

DEBRIS FROM CASTLE

Note by the Acting Secretary

The General Manager has requested that the attached exchange of letters with the Chief of Naval Operations and letter to the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, be circulated for the information of the Commission.

HAROLD D. WhamesA Acting Secretary

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ENCLOSURE I

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 31, 1955

Admiral Robert A Carter Chief of Naval Operations OP-00, The Pentagon Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Admiral Carass:

Data have come to our attention which indicate that active debris trapped originally in the North Equatorial during Operation CASTLE may be moving via the Kuroshio C toward the islands of Japan and Formosa, a possibility wappears to have political as well as scientific signific order that we may fully evaluate the information now at detailed monitoring of the Western Pacific must be under soon as possible. The purpose of this letter, therefore fold: (1) to inform your office of the nature of the ph which seems to be occurring; (2) to request that a vesse for a survey of 3 - 4 weeks' duration be made available to depart from Guam on or about March 1, 1955 with a tea about six scientists to be assembled by the Atomic Energ Commission.

The problem can be summarized as follows:

- 1. One of the important findings during CASTLE that a large fraction of the radioactive debris from thermonuclear device detonated close to the surface deposited within 100 miles of the site of detonation the basis of studies we performed after detonation both land and barges, it appears probable that more than half of the radioactive debris produced the CASTLE series of detonations may have fallen in the Pacific in the immediate vicinity of the Marsh Islands.
- 2. The AEC delegates to a Japanese-American Rad biological Conference held in Tokyo last November returned to this country with data obtained by the Japanese scientists during the voyage of the SHUNKOTSU MARU, a research survey vessel which collected ocean samples in the mid-Pacific during the month of May and June. The course of the SHUNKOTSU MARU is attached in Exhibit A which show

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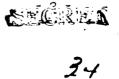


that the vessel traversed the north equatorial current at three distances west of Bikini. the course of these traverses, the Japanese scientists obtained water samples at various depths and from their data have constructed the profiles showing contamination with depth at each of their traverses. These profiles are attached as Exhibit B.

3. The Japanese data are consistent with our data obtained during CASTLE which indicate that diffusion occurs rapidly between the surface and the thermocline but that exchange with water below the thermocline takes place very slowly. Moreover, tritium measurements of ocean water by

, while at the University of Chicago, suggest that material distributed between the surface and thermocline are diffused with a halflife of about 18 years. This exceedingly slow rate is explained by the surprisingly small coefficient of exchange across the thermocline.

- 4. The Japanese data also suggest that lateral diffusion from the equatorial current is likewise proceeding at a slower rate than would have been expected on the basis of previously available knowledge.
- 5. The Japanese data have been reviewed by oceanographers from the Woods Hole and Scripps Institute of Oceanography and the AEC technical staff. In their opinion a large part of the radioactivity observed in the North Equatorial current will eventually flow into the Kuroshio current in the manner illustrated in Exhibit C which projects the course of this activity for the next few months. The diminution in activity between the end of June when the Japanese made their last survey and 1 March 1955 would be in the order of 90% due to radiological decay and oceanographic factors. This presents us with the possibility that large masses of the equatorial and Kuroshio current may continue to be radicactive in amounts which do not necessarily constitute a health hazard but which are certainly high enough to attract the attention of Japanese scientists.
- 6. The radioactivity of the Kuroshio current to the west and north of Guam should be assessed. In order to facilitate monitoring of these waters an appropriate vessel is needed to sail from Guam on or shortly after 1 March 1955 on a recomnaissance of Far Eastern waters for a duration of two to four weeks. We would assign six scientists to this vessel and would make available certain laboratory equipment by which samples could be obtained and their significance assessed on a current basis. The course of the vessel should approximate that shown in Exhibit C but operational flexibility should be provided and the actual course determined by the day to day research findings of the scientific staff assigned to the mission.



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7. It is our understanding that a Coast Guard vessel suitable for the mission is available at Pearl Harbor. We have been informed that the Chie Office of Naval Research, is preparing a letter to the Commandant, Coast Guard, requesting use of this vessel. Arrangements have been made with Op 36 to obtain surface water samples during the first two in February in the Far Eastern waters as outlined Appendix D. These samples will be sent to the AEC Health and Safety Laboratory, New York, New York, analysis and will make it possible for us to obtain valuable preliminary information as to distribution radioactivity in these waters.

8. The Department of State has been informed of above facts and concurs in the need to undertake surveys as soon as is technically feasible.

9. Director of the Division Biology and Medicine, has assigned to the AEC Head and Safety Laboratory the execution of the scient mission on behalf of the Commission, They will assemble the equipment and personnel required for the survey.

Very truly yours,

/s/ R. W. Couk, Deputy

K. P. Nichola General Manager

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ENCLOSURE II

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
Washington 25, D.C.

Op-36C/jm Ser 0062P36

1 February 1955

FROM: Chief of Naval Operations

TO : Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission

SUBJ: NAVAL VESSEL, REQUEST FOR SERVICES OF FOR SPECIAL OCEANO GRAPHIC SURVEY

REF: (a) AEC Secret Ltr BME: HCB of 31 Jan 1955 to CNO

- 1. By reference (a) the Atomic Energy Commission request the services of a suitable ship for a special oceanographic street of 3 4 weeks duration in the Pacific Ocean starting about 1 March 1955. Reference (a) also states, "It is our understaring that a Coast Guard vessel suitable for the mission is available at Pearl Harbor."
- 2. In view of the Far East situation and the heavy operational requirements now placed upon all naval vessels in the Pacific Fleet capable of conducting such a survey the Chief of Naval Operations regrets that it is impracticable to comply will your request. It is suggested that you make your desires know directly to the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard.
- 3. The Navy will be glad to cooperate at Pearl Harbor in making available the technical facilities necessary to install the survey gear on a Coast Guard vessel. It is understood the expenses involved in such work will be borne by the Atomic Englowmission.
- 4. Concerning the statement in paragraph 7 of reference (a) that arrangements have been made with Op-36 to obtain surface water samples in Far Eastern waters, this is being done as practicable.

R.F. Briscoe Deputy Chief of Naval Operatio (Fleet Operations and Readings

Enclosure







ENCLOSURE III

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

February 3, 1955

Admiral Altred A. Frehamid Commandant U.S. Coast Guard Washington, D.C.

Dear Admiral Richmond:

The purpose of this letter is to request that a suitable Coast Guard vessel be made available to the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission for the purpose of accomplishing the special mission hereinafter described. The Commission is in the possession of scientific data which strongly suggest that radioactive debris from Operation CASTLE, originally trapped in the North Equatorial Current, are now moving via the Kuroshio Current toward the islands of Japan and Formosa. It is vitally important to the Commission's scientific program and to the future use of the Pacific Proving Grounds to assess the possibility described above and to determine with greater precision the fate of radioactive contamination from the detonation of nuclear and thermonuclear devices in the Pacific. We believe also that should levels of radiation significantly above natural background be detected in Formosan and Japanese waters, important political consequences might ensue regardless of the fact that the activity is not considered to be harmful to health.

Discussions with the Office of Naval Research and the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (Op 36), and who we understood were in contact with Captain C.G. Bowman, Commanding Officer, Floating Division, and Lieut. D.A. Webb, Testing and Development Division, U.S. Coast Guard, led us to believe that (1) the Navy could not provide a suitable vessel due to prior commitments, (2) a suitable Coast Guard vessel, an AVP, the USS Matagorda, was available to the AEC at Pearl Harbor, and (3) the procedure to obtain the vessel was a formal request to the Chief of Naval Operations. Hence, a letter to the Chief of Naval Operations, a copy of which is enclosed, (with attachments), was prepared and dispatched. We now understand that the Chief of Naval Operations prefers that the AEC make direct application to the Commandant of the Coast Guard - which is the purpose of this letter.

It is planned that the proposed survey be a joint undertaking by the AEC and the Office of Naval Research. We understand that by letter dated January 28, 1955 the Office of Maval

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Research, on behalf of that office and the Atomic Energy Cosion, made a similar request of the Coast Guard for a vess. The AEC has been provided a copy of the ONR communication is noted that it refers to a survey distance of 3,000 to 5 miles, and a cruise of about three to four weeks. The cru should now cover a track of about 12,000 to 14,000 miles at of a duration of about six to eight weeks.

Ideally, a vessel is desired which would cruise at leading accommodate six technicians, offer sufficient deck to mount a hydrographic winch (8' x 6'), and allow approximate the control of the control o

The proposed survey is of vital importance to the at energy program and bears significantly on matters of natio defense. We trust, therefore, that you will give favorabl sideration to this request. If preliminary calculations a correct, the trapped radioactive debris could reach Formos Japan as early as March, 1955. It is important, therefore that the cruise get under way as soon as possible, prefera on or shortly after March 1, 1955.

Dr. John. Sugher, Director of the Division of Biologiand Medicine, AEC, has been assigned general responsibility the AEC for carrying out the mission. Technical execution be under the AEC's Health and Safety Laboratory, New York tions Office, New York City. Dr. Bugher's office will be to provide whatever additional assistance may be required provide such additional information as you may need.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ R.A. Scott

S.D. Michela General Manager



Enclosure

