.
ANATAHAN ISLAND. 16°20'N 145°40E. VILLAGE ON NW COAST LANDINGS BETWEEN ROCKS ON SOUTH COAST, GOOD SURVIVAL.
TORI SHIMA 30°41'N 140°17'E POOR LANDINGS, UNKNOWN SURVIVAL.