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20 March 1981

R

Mr. Tommy F. McCraw
Environmental Program
EV-30, Room F-237
Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Mr. ~~Tommy~~ McCraw:

Enclosed are copies of several pieces of correspondence concerning the relocation and resettlement of the inhabitants of Utirik Atoll after the 1954 CASTLE operation. I hope there may be helpful to you.

We have not found any other materials relating to this. However, you will note that Bond and Inoué were present and discussions with them might provide insight into where the decisions were made and who the participants were.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Enclosure
as

1/6
HOWARD C. STILL, DVM
Assistant to the Director
(Medical Effects)

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JOINT TASK FORCE SEVEN
APO 167 (HKO), c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

J-3/141.2

1 May 1954

SUBJECT: Survey of Rongelap and Ujae Atolls

TO: Commander in Chief, Pacific
Naval Base 223, c/o Fleet Post Office
San Francisco, California

1. Forwarded herewith is the report of the survey party which visited Rongelap and Ujae Atolls during the period 21-23 April, in order to determine what action may be taken prior to return of the native populations to these places.

2. In view of the recommendations submitted, I recommend that you designate as soon as possible your representative who will coordinate the activities of interested agencies in this project. I assure you that the personnel and facilities of Joint Task Force SEVEN will be made available to you insofar as long as elements of the Task Force remain in the Pacific Area.

3. When I am advised of your approval of the recommendations contained in this report, additional copies will be reproduced here and forwarded in duplicate copies for their use.

1 Incl
Report of Survey of
Rongelap and Ujae
Atolls (141.2)

/s/ J. M. Clarkson
J. M. CLARKSON
Major General, USA
Commander

A CERTIFIED COPY

[Signature]
RONGELAP CHIEF
San Francisco
Military Command

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ADMIRALTY
SCHEMATIC INFORMATION
AID 107 (300), e/o Pacific
San Francisco, California

30 April 1954

SUBJECT: Survey of Rongelap and Ujae Atolls

FROM: Commanding Officer, USNSC-10
AID 107 (300), e/o Pacific
San Francisco, California

TO: Commanding Officer, USNSC-10
Camp Honouliuli, e/o Pacific
San Francisco, California

1. References:

- a. Letter, USNSC-10 to USNSC-10 dated 9 April 1954, subject: "Return of Rongelap and Ujae Atolls to their Home Atolls".
- b. Message, USNSC-10 to USNSC-10, 140002Z April 1954.
- c. Message, USNSC-10 to USNSC-10, 140501Z April 1954.

2. In accordance with the instructions of references a and b, a survey party of four personnel and two dogs was sent to Rongelap and Ujae Atolls during the period 21-23 April 1954. The mission of the survey party was to determine what action must be taken to return the natives of the native population to these atolls, from which they were evacuated in March 1954 as a consequence of the initial test of the CASTLE series. The composition of the survey party is indicated in the appendix. A narrative account of the activities of the survey party, including observations concerning the two atolls, is presented in the appendix.

3. In general, the conditions of the survey party confirmed the planning factors contained in reference a. The natives of Ujae Atoll may be returned to their home island after the last shot of the CASTLE series. On the other hand, the natives of Rongelap Atoll can not be returned to their home island for approximately one year. 1 May 1955 is recommended as the pending date for the return of Rongelap. The natives of Rongelap should be retained near Ujae Atoll for their recovery from

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30 April 1954

SUBJECT: Survey of Rongelap and Utirik Atolls

the effects of the nuclear explosion, and Rongelap Atoll should be visited quarterly by RADMFA personnel to monitor the decay of the contamination there.

4. The survey party submits the following specific recommendations:

a. Utirik

(1) Several days after the last CASTLE shot, Utirik Atoll should be inspected again by a doctor or member of JTF SEVEN or ABC to determine whether or not additional contamination has occurred. If no increase in surface contamination or increased water contamination levels is noted, the return of the natives should be undertaken without delay. The contamination levels now present on the two atolls are indicated in Enclosure 3. Research analysis of the soils and water collected is being made by NFA and NRO.

(2) CINCPACFLT should designate a project officer to coordinate the activities of interested agencies in the return of the Utirik natives.

(3) CIB-CINCPACFLT should designate and make available a ship which will transport the Utirik natives and their belongings from Kwajalein back to Utirik. In addition, with few personal effects the natives have with them, the following items should be moved to Utirik. These items should be coordinated by the CINCPACFLT project officer in coordination with the Senior Kwajalein representative of TERPACIS, and the funds for transport by yacht or small boat should be provided by JTF SEVEN:

- (a) Used lumber, readily made available by ComNavSta Kwajalein.
- (b) Flour, rice and other staple items of food supplies adequate for six months.
- (c) Limited amount of nails, window glass, metal roofing and metal tin pipes as determined by CINCPACFLT project officer in coordination with Kwajalein representative of TERPACIS.
- (d) 10,000 gallons of fresh water to flush and refill Utirik cisterns.
- (e) Approximately 400 chickens, 120 pigs and small numbers of other animals as determined by CINCPACFLT project officer in coordination with TERPACIS rep-

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SUBJECT: Survey of Rongelap and Bikini Atolls

representative of (if these animals are already being eliminated) the IFRP-GIS representatives at Kwajalein.

(4) The survey party has advised that on a number of occasions LSTs have covered the Utiirik channel. The use of this type ship is recommended, as the CINCPACFLT would be notified of any concern after investigation of the Utiirik channels.

(5) No construction or repair work by U.S. personnel is required, since damage to buildings on Utiirik has occurred since the evacuation.

(6) No construction or repair work is required, except for the flushing and cleaning of water pipes, as noted above.

B. Rongelap

(1) The native village of Rongelap Atoll should be relocated on an island of the Bikini Island. For the period of approximately one year, BIKINI Island has been selected by the IFRP-GIS representatives at Kwajalein for this purpose. This island is under control of IFRP-GIS. CINCPACFLT should coordinate in this relocation. The island is near RWVST, Kwajalein is in accord with the recommendations of the project officer of Project 4.1, who will coordinate the relocation. The new village of the Rongelap natives will be at BIKINI.

(2) As in the case of the Utiirik natives, CINCPACFLT should designate a project officer to coordinate the activities of interested agencies during the temporary relocation of Rongelap natives and during their ultimate return to their homes.

(3) The temporary nature of this relocation should be given wide publicity throughout the Pacific territories and U.S. news media, after the movement has been completed.

(4) The ABC engineering group at Pacific Proving Grounds (Holmes and Narver, Inc.) should preferably be necessary and supervise the construction of a new school building, a dispensary school and church, a dispensary, and other buildings needed for the 52 Rongelap natives to be relocated temporarily in the new village. Materials for this construction will be provided from the stock and delivered to the site of the new village by the IFRP-GIS. Details of the construction required are presented in the attached.

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SUBJECT: Survey of Rongelap and Rongerik Atolls

(4) Food and labor for all construction should be provided by the natives of Rongelap themselves, as much as possible. Holmes and Narver personnel will perform the most difficult tasks. Native labor should be paid \$4.00 per day plus food and clothing, as determined by the representatives of CINCPACFLT.

(5) Water and staple food supplies for one month should be provided (initially), as in the case of the Ujae natives covered above. Likewise, clothing and articles of value should be provided in numbers determined by representatives of CINCPACFLT or the CINCPACFLT project officer. In addition, the Rongelap natives must be provided minimum food supplies and other essentials, such as kerosene, etc., since they will have no income from sale of copra and since Kwajalein Island provides meager quantities of natural foods.

(6) Just prior to the time the Rongelap natives are moved from Kwajalein Island to Rongerik Island, this should be sent to Rongelap Island to provide clothing, blankets and other belongings (including two 30-foot rafts) if the natives are to be relocated. The identification of these items should be performed by a member of the JTF SEVEN staff or JTF SEVEN Pacific personnel.

(7) A periodic medical survey of the natives and Pacific personnel on the island should be conducted by qualified personnel operating out of Kwajalein. Dr. [Name] stated that the island would require a small group of qualified personnel to Kwajalein for this purpose.

(8) AIP Pacific personnel, operating in the Pacific Proving Grounds, in cooperation with representatives of CINCPACFLT, should make periodic inspections of the islands of Rongelap Atoll to ascertain the rate of decay of the contamination. Reports of these inspections should be furnished to the [Name] and JTF SEVEN, CINCPACFLT, [Name].

(9) A representative of CINCPACFLT, probably [Name], should monitor the general welfare of the Rongelap natives during their temporary stay at Kwajalein Island.

(10) In the spring of 1953, another survey party should visit the islands of Rongelap Atoll and the natives on their temporary homes at Kwajalein Atoll to determine when the natives may be returned to their homes and what additional relief should be taken prior to their movement from Kwajalein Atoll. The same personnel should be represented on this later survey party as on this group. Food and fuel for this movement and the construction and supplies necessary on Rongerik Island will be provided by JTF SEVEN.

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SUBJECT: Survey of Rangalap and Utaak Atolls.

5. All members of the survey party agree on the recommendations presented. CDR J. H. CROWLEY, Island Officer of Project 4.1 was not a member of the survey party, but he was consulted several times. His views were considered by the survey party. All data from the testing of soil, water and food items will now be available and evaluated for some weeks.

6. Finally, the survey party realizes the importance of publicizing the fact survey nature of this expedition. It is possible that the natives will be content to remain on Rangalap Atoll after they live there a year, with a subsidy of the U.S. Government. Mr. Neas, District Administrator of Pohnpei at Ngirak, stated at a conference at K-a-galein on 27 April 1954 that it is the policy of USAFMS to discourage concentration of Marshallese natives on a few commercially favorable locations and to discourage the rapid accumulation of wealth by small groups of natives. This policy confirms the recommendation made above that the subsidy provided the natives while at K-a-galein be held to the essential minimum.

Walter H. ...

4 Incls:

1. Composition of Survey Party.
2. Narrative Account of Activities of Survey Party.
3. Radiological Surveys of Rangalap and Utaak Atolls.
4. Construction required to Establish Temporary Villages for Marshallese Natives.

WALTER H. ...
Colonel, U. S. Army
Deputy Member

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WHICH RELATES TO THE ATOLL MAGISTRATE, APRIL 1954

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Function</u>
U.S. Army	NAVY AGENT MATERIAL REMOVAL	Senior Member
Dr. Thomas White	Advisor to CDR 7.3 on Public Hygiene	RadSafe, health and decontamination
	Advisor to Public Health Service to CDR 7.3	RadSafe, health and decontamination
U.S. Army	Asst. to Chief Advisor to CDR 7.3 from Army Medical Center	RadSafe, health and decontamination
	Proprietor, Engineer, Builders & Repair, Inc.	AEC contractor for repair and construction required
	Asst. to Chief Engineer, Builders & Repair, Inc.	"
U.S. Navy	Asst. to Chief Engineer, Builders & Repair, Inc.	"
	Representative of District Administrator, PACIS, at Eniwetok (Obiye)	Represent PACIS and interests of the natives
	Reg. 1 (Eniwetok), U.S. Naval Air Station	Represent CINCPACFLT
U.S. Air Force	Staff NavA 5, 00 7.3	Cameraman
	Staff NavA 5, 01 7.3	Photographer
U.S. Navy	Proprietor, Naval Medical Research and Devlop	Collect samples of soil, water and food for test
	Magistrate	Atoll Magistrate
	Magistrate	Native
	Magistrate	Native

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Name

(Last, First, Middle)

Function

Atoll

Atoll Magistrate

Atoll

Native

Atoll

Native

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PRIVACY ACT MATERIAL REMOVED

ENCLOSURE NO. 1

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HAROLD
JOHN W. ...
APO 147 (M), c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

30 April 1954

NARRATIVE OF ACTIVITIES OF SURVEY PARTY ON VISIT TO RONGELAP
APRIL 19-22, 1954

19 April - The members of the survey party who are normally based at Eniwetok during Operation CASTLE, arrived in Kwajalein by C-47 aircraft.

20 April - The survey party met in the office of RADM Clarke, COMNAVSTA PAC, at 1000 hours. Invited to the survey party and ADM Clarke, Dr. John Fisher, Director of Division of Biology and Medicine of the AFM, and Mr. John Tobin, Director of Anthropologist of TERPACIS, were present. Col. Hays outlined the general schedule of the trip. Mr. Tobin translated the activities planned. The possibility of having to relocate temporarily the headquarters was discussed briefly. The conference adjourned at 1200 hours. After the conference, Mr. Tobin and Mr. Wilder accompanied the natives to the beach and the natives were very glad to hear that they would be permitted to return to their homes.

In the afternoon, members of the survey party and Dr. Fisher visited the office of Project A-1 and observed the work of that unit with the Project Officer, Mr. J. A. ... This unit works directly across the street from the barracks in which the structures of Rongelap are built. Project A-1 has a number of evacuated natives, and results of their work will be reported to interested agencies.

At 1800 hours the survey party boarded the USS PHILLIP (ODE 499), which sailed from Kwajalein at 2000 hours.

21 April - The PHILLIP entered the lagoon of Rongelap Atoll at 0700 hours and anchored off the beach of ... Island. The entire party went ashore in motor launch boats for a survey of the island. Chickens were seen without delay. No other animals or domestic fowls were observed, except several cats. Most of the natives from Rongelap assisted the survey party in identifying buildings, counting cisterns and wells, and answering questions. All of the natives were active in the collection of chickens and other animals and foodstuffs. The Rongelap natives transported to the PHILLIP their personal and other personal effects from the dwellings.

22 April - The survey party was divided into two groups. One group returned to headquarters and ... the survey of the native village. The other group proceeded by launch to three islands of the Rongelap Atoll north of Kwajalein Atoll. These islands were ...

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Enialo and Enietok. Additional details were recorded on the three islands; the intensity increased as the party moved northward, as was expected. Actual readings are presented on enclosure No. 3. On Enialo Island, birds' eggs were gathered for feeding since the natives include these in their diet.

Dr. White conducted an experiment on Rongelap Island in which he used fire-fighting equipment from the PHILIP to wash down the thatch roof of one of the native buildings. After considerable drenching the intensity of the roof was reduced by 40 percent, as some of the contamination was washed off the roof and into the ground.

Members of the ship's company were out fishing in the afternoon and donated their catch to the collection of food samples which will be tested.

The survey of Rongelap was concluded and the party returned to the PHILIP. Certain general observations were presented as regard to the current situation of Rongelap:

1. The present intensity of radiation on Rongelap Island is 15-20 milliroentgens per hour (m-r/hr).

2. Little damage to buildings on Rongelap has occurred since the evacuation. The buildings are in good condition. However, heavy rains or storms during the year or more that the natives will be absent will probably cause considerable damage. Availability of the repairs necessary for the return of the population must be based on a survey made just prior to this return.

3. The survey party was impressed with the primitiveness of the dwellings. The buildings were built with woven panels of scrap lumber and were heavily rooded with thatch. The natives sleep on mats which are laid on bare wood floors or directly on the ground. No other furniture is present in the sleeping quarters except a few wood boxes for storing clothes. In each room, the clothes are in adjacent buildings or outside. In consideration of the quantity of the household effects of the 82 Rongelap natives will not be a serious problem.

4. The only building in the village which showed the work of skilled carpentry was the church. However, this building had burned shortly before 1 March.

5. The water supply as provided in Rongelap are six concrete cisterns in the village. These cisterns are concrete boxes about five feet on a side. The rain falling on the thatch over the cisterns is collected by draining it through pipes into the cistern. Four of the six cisterns contained water, of which samples were taken for testing.

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6. A village can be constructed with little effort by Holmes & Narver at another location for the temporary residence of the Rongelap natives which will be at least as comfortable and sanitary as the present Rongelap village.

7. LSTs will have no difficulty in entering the Rongelap lagoon and beaching at the village.

8. The items collected at Rongelap for testing included coconuts, garden soil, grass, water (cistern and well), soil (surface and from 100 to 1000 feet depth), guano, eggs, fish, clams, 12 children, and an animal. The items afford a good cross section of the diet of the Rongelap residents.

9. There was no food supply on the island. There was a small store, but its shelves were bare. The dwelling contained almost no food items.

23 April. After the survey party was divided into two parts. One group flew to Utirik Atoll, surveyed the conditions there and returned to Rongelap at 10:00 AM. The other group moved on the PHILIP to Eniwetok Atoll. The PHILIP stood off the southern side of the atoll and dispatched two sampans to Sifo and Enirik Islands.

At Sifo certain equipment left there by members of Task Group 7.1 was recovered. Also, the campsite of the natives from Rongelap was inspected. Sifo will not be satisfactory as a site for the temporary relocation of the Rongelap natives. The natives do not wish to go there; it is inaccessible to landing facilities; and the current radiation level is 6 R/hr. At Enirik Island the crew of the PHILIP assisted the natives in moving the sampans ashore onto the beach. The PHILIP returned to Rongelap Atoll at 10:00 AM just as the SA-16 returned from Utirik. The survey party on the SA-16 aircraft and the samples taken from Utirik were flown aboard the PHILIP, which sailed at 1800 hours for Kwajalein.

The other group of the survey party visited Utirik during the day. The eight members of the party who made the flight to Utirik were Colonel [Name], Major [Name], Mr. [Name], Native Magistrate [Name], and [Name]. An SA-16 aircraft from Eniwetok landed on the beach at Utirik, took aboard the survey group, and took off for Utirik at 11:00 AM.

The SA-16 landed at Utirik at 11:00 AM. There are many coral heads in the lagoon and water in the lagoon, but the pilot of the SA-16 was able to land without difficulty. The survey group moved to camp from the beach to the island where the SA-16 left from the aircraft.

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The following general observations concerning Utirik are submitted: Details of the current anthropological levels are presented in Inclosure No. 31.

1. The village at Utirik is a village, but larger than the village at Rongelap. Utirik is the more populated island in the atoll. The island is more productive than Rongelap; taro, pandanus, and bread fruit grow abundantly. The houses and chickens were somewhat better than those at Rongelap.

2. Three pigs were taken for testing. Several wild dogs were seen but were not captured. If any of the dogs are still alive when the natives return, the dogs must be captured. The dogs have killed all the chickens and some of the pigs on the island.

3. According to the natives, 1970 was learned at the village, despite narrow passages from the lagoon to the coral roads there.

4. The following items were secured from Utirik for testing; coconuts, pandanus fruit, taro, bread fruit, three pigs, bread fruit, and chickens.

The survey party returned to the ship and departed from Utirik at 1515 hours. The prop returned to the lagoon at Rongelap and the destroyer got underway at 1630 hours.

24 April - The LST departed at 0800 hours. The survey party, with the natives, moved to the Guest House where a conference was conducted at 1100 hours. The field District Anthropologist for TE-54-18, was also present. The results of the survey trip were discussed and plans for the collection of other reports were made.

The members of the survey party who were stationed at Eniwetok Atoll returned by ship at 1615 hours, concluding the trip.

ENCLOSURE NO. 31

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Eniwetok Atoll, M.I.
30 April 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: [Redacted Name], [Redacted Title]

SUBJECT: Ecological surveys of MARDI and UTAIKA Atolls

Submitted herewith is a report on the ecological survey of certain islands of the MARDI, UTAIKA and UTAIKA Atolls conducted by the undersigned on 29-30 April 1964. The contents of this report are provided as follows:

- I. MARDI and UTAIKA
 - 1. Freshwater resources
 - 2. Plants
 - 3. Insects and birds
 - 4. Distribution of vegetation
 - 5. Description
 - 6. Food and water supply

- II. UTAIKA
 - 1. Freshwater resources
 - 2. Plants
 - 3. Insects and birds
 - 4. Distribution of vegetation
 - 5. Food and water supply

By: Thomas White
[Redacted Title], Advisor to CTC 7.1

1 Attachment:
Report

John G. Parrill, Jr.
[Redacted Title], Advisor to CTC 7.1

William M. Stone
[Redacted Title], USA
[Redacted Title] Center

ENCLOSURE NO. 1 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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L. J. BURGER, Chief, Laboratory

1. PRELIMINARY RESULTS: Following the previous conference at Kwajalein on 20 April, there was an additional conference involving representatives of the Survey Team and Paul John Roberts, Mrs. Arthur G. Heald, and GBE Cronkite and other members of Project 4.1 on the problem of sampling the Rongelap food and water supplies of the atoll. Mrs. J. F. Kelly (Joseph's District Anthropologist) supplied a detailed list of food materials with the relative importance of each indicated. After considerable discussion of sampling methods, it appeared to be generally agreed that discussion on this complex problem might be postponed for the following reasons:

a. Unless the radiation dose rate on Rongelap should be found to be far less than that expected from prior surveys, there would be no possibility of returning the natives to their homes for several months.

b. Current estimates on contamination of the food supply, although of considerable inherent value, would be of little use in predicting the state of the food supply of each district upon their return.

It was therefore decided that the emphasis in the Rongelap survey would be on external radiation measurements and on decontamination problems; that although food, water, and earth samples would be collected as permitted by other work, no special effort would be made to obtain analyses of these samples as a basis for any assessment of their hazard. At this time the services of Lt. Will Lee (Captain, USAF), were offered by Project 4.1 for the collection of food and earth samples for laboratory analyses.

2. METHODS: Counting detection instruments, except where otherwise specified, were made with the use of AN/PDB-24 counting instruments at about three feet above ground level. Where such instruments were taken on the expedition, and they gave readings in good agreement with one another. Where contact readings are specified, the bottom of the instrument was placed in contact with the surface being sampled.

The results of the analysis of the food are only qualitative. The technique used in determining the relative radioactivity content of the various food stuffs would be sensitive mainly to gross contamination. Self absorption of beta activity was not evaluated; therefore measurements using more sensitive techniques will be made by DDB-24 (M). The technique used should detect a contamination level of approximately 80 dpm (2×10^{-5} uc on the surface of samples, however).

The specific activity of the water samples was obtained by evaporating to dryness one milliliter of each of the samples in a glass counting cup and determining the activity in the residue by alpha using a GM tube and Berkey scaler. Because of the low level of activity, it was necessary to convert CPM to micro-curies per milliliter. The specific activity of the water samples from Rongelap indicate a level that is roughly 10,000 times greater than the tolerance of 10^{-7} uc/ml beta activity established by the National Bureau of Standards.

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I. RONGELAP AND BIKINI (CONTD)

Handbook 52 for milk consumption. Milk samples varied from 100 to 1000 times the accepted tolerance. These data indicate the necessity for thorough cleaning of the children before suckling for general consumption.

Existing conditions made it impossible to attempt any assay for the plutonium activity, which may be of importance in these samples.

3. DOSE RATE: Atoll Island, Rongelap Atoll, Rife Island, 23 April, 6 hr/hr. All of the readings report under the heading of Rongelap Atoll, but heading pertains to Rongelap Atoll.

On Burial Island, at the standard position established by Seaville, the reading at 1950 hours on 21/4/54 was 17 mr/hr. This measurement, and those made on 13 and 20/4/54, show a decay factor of 1.654 x/day (3.7 in days after 13/4/54) which is about 37%.

On 21 April 1954, readings were taken at Rongelap Atoll Islands as follows:

<u>ISLAND</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>READING (mr/hr)</u>	<u>STATE LOCATIONS</u>
Eriaetok	23/4/54	16:00/16:10	17	2 stks-100 yds beach, just north at western peninsula
Buseh	17/4/54	23:00/13	17	2 stks-50 yds beach, center of path in south grove
Eriaelo	20/4/54	16:00	(duplicate of 13)	2 stks-south end of island

With reasonable precision, these readings (and that on Rife Island) are related to previous observations by the same decay exponent.

4. DISTRIBUTION OF CONTAMINATION: Following the status of Rongelap Island, it was noted, as on the 24/4/54 survey, that the readings over grave areas (about 25 mr/hr) were consistently lower than over grassy areas (about 20 mr/hr). The lowest readings (13) over the roofless church gave a contact reading of about 4 mr/hr, while the contact reading on the bordering gravel, about 18 mr/hr, was consistently higher. In more distant gravel, about 15 mr/hr, as though the radioactive particles that landed on the concrete had been swept into the nearby grass by the wind, (a similar phenomenon was noted on Perry Island during the 1953 survey).

No exceptional contamination of clothing was noted, but this question was not studied in detail. It was noted, however, that in those suits that had been worn, the readings on the floor, both on mat and on dirt, were consistently low (1-2 mr/hr).

Contamination of the fence was noted, particularly on windward slopes, where the contact readings on the instrument was as much as 100% in excess of that obtained when the instrument was held at the same height above ground at various distances from the fence. However, since the excess reading on

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I. HONGELAP AND ABERONA (CONT'D)

began to appear when the dustpan was within about six inches from the roof, it seemed unlikely that decontamination of the roof would effect any substantial reduction of exposure of dwellers to radioactivity.

A crude attempt was made to determine depth of penetration of radioactivity in a patch of soil near the center of the village. The place chosen was a bare patch of loose soil in a grassy area. Two successive layers of about one inch in thickness were scooped up, each being put in a separate can, and then the radiation from the cans was measured on the beach where the background was much lower. The first layer had a detectable activity; the first layer had about six times the activity of the second. It is quite possible that all of the activity in the second layer had been removed from spillage during removal of the first layer. An effort was made to collect an even thinner layer. This technique was even more unsatisfactory, but the results indicated that the activity per unit volume was several times greater in the thin layer than in the first layer. The conclusion is that there was very little if any activity below two inches, and that the activity may be entirely superficial.

5. DECONTAMINATION: Since the state of the vegetation and the clusters indicated that there had been little if any rain on the island, an attempt was made to find out whether fogwater could effect any natural decontamination. The ship's crew mounted a gear-driven, gasoline-driven water-pump on the beach, connected a hose, and opened a hole into the thatched roof of one hut, and on a neighboring gravel-covered roof. The control reading on the roof of the hut was reduced to 10% (after subtracting the general background) from the readings, that indicated approximately 50% decontamination of the roof, but there was no noticeable reduction in control readings on the floor of the hut or on the washbasin on the roof. While this experiment cannot be regarded as conclusive, it suggests that one should not be optimistic about the effect of future rains. It should be noted that Eniwetok Atoll experience on this subject is conflicting. During the "Greenhouse", the heavy rains just prior to George and Alvin's arrival on the Day 58't fall-out, but the rains that followed immediately thereafter by the Task Force appear to have been fairly effective. However, since the experience had been consistent, the terrain surfaces of Hongelap and Aberona may be different that it would be unsafe to draw conclusions.

It was evident that any attempt at roof decontamination would be difficult and very expensive, and that the best way of supporting the population elsewhere until radioactivity had subsided to an acceptable level. Decontamination operations on the roof, such as Eniwetok Atoll bulldozing and grading work, and the application of water, in the total destruction of all vegetation and heavy damage to the structure, in the area covered. Any reasonable amount of roof decontamination effort would have to be a manual job.

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I. RONGELAP AND AILINGUA (MICRONIA)

6. FOOD AND WATER INTAKE

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>DATE (M/D/Y)</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DATE OF ANALYSIS</u>
Drinking Water (distilled) (Mop. 37)*	4/25/54	2.52X10 ⁻³ uc/ml	4-25-54
Drinking Water (dist.) (Mop. 38)	"	2.03X10 ⁻⁴ uc/ml	"
Drinking Water (dist.) (Mop. 40)	"	1.90X10 ⁻³ uc/ml	"
Drinking Water (dist.) (Mop. 39)	"	1.19X10 ⁻³ uc/ml	"
Drinking Water (dist.) (Mop. 4)	"	None	"
Well Water (fresh) (Mop. 66)	"	None	"
Jekru (Fresh) Coconut (Mop. 67)	4/25/54	2.52X10 ⁻³ uc/ml	4-25-54
Coconut Milk	4/25/54	None	4-25-54
Meat from Pandanus	4/25/54	None	4-25-54
Green Papaya-Interior	4/25/54	None	4-25-54
Ripe Papaya-Interior	4/25/54	None	4-25-54
Arrow Root-Interior	4/25/54	None	4-25-54
Swipe-Exterior Arrow Root	4/25/54	374 DPM	4-25-54
Swipe-Exterior (yap)	4/25/54	1640 DPM	4-25-54

* Refers to report of 10 day village - Rongelap Island - Rongelap Atoll

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1. PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS: At the planning conference at Kwajalein on 20 April it was agreed that radiation levels at Rongelap might allow an early return of the natives. Accordingly, it was decided to conduct a field study of food and water as well as a radiation study based on the pattern employed at Rongelap.

2. METHODS: External gamma dose rates were measured with AN/PDR-39 and MX-5 survey instruments. These instruments gave readings in good agreement with each other. Average readings obtained over the exposure time closely checked dosimeter readings.

3. DOSE RATES AND TRENDS: Prior to this study, no standard positions were established in this island. A standard position was established on April 23 at 1100 hours. The reading at this position, three feet above the ground was 3.0 mr/hr. An average reading in the unshaded area of the island was 2.8 mr/hr. The readings about the buildings when ground level was lowest averaged about 2.2 mr/hr. This data with the measurements of 10 March and 11 March fit a decay formula: $D = 200e^{-0.012t}$ (D in mr/hr, t in days after 10 March)

This formula indicates that a level of 0.1 mr/week would be reached in 75 to 80 days after 10 March, 23-30 days after the initiation of the expected annual dosage from 1 June 1954 to 1 June 1955 at a 2.8 mr exposure. This can be compared with the 0.1 mr external gamma dose level established by the Atomic Energy Commission for habitable areas for populations. The integrated external gamma dose over the year beginning 1 June could be somewhat, but not significantly, higher if the decay rate slowed off to the conventional t-1-2 rate.

4. DISTRIBUTION OF RADIATION: The radiation was fairly uniformly distributed over the island. The highest reading out of doors at the 3 feet elevation was 3.5 mr/hr and the lowest was 1.8 mr/hr. There was some reduction in readings indoors, and this reduction was substantially larger, 60 percent in a thatched building like the one above, compared with a small building like a thatched hut. Ground level (2.2 mr/hr) gave lower readings than the nearby areas (3.0 mr/hr).

The sleeping mats showed gamma levels (1.6 - 2.2 mr/hr) about half the levels outside (2.2 - 3.5 mr/hr) but the gamma levels were somewhat higher (2.4 mr/hr) than the other gamma readings. Contamination of the thatched roofs was noted. It was found to place the instrument close to (less than 3 feet) and perpendicular to the roof surface to consistently detect this effect with gamma measurements. The MX-5 picked up this increase in radiation more consistently when detecting beta and gamma.

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II. UTIRIK (CONT'D)

5. FOOD AND WATER INTAKE

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>DATE OF ACQUISITION</u>	<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DATE OF ANALYSIS</u>
Drinking Water-Well near Church	4-25-54	3.21×10^{-4} uc/ml	4-25-54
Drinking Water-Well near south settlement	4-25-54	3.90×10^{-4} uc/ml	4-25-54
Brackish Well Water-100 yds south of Church-improbated well	4-25-54	5.32×10^{-5} uc/ml	4-25-54
Clear Well Water-100 yds south of Church-corrugated metal siding, 2 cows	4-25-54	7.3×10^{-5} uc/ml	4-25-54
Milk from Bread Well	4-25-54	None	4-25-54
Solids from Bread Well	4-25-54	None	4-25-54
Ripe Papaya-Intake	4-25-54	None	4-25-54
Green Papaya-Intake	4-25-54	None	4-25-54
Arrow Root-Intake	4-25-54	None	4-25-54

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Eniwetok Atoll, M.I.
30 April 1954

CONSTRUCTION REPORT TO THE U.S. NAVY FOR ENIWETOK ATOLL

We (Holmes & Narver, Inc.) are here with you offering the following Bill of Material and cost estimate to construct a temporary village on the island of Biketj In (Eniwetok Atoll, Kwajalein Island).

The cost estimate outlined below is based on the following:

1. Construction to take no more than 30 days.
2. H&N will furnish all materials.
3. The Navy will transport the materials to Biketj Island - (no cost included).
4. H&N will furnish and (1) employ two (2) foremen, two (2) carpenters and one (1) helper equipment operator.
5. The Navy will furnish Kwajalein to be sending the four (4) H&N men housing and transportation between the island and Biketj - (no cost included for transportation).
6. That heavy equipment equipment (e.g., etc) is available at Kwajalein - (no cost included for equipment).
7. That services are available for two (2) carpenter assistants - (no wages for services included, but will be funded by JIF SEWER).
8. That the H&N operators are furnished with an interpreter.
9. H&N will furnish portable generators and power saw.
10. Tools for utility labor will be furnished by Navy Station Kwajalein.

SCHEDULE OF MATERIALS

Framing Lumber	44552 B.F.
Framing Nails (10d) (lb)	9 Kegs
Nails for Plywood (10d) (lb)	3 Kegs
Corrugated Aluminum Sheeting	16944 Sq. Ft.
Aluminum Ridge Cap	744 Lin. Ft.
Aluminum Gutter	1536 Lin. Ft.
Plywood, 3/4"	727 Sheets
Plywood, 1/2"	410 Sheets
Wood Doors	44
Door Handles	48
Door Hinges	13 Pair
Seat Hinges	8 Pair
Shutter Hinges	152 Pair
Eye Bolts with Hooks	400

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Paint
Screening
Nailing Strips, 1/2" x 1/2"
Screen Door
Mess Tables, 12' x 30"

52 Cals.
256 Sq. Ft.
350 Lin. Ft.
4
11

MATERIAL COST

		<u>Labor</u>	<u>Material</u>
Lumber	44,550		.10 4455
Rough Hardware Nails	12	12.00	145
Corrugated Metal Sheets	16,690	.22	3640
Aluminum Ride On	700	2.56	115
Aluminum Sheet for Ceiling	1680	.20	325
3/8" Plywood	23,084	.18	4150
1/2" Plywood	13,120	.22	2885
Single Flush Doors	44	13.00	570
Door Handles	48	.20	10
Door Hinges	48	1.75	85
Seat Cover Hinges	8	.65	5
Shutter Hinges	132	.80	120
Eye Bolts & Hooks	40	.15	60
Screening	256	.15	40
Screen Door	4	10.00	40
Box 1 Nailing Strip		.15	55
Screening	360	3.75	195
Paint	12	11.50	130
Mess Tables	11		

H&N Carpenters 3 for
3 weeks = 34 H&N Days

1520

H&N Heavy Duty Man
1 Week = 7 H&N Days

195

TOTAL COST 1705.00 17,165.00

The above total of 17,165 includes 400000 furnished by H&N.

The above bill of material is used to construct the temporary village in accordance with the drawings number 1155 and 1156 showing the sizes and construction of the various buildings. As stated in memorandum letter dated April 24, 1954 from Mr. Richard W. King, Acting Resident Rep. Ebeve - for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

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No provisions for cisterns are being made at this time for the temporary vil-
lage at Eikej as there is available on the island (?) 15,000 gallon cisterns
which only need clean up and filling.

At the time the natives are returned to their island of Rongelap, there will
be a need to construct new roads and structures, the cost of which will have
to be included in the cost of moving the natives from Eikej Island to Ronge-
lap Island. This cost includes cost of repair or replacement due
to damage to structures during the interval the natives are away.

2 Attachments:

1. H&N drawing No. X142 256
2. H&N drawing No. X142 257

ENCLOSURE NO. 4

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10-11-57

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
HEADQUARTERS OF THE 1ST MARINE DIVISION IN GULF

CINCPACFLT FILE
FF1-1
ALL
Ser 01839
17 JUN 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
From: Commander (USMC) W. S. Phillips, USMC
To: Commander (USMC) Frank Louis Foxon
Subj: Summary of Rongelap and Utiirik Atolls

- Ref:
- (a) CUTEF 100000 COMUSMACV, 22/10/64, 23/10/64
 - (b) CINCPACFLT 100000, 23/10/64
 - (c) CNO 100000, 23/10/64
 - (d) CINCPACFLT 100000, 23/10/64
 - (e) CINCPACFLT 100000, 23/10/64
 - (f) CINCPACFLT 100000, 23/10/64
 - (g) CUTEF 100000 COMUSMACV, 23/10/64
 - (h) CUTEF 100000 COMUSMACV, 23/10/64

1. Reference (a) described the scope of the survey party which visited Rongelap and Utiirik Atolls during the period 20-25 April 1964 in order to determine requisite action for rehabilitation of these atolls prior to return of inhabitants who were evacuated in order to hazards resulting from the first test of the hydrogen bomb, which occurred on the recommendations of the survey report and approved on the 20th of CINCPACFLT's approval of these recommendations.
2. Reference (b) reported CNO of CINCPACFLT's approval of CUTEF SEVEN's preliminary advice on the status of rehabilitation plan, which was approved by CNO in reference (c) which further stated that maximum effort should be expended without political approval.
3. CINCPACFLT delegated responsibility for the subject matter to CINCPACFLT in reference (d) and further directed CUTEF SEVEN to report to CINCPACFLT for the tasks outlined.
4. In reference (e) and (f), CINCPACFLT provided guidance for the resolution of certain matters in connection with rehabilitation of the Rongelap and Utiirik natives.
5. CUTEF SEVEN reported compliance (completion) of the detailed plans for native rehabilitation in reference (g) and (h).
6. On the basis of the foregoing report, CINCPACFLT considers that all basic questions pertinent to native rehabilitation have been resolved and that action is proceeding satisfactorily. As a matter of record, CINCPACFLT's action on the above subject of the survey report is summarized in the

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following paragraph. This survey will also serve the purpose of providing guidance for a series of possible future surveys until completion of the native reliability program project.

7. Comments on the specific recommendations of the survey party contained in paragraph 4 of conclusion (1) to (5) are listed after each recommendation which is quoted in conclusion 7, in preference:

a. UTIRIK

(1) The next time the area (INCL) east, Utirik Atoll should be inspected again by a field party of JAF JAF or ABC to determine whether or not additional contamination has occurred. If an increase in external radiation and the ground water conductivity is noted, the return of the natives may be considered as being early. The contamination levels now present at the two spots are indicated in paragraph 3. Research analysis of the foods and water collected is being done by NER and EPOC.

COMMENT: Copy.

(2) COMNAVSTA should designate a project officer to coordinate the activities of unskilled workers in the region of the Utirik natives.

COMMENT: Reference (1) is provided for COMNAVSTA KWAGALEIN to coordinate the project and to be the local representative of CINCPACFLT in the discharge of CINCPACFLT responsibilities in connection with the subject project. It further provided for COMNAVSTA KWAGALEIN to designate a project officer at his discretion.

(3) COMNAVSTA should designate a ship which will transport the Utirik natives and their belongings from Kwagalein back to Utirik. In addition to the few personal effects the natives have with them, the following items should be provided to them. These items should be assembled by the CINCPACFLT project officer in consultation with the local Kwagalein representative of UTRIK, and the supplies necessary purchases should be provided by JAF JAF.

(a) Hand saws, shovels, hammers by ComNavSta Kwagalein.

(b) Tools, salt, sugar, and other food supplies adequate for one month.

(c) Medical supplies of use, window glass, metal roofing and other supplies as indicated by CINCPACFLT project officer in consultation with Kwagalein representative of UTRIK.

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- (d) 10,000 gallons of fresh water to flush and refill Utirik latrine.
- (e) Approximately 100 additional MVO plus card serial numbers of other materials identified by CINCPACFLT project officer, in coordination with USMC 22nd representative. Some of these serial numbers already have been obtained by the TERPACIS representative at Rongerik.

COMMENT: The only long list of supplies provided for in references (e), (g) and (h). Reference (i) authorized the provision of certain supplies by C-119A. NAVSTA KWAJALEIN subject to USMC 22nd representative. CINCPACFLT has no project officer for distribution of supplies of supplies to be provided. This determination of C-119A responsibility regarding supplies are considered to be HICOMTE P-1 responsibility.

(4) "The only way party was returned to Rongerik on a number of occasions LST's have not used the Utirik channel. Use of this type ship is recommended, if the CINCPACFLT project officer concurs with a description of the lagoon channel."

COMMENT: Concur subject to requirements of safe navigation as determined by the LST commanding officer.

(5) "No consideration is given that the USMC personnel is required, since little detail review of the incident on Utirik has occurred since the evacuation."

COMMENT: Fully concurs with CINCPACFLT on consideration of the fact that C-119A SEVEN has not been required to avoid the evacuation and has concurred with this recommendation.

(6) "The detail described is needed, except for the cleaning and cleaning of dishes, steamers and stoves."

COMMENT: Concur subject to the requirements in subparagraph 7.c.(5) above.

b. RONGERIK

(1) "The driver of transport truck should be relocated on an island of the Kwajalein Atoll for the period of approximately one year. BIKED Island has been selected by USMC 22nd representative as Kwaialein for this purpose. This island is under control of TERPACIS. COMNAVSTA KWAJALEIN concurs in this selection. The relocation of the driver of truck on Kwaialein is in accordance with the recommendation of the project officer of project 4.1, who will shortly conclude the active phase of a study of the Kwajalein natives at Kwaialein."

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COMMENT: Kijaro Aichi has been set aside as the site for temporary relocation of the Rongelap natives, upon recommendation of HICOMTERPACIS for reasons of safety, as set forth in reference (e).

(2) In order to ease the Aichi natives, CINCPACFLT should designate a project officer to coordinate the activities of interested agencies during the temporary relocation of Rongelap natives and during their ultimate return to their homes."

COMMENT: Reference (1) provided for COMNAVSTA HAWAII to coordinate movement of the Rongelap natives to Majuro. Responsibility for their welfare during their temporary residence in Majuro rests with HICOMTERPACIS, CINCPACFLT will provide for necessary protection in connection with their ultimate return to their homes.

(3) "The temporary nature of Aichi relocation should be given wide publicity throughout the Trust Territory and U. S. news media, after the movement has been completed."

COMMENT: Correct. It is suggested that this matter should be and is being handled as recommended by the Atomic Energy Commission, Department of Defense, Department of State and other interested government agencies. It is assumed that HICOMTERPACIS will provide for appropriate publicity within the Trust Territory.

(4) "The AEC contractor of the Pacific Proving Grounds (Holmes and Narver, Inc.) should preferential treatment and supervise the construction of small wood dwellings, a school, a church and dispensary, and other buildings and structures for the Rongelap natives to be relocated temporarily to the Kwajalein Aichi. Materials for this construction will be provided from Eniwetok and delivered to the site of the new village by JTF SEVEN. Details of the construction program are presented in Enclosure 4."

COMMENT: Correct, except for substitution of Majuro vice Kwajalein as the temporary relocation site.

(5) "Commodities for the natives should be provided by the natives of Eniwetok themselves, as follows: post office, Holmes and Narver personnel will oversee the construction work. Native labor should be paid wages by JTF SEVEN and supervised by the representatives of TERPACIS."

COMMENT: Correct.

(6) "Mats and staple foods for one month should be provided initially, in the case of the Rongelap natives covered above. Likewise, chickens and other stock should be provided for natives determined by representatives of HICOMTERPACIS and COMNAVSTA HAWAII. In addition, the Rongelap natives should be provided with a few supplies and other essentials on a continuing basis, since they will have no income from sale of coconuts."

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since BIKER Island provides adequate quantities of natural foods."

COMMENT: It was noted to reinforce a note previously expressed in references (b) and (c). CINCPACFLT has no project officer for determination of numbers of BIKER Island to be provided. This determination and necessary procedures for BIKER Island are considered to be HICOMMERSPACE's responsibility.

(7) "Upon going to the BIKER Island, longplay natives are moved from Kwajalein Island to BIKER Island, and a boat should be sent to Rongelap Island to pick up the clothing, books and other necessities, (including two 30-foot sloops) of the natives. Inventory for these items should be performed at Kwajalein under supervision of BIKER Island. NAVSTA Radsafe personnel."

COMMENT: Inventory for BIKER Island longplay natives boats and personal effects to be done by JTF SEVEN should be made by COMNAVSTA KWAJALEIN.

(8) "Periodic medical surveys of the natives and Radsafe surveys of the atolls should be conducted by qualified personnel operating out of NavSta Kwajalein. Dr. Engler, JTF SEVEN, stated that his office would periodically send groups of qualified personnel to Kwajalein for this purpose."

COMMENT: (same)

(9) "AFM (in their personnel) assigned by the Pacific Proving Group's in conjunction with the establishment of the JEC, should make periodic inspections of the (BIKER) of BIKER Island to ascertain the rate of decay of the coral atolls. Reports of these inspections should be forwarded to interested agencies, AFM, COMNAVSTA, JTF SEVEN, COMNAVSTA KWAJALEIN."

COMMENT: (same)

(10) "A representative of CINCPACFLT, probably COMNAVSTA KWAJALEIN, should monitor the general condition of the longplay natives during their temporary stay at Kwajalein Island."

COMMENT: Monitoring of general condition of natives, wherever located, is a continuing responsibility of CINCPACFLT.

(11) "In the summer of 1955, another survey party should visit the islands of Rongelap Atoll and the natives in their temporary homes at Kwajalein Atoll to determine when the natives may be returned to their homes and what additional measures should be taken prior to their movement from Kwajalein Atoll. The same measures should be represented on this later survey party to the BIKER group. Information for this movement and the construction and equipment necessary for Rongelap Island will be provided by JTF SEVEN."

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Ser 01339

COMMENT: Consider request to conduct check of Nagura vice Kawajalein as the site of temporary residence of the 5 group natives.

8. CJTF SEVEN is requested to confirm that the AIC will undertake participation indicated in paragraph 7.a.(1) and 7.b.(9).

9. By copy of this letter, HICOMTERPACIS is requested to advise as to whether he concurs with the action indicated in this letter, and specifically to confirm the request which he is to provide to which HICOMTERPACIS agrees as indicated in the HICOMTERPACIS on 12-10-68 7.a.(9), 7.a.(8), 7.b.(1), 7.b.(6), & b.(10).

10. CJTF SEVEN is requested to provide copies of reference (a) to all information addresses listed for distribution in this letter. Further distribution of reference (a) in the direction of (1) CJTF SEVEN is authorized, provided a copy of this letter is placed with each copy of reference (a) so distributed.

D. J. HOWARD
CJTF SEVEN Staff

Copy to:
CNO (5 copies)
CINCPAC
COMNAVSEAFRON
CO NAVSTA KAWAJALEIN
HICOMTERPACIS

AUTHENTICATED

10/ A. R. Olsen
A. R. Olsen
Flag Secretary

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HEADQUARTERS
SOUTH PACIFIC DIVISION (SIPAC)
WASHINGTON, D.C.

J-3/729.3

6 July 1954

SUBJECT: Responsibilities for Care and Disposition of Native Inhabitants of Rongelap and Utrik Atolls

TO: Manager
Santa Fe Operations Office
P. O. Box 514
Albuquerque, New Mexico

1. Mr. James H. Reeves of your office telephoned this headquarters 16 June and discussed with Colonel (SIPAC) Division, Headquarters JTF SEVEN, the status of the Thomas A. Hardison as representative of General Clarkson on matters concerning the care and disposition of evacuated natives. The general disposition plan was assumed on 3 June full responsibility for all evacuees presently on the Pacific Proving Grounds.

2. (M. M. (SIPAC) (SIPAC) advised JTF SEVEN to advise that agency of the name of the person who would represent JTF SEVEN in the forward area after the departure of the evacuees. JTF SEVEN returned to Washington. In order to avoid the possibility of leaving indefinitely at Eniwetok a staff officer of this headquarters, JTF SEVEN designated Mr. Hardison as representative of this headquarters in connection with the disposition of native inhabitants of Rongelap and Utrik Atolls. Mr. Hardison visited Kwajalein and Eniwetok Atolls where he was eminently well-qualified to act as representative of JTF SEVEN in this matter.

3. As you know, the native inhabitants of Utrik Atoll have been returned from Kwajalein to their homes. The native inhabitants of Rongelap Atoll have been temporarily housed for a period of about one year on Ejit Island of Kwajalein Atoll, where the radioactive contamination of Rongelap is expected to be low. It is not now contemplated that extensive construction or repairs will be necessary on Rongelap Island when the inhabitants of that atoll are returned to their homes. Consequently, it is doubtful that Majors and Navy personnel and the AEC Resident Engineer at Eniwetok will be called upon to provide a decision in regard to the care and disposition of the natives. Mr. Hardison is, therefore, relieved of any responsibility to JTF SEVEN representative in this matter.

4. The responsibility of interested agencies for the continued care and disposition of the natives of Rongelap and Utrik Atolls has been delineated for your information as follows:

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J-3/

SUBJECT: Responsibilities for Care and Welfare of Native Inhabitants of Rongelap and Utiirik Atolls.

a. CINCPAC has overall responsibility under the Department of Defense for the execution of the program for the restoration of atolls, with JEC assistance, and for the care of the natives. CINCPAC delegated to CINCPACFLT the responsibility for this operation. CINCPACFLT instructed COMNAVSTA to coordinate and supervise local representative in the discharge of CINCPACFLT responsibilities in connection with the displaced natives. COMNAVSTA is required to provide all skills and project facilities to represent CINCPACFLT interests.

b. The native welfare of all Marshall Island natives are continuing responsibility of the High Commissioner, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or agent for Department of the Interior.

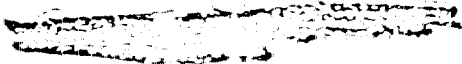
c. The Division of Biology and Medicine, JEC, will continue to monitor the physical condition of the displaced natives of Rongelap and Utiirik Atolls who were exposed to radioactive contamination as a result of the first test of the USSR on the Pacific Islands of medical and nursing personnel under the direction of Division of Biology and Medicine, JEC, will visit the natives and the atolls and conduct periodically in order to observe the progress of the natives and to ascertain the earliest possible time for the return of the displaced natives to their homes. The first visit to the natives is planned for August or September of this year. Representatives of this headquarters will accompany the JEC party.

d. JTF SEVEN naturally has a continuing interest in this matter. JTF SEVEN has authorized funds to pay for medical expenses for the natives while at Rongelap, for the procurement of livestock to replace that lost as a result of the contamination, for the construction of a temporary village at Rongelap Atoll, for the purchase of food and clothing supplies, and for other purposes. JTF SEVEN will continue to provide funds for the provision of food for the Rongelap natives while they are at Rongelap and will pay for initial transportation when they are returned to their homes. CTO 7.2 will represent JTF SEVEN in all matters in connection with the disposition of Utiirik and Rongelap natives, at the point any problem arises which can and must be handled at the Pacific Islands Command.

e. Special Operations Officer will have native responsibilities for the continued care and disposition of these natives. The erection of the temporary village at Rongelap under the supervision of Mr. Hardison was per-

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J-3/

SUBJECT: Request for information regarding the disposition of Native Inhabitants
of the [redacted] area.

formed with your [redacted] and [redacted] regarding to reports received
here, the [redacted] in [redacted] [redacted] basis [redacted] and [redacted] than
provided by [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted].

FOR THE COMMANDER

Copy furnished to
Mr. T. [redacted]
USIA, [redacted]

/s/ E. McGinley
/s/ E. MCGINLEY
Major General, U.S. Army
Chief of Staff

CGO 7.2, [redacted]

SEC/DA, [redacted]
Greenham



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