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(10 March 1981)

R

Mr. Tommy F. McCraw  
Environmental Protection  
EV-30, Room E-237  
Department of Energy  
Washington, D.C. 20416

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 RIMPAC exercise. I hope these may be helpful to you.

We have not found any other materials pertaining to this. However, you will note that Bond and McCraw were present and discussions with them might provide information on where the decisions were made and who participated and in what manner.

Best regards,

John Still

Enclosure  
as

16  
JOHN M. STILL, DVM  
Assistant to the Director  
(Medical Effects)

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FILED**  
JOINT TM 11-10-11-11  
APO 187 (HAWAII), San Francisco  
San Francisco, California

J-3/141.2

1 May 1954

**SUBJECT: Survey of Rongelap and Utrik Atolls**

**TO:** Commander in Chief, Pacific  
Navy Secy (CNO), c/o Fleet Room Office  
Seaboard Region, San Francisco

1. Forwarded herewith is the report of the survey party which visited Rongelap and Utrik Atolls during the period 21-23 April, in order to determine what actions may be taken prior to return of the native original tribes to these islands.

2. I would like the recipient of this to submit to you designations, as soon as possible, of a representative who will escort you designate the installation of additional stations in this project. I assure you that the personnel and equipment of Joint Task Force 52/EN will be made available to your project. Likewise, long as elements of the Task Force provide in the Fleet Room Office.

3. When I was advised of your project all of the recommendations contained in this project, additional copies will be reproduced here and forwarded to different agencies for their use.

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

1 Incl

Report of Survey of  
Rongelap and Utrik  
Atolls (Incl 1)

A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE

RONGELAP SURVEY  
APRIL 1954  
1200 HRS  
1000 HRS  
1000 HRS  
1000 HRS

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RECORDED

JOHN DALE HILL, DIRECTOR

U.S. ECOLOGICAL SURVEY

San Francisco, California

30 April 1954

(D)

SUBJECT: Survey of Rongelap and Utirik Atolls

THRU: Commander, Fleet Weather Service  
Atmospheric (WFO), c/o Director's Office  
San Francisco, California.

TO: Commander, 10th Naval District  
Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, Office  
Commander, U.S. Naval Forces

1. Information:

a. Letter, COTTON to WILSON dated 5 April 1954, subject: "Return of Native Islands of Rongelap and Utirik to their Home Atolls".

b. Message, COTTON to WILSON, 14 April 1954.

c. Message, COTTON to WILSON, 16 April 1954.

2. In accordance with the instructions of references a and b, a survey party visited Rongelap and Utirik Atolls during the period 21-23 April 1954. The function of the survey party was to determine what action must be taken prior to the return of the native population to these atolls, from which they were evacuated to Majuro in March 1954 as a consequence of the initial detonation of the CASTLE test series. The composition of the survey party is detailed in the report. A narrative account of the activities of the survey party, by day, in observations concerning the two atolls, is presented in Appendix A.

3. In its view, the members of the survey party confirmed the planning factors contained in reference b. The natives of Utirik 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 former homes until the year 1955. 1 May 1955 is recommended as the planned date for the return of the natives of Rongelap. The natives of Rongelap should be maintained physically fit for their recovery from

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30 April 1964

SUBJECT: Survey of Utirik and Ronglap Atolls

the effects of the radioactive fallout, and Ronglap Atoll should be visited quarterly by ARCTICUS personnel to monitor the decay of the contamination there.

(D)

4. The survey party will be making specific recommendations:

a. WITH

(1) General direction of the last CASTLE shot, Utirik Atoll should be investigated again by USMC or personnel of JTF SEVEN or AEC to determine whether or not additional contamination has occurred. If no increase in radioactive contamination in soil and water contamination levels is noted, the return of the natives to Utirik is undertaken without delay. The contamination levels present in the two atolls are indicated in Indices 2. Analysis and analysis of the food's and water collected is being made by NPAU and KMC.

(2) CINCPACAF should designate a project officer to coordinate the collection of information required for the return of the Utirik natives.

(3) CINCPACAF should investigate and make available a ship which will transport the Utirik natives and their belongings from Kwajalein back to Utirik. In addition, supply the personal effects the natives have with them, the clothing, etc., to be removed to Utirik. These items should be transported by the CINCPACAF project officer in coordination with the Agent Kwajalein, representative of TEPACAF, and the funds for necessary purchases created by a command by JTF SEVEN.

- (a) Used laundry, laundry made available by ComNavFt. Kwajalein.
- (b) Rice, flour, other staple items of food supplies adequate for one month.
- (c) Dried items of cloth, window glass, metal roofing and medical supplies as determined by CINCPACAF project officer in coordination with Kwajalein representative of TEPACAF.
- (d) 10,000 gallons of fresh water to flush and refill Utirik village.
- (e) Approximately 100 chickens, 100 pigs and small numbers of other animals as determined by CINCPACAF project officer in coordination with TEPACAF rep-

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SUBJECT: Survey of Rongelap and Utinik Islands

recommendation. (c) All of these animals are already being controlled by the USPACOM CIS representatives at Kwajalein.

(d) The survey party was advised that on a number of occasions USPACOM CIS representatives at Kwajalein have recommended the use of this type ship is recommended, if the CINCUSPACOM CIS officer concurs after investigation of the Japanese channels.

(e) No construction or supply work by U.S. personnel is required, since the demolition of all buildings on Utinik has occurred since the evacuation.

(f) No permanent personnel is required, except for the flushing and cleaning of fixtures, as indicated above.

b. RELOCATION

(1) The village of Rongelap Atoll should be relocated on an island of the Kwajalein Atoll for a period of approximately one year. BIKINI Island has been selected by the USPACOM CIS representatives at Kwajalein for this purpose. This island is under control of USPACOM CIS. CONUS/NST MAJ concurs in this suggestion. The village of 82 near NAVSTA Kwajalein is in accord with the recommendations of the Project Officer of Project LIL, who will coordinate with the Kwajalein CIS representative of the Rongelap natives on this subject.

(2) As far as the interests of the original 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 site of this relocation should be given wide publicity through the USPACOM CIS, Kwajalein Atoll, and U.S. news media, after the movement has been completed.

(4) The AFSC commandant of the Pacific Proving Grounds (Holmes and Narver, Inc.) should prepare, finance, construct, and supervise the construction of one new village, consisting of a primary school and church, a dispensary, and other buildings and areas for the 82 Rongelap natives to be relocated temporarily to the Kwajalein Atoll. Materials for this construction will be provided by AFSC and delivered to the site of the new village by AFSC. Details of the construction required are presented in the annex.

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SUBJECT: Survey of Kwajalein and Rongelap Islands.

(1) Native labor for labor construction should be provided by the natives of Rongelap themselves to much as possible. Holmes and Narver personnel will perform the more difficult tasks. Native labor should be paid wages by JTF SEVEN at a wage scale determined by the representatives of RONGELAP.

(2) Water and staple food supplies for one month should be provided initially, as in the case of the Utiklik natives covered above. Likewise, clothing and accouterments should be provided in numbers determined by representatives of RONGELAP and the JTF SEVEN project officer. In addition, the Rongelap natives should be supplied minimum food supplies and other essentials, etc., according to needs, since they will have no income from sale of copra and since JTF SEVEN already provides meager quantities of natural foods.

(3) Just prior to arrival, the Rongelap natives are moved from Kwajalein to Rongelap Island. This should be sent to Rongelap Island to the Kwajalein station, Kwajalein, AFB, AFSC, AFM, stated that his office would immediately send (one or two) qualified personnel to Kwajalein to take in charge.

(4) Periodic visits to Kwajalein by the natives and RadSafe surveyor or RadSafe should be conducted by qualified personnel operating out of Kwajalein. Lt. Col. Holmes, AFSC, AFM, stated that his office would immediately send (one or two) qualified personnel to Kwajalein to take in charge.

(5) The RadSafe project officer in the Pacific Proving Grounds, in conjunction with the project officer of DCE, AFM, should make periodic inspections of the natives of Rongelap, with to ascertain the state of decay of the constructional elements. These inspections should be forwarded to JTF SEVEN, AFSC, AFM, CINCPACAF, JTF SEVEN, COMUSPAK, COMUSPAK.

(6) An representative of INCPACAF, probably COMUSPAK, should monitor the movement of the Rongelap natives during their temporary stay at Kwajalein.

(7) In the event of war, another survey party should visit the islands of Rongelap, Rongerik and the natives on their temporary homes at Kwajalein should be determined whether the natives may be returned to their homes and what additional action should be taken prior to their movement from Kwajalein / until the time arrives. The same procedure should be represented on this later survey party as on this survey. The money required for this movement and the construction and support necessary to do so will be provided by JTF SEVEN.

**REF ID: A6492**

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SUBJECT: Survey of Mangalip and Rongel Islands.

5. All members of the survey party agreed on the recommendations presented. Mr. H. H. COOKSON, General 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 rock strata will now be available and evaluated for some weeks.

6. Finally, the survey group emphasizes the importance of publicizing the survey results of their operation. It is possible that the natives will be content to stay at Kagalip Island after they live there a year, via a subsidy of U.S. Government. Mr. Neas, District Administrator of TUNISIAT Village, informed a conference at Kagalip on 27 April 1941 that it is the intention of U.S. to discourage concentration of Mangalip natives in the commercially favorable locations and to disperse the natives rapidly and widely within by small groups of natives. This plan is confirmed by the commanding officer above that the subsidy provided "in proportion with the number can be held to the essential minimum."

(Signed) -  
John D. Neas

4 Incles:

1. Composition of Survey Party.
2. Narrative Account of Activation of Survey Party.
3. Radiological surveys of Rongelip and Mangalip Atolls.
4. Construction required to Establish Temporary Village for Mangalip Natives.

John D. Neas, Jr.  
Captain, U. S. Army  
Captain Member

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~~CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION~~  
~~WHICH WAS IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN AS OF APRIL 20, 1954.~~

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Function</u>
U.S. Army	U.S. Army HAWAIIAN NATIONAL GUARD	Senior Member
Dr. Thomas Mello	Adviser to CINCPAC to RadSafe Members	RadSafe, health and decontamination
	Adviser to RadSafe Health contractor to CINCPAC	RadSafe, health and decontamination
U.S. Army	Adm. W. D. McCallie Adviser to medical from Army Univ. Med. Center	RadSafe, health and decontamination
	Project Manager, McCarthy & Associates, Inc.	AEC contractor for repair and construction required
	Asst. Adm. William Dugay, Director of Research, Inc.	"
	Asst. Adm. Robert Murphy, Director of Research, Inc.	"
	Representatives of Private Administration (or, P.A.C.I., et al., Honolulu, Hawaii)	Represent HICOMER-PACIS and interests of the natives
U.S. Navy	Asst. Comdg. U.S. Naval Detachment (N.D.T.)	Represent CINCPAC CINCPAC
	Asst. Comdg. U.S. N.D.T.	Cameraman
	Asst. Comdg. U.S. N.D.T.	Photographer
U.S. Air Force		
U.S. Navy	Project Manager, Naval Medical Research Institute	Collect samples of soil, water and food for test
	Non-com.	Atoll Magistrate
	Non-com.	Native
	Non-com.	Native

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>Function</u>
Atoll Magistrate	Native	Native
Native	Native	Native

~~REDACTED~~

PRIVACY ACT MATERIAL ~~REMOVAL~~

ENCLOSURE NO. 0

UNCLASSIFIED

11-97

~~REF ID: A6512~~  
UNCLASSIFIED

HAKIKAPE,

JOHN WALTER LEVY  
AFS 1167 (188), Lieutenant  
San Francisco, California

30 April 1954

~~REF ID: A6512~~  
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES OF SURVEY PARTY ON VISIT TO RONGELAP  
20-22 APRIL 1954

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

20 April - The survey party spent time in the office of RADM Clarke, Commandant, AFSC, Eniwetok, Dr. John Biggar, Director of Division of Biology and Medicine of the AFSC, and Mr. John Tobin, the AFSC Surgeon Logist of TERRACIS, were present. Col. K. M. Johnson, AFSC, gave a brief schedule of the trip. Mr. Tobin translated the English into Tagalog. The possibility of having to relocate natives to the Rongelap area was discussed briefly. The conference adjourned at 1000 hours. At the conference, Mr. Tobin and Mr. Wilcox informed AFSC that he advised that the natives were very glad to have their children return, and they wanted to return them to their homes.

In the afternoon, members of the survey party and Dr. Biggar visited the office of Project Hill and discussed the work of that unit with the Project Officer, Mrs. F. J. Gresham. The Health Works directly across the street from the Project Hill office, all structures of Rongelap are obliterated. Major F. H. Jones reported negative tests of evacuated natives, and results of the work will be made available to interested agencies.

At 1600 hours, the survey party boarded the USNS MELANT (TDE 438), which sailed from Kwajalein at 1800 hours.

21 April - The MELANT entered the harbor of Rongelap Atoll at 0700 hours and anchored off the beach of the village island. The entire party went ashore in native whale boats for the resurvey of the island. Chickens were seen without flocks. No wild animals or domestic fowls were observed, except one cat. The natives gathered from Rongelap assisted the survey party in identifying buildings, measuring distances and wells, and answering questions. All who could were active in the collection of chickens and a dog, cat and fowl together. The Rongelap natives transported to the hill 10 native children and their personal effects from the dwelling.

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

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Eniako and Enietak. Radiation levels were recorded on the three islands; the intensity increased as they moved eastward, as was expected. Actual readings are presented on Reference No. 3. On Eniako Island, birds eggs were gathered for testing since the natives include these in their diet.

(B) Dr. White conducted an experiment on Korpelap 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 15 percent, as some of the contamination was washed off the roof and the ground.

Members of the ship's company were on ashore in the afternoon and donated their catch to the collection of food supplies which will be tested.

The survey of Korpelap was concluded and the party returned to the PHILIP. General general observations were presented in regard to the current situation at Korpelap.

1. The present intensity of radiation on Korpelap Island is 15-20 milliroentgens hour ( $\text{mR}/\text{hr}$ )

2. Little damage to buildings or houses has occurred since the evacuation. The buildings are of wood. However, heavy rains or storms during the winter or now that the natives will be absent will probably cause considerable damage. An estimate of the repairs necessary for the return of the population must be based on a survey made just prior to this return.

3. The living party was impressed with the primitiveness of the dwellings. The buildings were walls of wild woven panels of scrap lumber and were never fully roofed 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 villages excepting beds, except a few wood boxes for storing clothing in each room. These boxes are in adjacent buildings or outside. The demolition of the remainder of the household effects of the 82 families will not pose much of a 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.

(C) 5. The water supply is primitive. There are six concrete cisterns in the village. Each cistern is a concrete box about five feet on a side. The rain falling on the roofs over the cisterns is collected by draining it through pipes into the boxes. 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 as comfortable and sanitary as the present Rongelap village.

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

8. The items collected at Rongelap island for testing included coconuts, papaya fruit, yucca, etc. (cactus and well), soil (surface and four inches beneath ground surface), pumpkin, eggs, fish, clams, 12 chickens, and one monkey. This information afford a good cross section of the diet of the Rongelap natives.

9. There was one food supply store. There was a small store, but its shelves were bare. The building 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 Eniwetok Atoll. The other group moved on the PHILIP to Rongelap Atoll. The survey party found off the southern side of the island a 100' plateau which extends to Sifra and Enirik Islands.

At Sifra on the plateau left 100' by members of Task Group 7.1 was recovered. Also, the camp used by the natives from Rongelap was inspected. Sifra would not be suitable as a site for the temporary relocation of the Rongelap natives. The natives do not wish to go there; it is inconvenient to build facilities; and the current radiation level of 6.25/ $\mu$ R/Hr. would frighten the crew of the PHILIP assisted the natives in moving their belongings onto the beach. The PHILIP returned to Rongelap Atoll where it arrived just as the SK-16 returned from Utirik. The survey team in the SK-16 aircraft and the sampler taken from Utirik were taken aboard the PHILIP, which sailed at 1000 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 [redacted], Lt. [redacted]. Native English, Mr. [redacted], and Mr. [redacted] were in an SK-16 aircraft from Eniwetok invited to the survey party to fly back aboard the survey group, and take off for Utirik at 0800.

The SK-16 landed about the 100' plateau. There are many coral heads in the lagoon, but under the surface of the water, but the pilot of the SK-16 went down to the village of Utirik finally. The survey group moved to land from the beach so the natives rubbed the raft from the aircraft.

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The following points of observation concerning Utirik are submitted: Details of the original contact (see below) are presented in Inclosure No. 3.

1. The village at Utirik is described as but larger than the village at Rong Arik. Utirik is the most populated island in the atoll. The island is more productive than Rong Arik; papaya, pandanus, and bread fruit grow abundantly. The banana and chrysanthemums were somewhat better than those at Rong Arik.

2. Three pigs were taken for testing. Several wild dogs were seen but were not captured. If captured, the dogs are still alive when the natives return them dead and skinned. The dogs have killed all the chickens. All houses in the village are thatched.

3. According to the natives, Utirik is depopulated at the village, despite narrow passage from the harbor, and the central heads there.

4. The collection of artifacts was made from Utirik for testing; coconuts, pandanus fruit, a mayap, monkey, turtle shell, three pigs, bread fruit, and arachnids.

The survey party returned to the boat and departed from Utirik at 1515 hours. The plane started on the Island of Kengelap and the destroyer got underway at 0600 hours.

21 April - The IFRD reached the survey point at 0200 hours. The survey party, with the natives, landed at the Guest House where a conference was conducted. Mr. (O) Henn, M. (S) Gandy, District Anthropologist for TEFALIS, and the organizer of the trip of the survey trip were discussed and plans for the coming days were made.

The members of the survey party which started at Shiwetok Atoll returned by C.P. (C) 1000, C.R. (C) 1000, and Kengelap Island at 1415 hours, which concluded the trip.

INCLOSURE NO. 3

**UNCLASSIFIED**

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Bonin Atoll, M.I.  
30 April 1944

MEMORANDUM FORM - Standard Memorandum Form for Security

**(D)** SUBJECT: Entomological Survey of Malolo and Hukuhiva Islands

Submitted herewith is a report on the entomological survey of certain islands of the Bonin, Malolo and Hukuhiva Islands conducted by the author and Dr. G. E. White. The contents of this report are summarized as follows:

**I. METHODS AND MATERIALS**

1. Entomological Methods.
2. Methods.
3. Insecticides and Drugs.
4. Distribution of insecticides.
5. Economic Information.
6. Food and water.

**II. UTILITY**

1. Entomology Information.
2. Accidents.
3. Insecticides and Drugs.
4. Distribution of insecticides.
5. Economic Information.

John Thomas White  
Major, Advisor to CTC 7.1

1 Attachment:  
Report

John C. Merrill, Jr.  
Major, Advisor to CTC 7.1

John C. Merrill, Jr.  
Major, USA  
(Medical) Gender

ENCLOSURE NO. 2 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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10 APR 68 G-2, R-1, D-1

1. INITIAL SURVEY: Following the post-war conference at Kwajalein on 20 April, there was a informal conference between representatives of the Survey Team and Project Manager (Mr. H. S. L. Lee), the author, and CDR Cronkite and other members of Project 4.1. At this time, Dr. J. W. M. R. (Kongelap) and water supply and the author (Mr. J. T. Lee, Qarashui District Anthropologist) supplied a detailed list of food items along with the relative importance of each indicator. After considerable discussion of sampling methods, it appeared to be generally agreed that the following highly complex problem might be postponed for the following reasons:

- a. Unless the following three conditions are met, it should be found to be far less than that required for radiation removal, there would be no possibility of returning the natives to Kwajalein within six months:
  - b. Current figures on contamination of the food supply, although of considerable interest, would be of little use in predicting the state of the food supply when the natives return, and when the people might return.

It was therefore decided that the samples in the Kongelap survey would be on extant collection instruments, and no reorganization problems; that although food, water and waste samples could be collected as permitted by other work, no special effort would be made to obtain analyses of these samples as a basis for any determination of radioactivity. At this time the services of Lt. Bill F. Chapman, USN, were offered by Project 4.1 for the collection of food and water samples from Kwajalein.

2. METHODS: Samples of food items, dried fruits, except where otherwise specified, were made with a 1000 cc AN/PBN-2C dry counting instruments at about three feet above ground level. Since such units will not take on the expedition, and they gave readings for great distances from one another, where contact readings are specified, the bottom of the instrument was placed in contact with the surface being tested.

The results of the analysis of the samples are only qualitative. The technique used in detecting the radioactivity content of the various food stuffs will be sensitive mainly to alpha contamination. Self absorption of beta activity was not evaluated. Future measurements using more sensitive techniques will be made by Project 4.1. The technique used should detect a nitrobenzene level of approximately 80 pCi ( $4 \times 10^{-5}$  cc) on the surface of a sample, 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 sample using a GM tube and Gerlach scaler. Because the conversion of Curies to microcuries per milliliter, the specific activity of the water samples from Kongelap indicate a value that is approximately 10,000 times greater than the tolerance of  $10^{-7}$  uc/ml set by the United States Public Health Service Bureau of Standards.

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**REF ID: A6511**

**I. RONGELAP AND TIKILDAW (CONT'D)**

Handbook 52 for radiological contamination of drinking samples varied from 100 to 1000 times the accepted tolerance. These data indicate the necessity for thorough cleaning of the island before resettleing for general consumption.

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

**3. DOSE RATE** At Rongelap Atoll, Rongelap Island, 23 April, 6 mr/hr. All of the readings reported under this heading pertain to Rongelap Atoll.

On Rongelap Island at the standard location established by Scoville, the reading of dose rate was 11.7  $\mu$ rads/hr. This measurement, and those made on 23 and 26 March 1956, gave a decay factor of 1.697 ± 0.526 r/day (at 10 days after 1 March 1956) from 1956.

On 2 April 1957, dose rates were taken on Rongelap Atoll Islands as follows:

<u>ISLAND</u>	<u>AVG. Dose Rate</u>	<u>DESIRED LOCATION</u>	<u>STATE LOCATIONS</u>
Eriaetok	18 mr/hr	10 ft. above ground	2 stks-100 yds beach, just north of western peninsula
Busch	17 mr/hr	10 ft. above ground	1 stk-50 yds beach, center of path in south grove
Erialelo	10.0 mr/hr	(no ground data)	1 stk-south end of island

With reasonable resolution, these values (and those on Silka Island) are related to previous observations by the same decay exponent.

**4. DISTRIBUTION OF RADIUM DUST** According to the status of Rongelap Island, it was noted, during the 1956 survey, that the readings over grave areas (about 3 ft. high) were consistently lower than over grassy areas (about 20 mr/hr). The author, however, found a 10 ft. roofless church gave a contact reading of about 1 mr/hr, while the 10 ft. height reading on the bordering gravel, about 18 mr/hr, was consistently higher than more distant gravel, about 15 mr/hr, as though the radioactive particles that landed on the concrete had been swept into the nearby gravel by the wind. (A similar phenomenon was noted on Farm Island during the 1956 survey operation).

No significant concentration of settling dust was noted, but this question was not resolved satisfactorily. It was noted, however, that in those areas that had been resurfaced, the radon levels were high on the floor, both on mat and on dirt, and considerably low (1-2 mr/hr).

Contamination of the house roofs was noted, particularly on windward slopes, where the contact reading on the roof surface was as much as 100% in excess of that obtained when the roof itself was held at the same height above ground at the original pre-treatment. However, since the excess reading on

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## I. RONGELAP AND AUBREY (1951)

began to appear when the detector was within about six inches from the soil, it seemed unlikely that decontamination of the soil would effect any substantial reduction of exposure of the surface layer.

A crude attempt was made to determine the 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 native layers of about one inch in thickness were taken, cleaned up, and put in a separate can, and then the radiation from the same was measured. On the beach where the background was much lower, the first layer had about twice the activity of the second. It is quite possible that all of the activity in the second layer came from spillage during removal of the first layer, which may have taken to collect an even thinner layer. The technique was obviously unsatisfactory, but the results indicated that the activity just beneath the surface was several times greater in the thin layer than in the first foot. One can conclude that there was very little if any activity below the surface, and that the activity may be entirely superficial.

5. DECONTAMINATION: First, the state of the vegetation and the cisterns indicated that there had been little if any fallout on the island, so an attempt was made to find out whether future rains might affect any natural decontamination. The ship's crew operated a portable gasoline-driven water-pump on the beach, connected a hose, and sprayed water down on theatched roof of one hut, and on a neighboring thatched roof. The contact reading on the roof of the hut was reduced by 10% (after subtracting the general background from the readings, this is probably approximately the decontamination of the roof), but there was no noticeable reduction in contact readings on the floor of the hut or on the thatched roof itself. This simple experiment cannot be regarded as conclusive, it suggests that one could not be optimistic about the effect of future rains. It should be noted that Enewetak Atoll experience on this subject is conflicting. During the nuclear Greenhouse, the heavy rains just prior to George had little effect on the Big Shot fall-out, but the rains that followed, after the arrival of the Task Force appear to have been fairly effective. However, even if the experience had been consistent, the terrain, surface, and weather were so different that it would be unsafe to draw conclusions.

It was evident that any attempt at decontamination would be difficult and very expensive, particularly in view of supporting the population elsewhere until either the density of radiation to the radiation to an acceptable level. Decontamination operations on land would be limited to bulldozing and grading roads and paths, but because of the total destruction of all vegetation and debris, damage to the land would be minimal. Any reasonable cost of decontamination, assuming an effort would have to be a manual job.

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## I. RONGELAP AND UJIBORI (CONT'D)

### 6. FOOD AND WATER ANALYSIS

ITEM	DATE COLLECTED	ACTIVITY	DATE OF ANALYSIS
Drinking Water (Collection Point) A*	4-25-54	2.52E0-3 uc/ml	4-25-54
Drinking Water (clean) Collection Point A*	"	8.03E0-4 uc/ml	"
Drinking Water (stagnant) Collection Point A*	"	1.90E0-3 uc/ml	"
Drinking Water Collection Point B*	"	1.19E0-3 uc/ml	"
Drinking Water Collection Point C*	"	None	"
Well Water (Rock-cut) Collection Point A*	"	None	"
Jekru (Fresh) Collection Point B*	4-25-54	2.52E0-3 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-External Hair (Hep)	4-25-54	974 DEM	4-25-54
Swipe-External (ejac)	4-25-54	1640 DEM	4-25-54

\* Refers to map of Rongelap village - Rongelap Island - Rongelap Atoll

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1. EXPOSURE LEVELS: At the planning conference at Kwajalein on 26 April it was agreed that radiation levels of 100 mr might allow an early return of the natives. Accordingly, it was decided to conduct a field study of food and water as well as background radiation, thereby 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 good readings in good agreement with each other. An exposure chamber was used over the exposure time closely checked dosimeter readings.

3. DOSE RATES AND RATE: Prior to this study, no standard positions were established in the village. A standard position was established on April 23 at 1100 hour. The reading at this point at three feet above the ground was 3.0 mr/hr. An average reading in the residential areas of the island was 2.3 mr/hr. The readings above the buildings which provide protection averaged about 2.2 mr/hr. This data, with the assumption of a linear dose rate, fit a decay formula:  $Dose = 100e^{-0.0017t} \text{ mr/hr}$  ( $t$  in days,  $e = 2.718$ ,  $\lambda = 0.65$ )

This formula indicates that a level of 100 mr/week would be reached in 75 to 80 days after 1 August, 1946 (July). An integration of the expected external dosage from 1 June 1946 to 1 June 1947 gives 100 mr exposure. This can be compared with the public radiation protection level established by the Atomic Energy Commission for civilian populations. The integrated external gamma dosage over the year 1946-1947 June could be somewhat, but not significantly, higher if the decay rate decreased to the conventional  $t^{-1.2}$  rate.

4. DISTRIBUTION OF CONTAMINATION: The distribution was fairly uniformly distributed over the village. The high of reading out of doors at the 3 foot elevation was 3.5 mr/hr. On the island the 1.0 mr/hr. There was some reduction in reading indoors, and the rooms were substantially larger, 60 percent in surface available area. The rooms, as compared with a small building like a typical dwelling, showed lower (1.2 mr/hr) gave lower readings than the outside areas (2.1 mr/hr).

The sleeping mats showed gamma of 0.5 (0.5 - 1.2 mr/hr) about half the levels outdoors (2.0 - 2.1 mr/hr). Indoor plus room levels were somewhat higher (2.1 mr/hr) than outdoor room readings. Contamination of the thatched roofs was noted. It was necessary to place the instrument close to (less than 3 feet) and parallel to the roof surface to consistently detect this effect with either instruments. The MX-5 picked up this increase in radiation level, but apparently after detecting both beta and gamma.

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II. UTIRIK (CONT'D)

5. FOOD AND WATER ANALYSIS

ITEM	DATE OF SAMPLE	ACTIVITY	DATE OF ANALYSIS
Drinking Water-Church near Church	4-25-54	3.01E-4 uc/ml	4-25-54
Drinking Water-30 meters south of settlement	4-25-54	3.03E-4 uc/ml	4-25-54
Brackish Well Water-100 yards south of Church-in protected hollow	4-25-54	5.31E-5 uc/ml	4-25-54
Clear Well Water-100 yards south of Church-corrugated iron pipe leading to church	4-25-54	7.01E-5 uc/ml	4-25-54
Milk from Bread Cow	4-25-54	None	4-25-54
Solids from Bread Cow	4-25-54	None	4-25-54
ripe Papaya-Intestines	4-25-54	None	4-25-54
Green Papaya-Intestines	4-25-54	None	4-25-54
Arrow Root-Intestines	4-25-54	None	4-25-54

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Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor  
Ann Arbor, Mich., U.S.A.  
30 April 1954

CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS FOR A RUSTIC VILLAGE

We (Holmes & Narver, Inc.) are honored of offering the following Bill of Material and cost estimate for construction of a rustic village on the island of Bikaj in the Amakiriwa Atoll, Federated States.

The cost estimates contained below do not include the following:

1. Construction of roads on Bikaj Island.
2. RN will furnish (1) mess cook.
3. The Navy will transport (approximately) 1000 ft. of 10x10 timber - (no cost included).
4. RN will furnish one (1) carpenter, including two (2) carpenters and one (1) helper, equipment supplied.
5. The Navy will furnish (approximately) four (4) RN men housing and transport (approximately) 400 lbs. of food - (no cost included for transportation).
6. That heavy equipment required (e.g., etc.) is available at Kwajalein - (no cost included for equipment).
7. That natives are available (e.g., Kwajalein) as carpenter assistants - (no wages for assistants, food, etc., will be funded by JTF SEVEN).
8. That the RN carpenter will be supplied with an interpreter.
9. RN will furnish portable generator and power saw.
10. Tools for native labor will be supplied by Navy Station Kwajalein.

SUMMARY OF MATERIALS

Framing Lumber	44552 B.F.
Framing Nails (Dimensions)	9 Kegs
Nails for Plywood (Dimensions)	3 Kegs
Corrugated Aluminum Roofing	1694 Sq. Ft.
Aluminum Ridge Cap	74 Lin. Ft.
Aluminum Gutter	1636 Lin. Ft.
Plywood, 3/8"	727 Sheets
Plywood, 1/2"	410 Sheets
Wood Doors	14
Door Handles	48
Door Hinges	48 Pair
Seat Hinges	8 Pair
Shutter Hinges	152 Pair
Zinc Bolts with Washers	400

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Paint	52 Cals.
Screening	256 Sq. Ft.
Nailing Strips, 16' x 3"	350 Lin. Ft.
Screen Door	4
Mess Tables, 36" wide	12

**MATERIAL COST**

	<u>Labor</u>	<u>Material</u>
Lumber	44.55	.10 44.55
Rough Hardware Nails	12 lbs.	12.00 145
Corrugated Metal Sheets	16.99	.22 374.8
Aluminum Pipe 6"	7Lbs.	.156 115
Aluminum Sheet 1/8" Cutters	16.80	.20 325
3/8" Plywood	23.55	.18 42.30
1/2" Plywood	131.25	.22 288.5
Single Flush Door	44.00	13.00 570
Door Handles	4.80	.20 10
Door Hinges	4.80	1.75 85
Seat Cover Hinges	8.00	.65 5
Shutter Hinges	16.20	.80 120
Eye Bolts & Hooks	4.00	.15 60
Screening	23.60	.15 40
Screen Door	4.00	10.00 40
1 x 1 Nailing (try) - 60 ft.		
Screening	36.00	.15 55
Paint	12 gal.	3.75 195
Mess Tables	17.00	11.50 130

H&N Carpenters % day  
3 weeks = 54 Man Days

1510

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

195

**TOTAL COST** 1705.00 17,165.00

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

The above bill of material is needed to construct the temporary village in accordance with the drawings number 11500, 11501 and 11502 showing the sizes and construction of the various buildings etc. It will be stated in memorandum letter dated April 27, 1954 from Mr. Robert W. Long, Acting District Rep. Ebeye - 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 village at Sikej as there are available on the Island (?) 15,000 gallon cisterns which only need cleaning and filling.

At the time the natives are returned to the Island of Rongelap, there will be a need to construct new roads and paths, the cost of which will have to be included in the cost of moving the natives from Sikej Island to Rongelap Island. At all other times the natives expect repair or replacement due to damage by storms and the natives are away.

2 Attachments:

1. R&N drawing No. 14166 286
2. R&N drawing No. 14166 287

INCLOSURE NO. 4

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COMINT ANALYST GROUP  
RECOMMENDATION OF THE COMINT GROUP

CINCPACFLT FILE  
FFI-1  
All  
Ser. C1339  
17 JUN 1984

**From:** Commander COMINT U.S. Pacific Fleet  
**To:** Commander COMINT Group Seven

**Subj:** Survey of Rongelap and Utirik Islands

**Ref:** (a) CTF SEVEN COMINT MSG 1337 dated 1 May 1984  
(b) CINCPACFLT MSG 1354 dated 1 May 1984  
(c) COMINT MSG 1357 dated 1 May 1984  
(d) CINCPACFLT MSG 1358 dated 1 May 1984  
(e) CINCPACFLT MSG 1360 dated 1 May 1984  
(f) CINCPACFLT MSG 1361 dated 1 May 1984  
(g) CTF SEVEN COMINT MSG 1362 dated 1 May 1984  
(h) CTF SEVEN COMINT MSG 1363 dated 1 May 1984

1. Reference (b) contained the results of the survey party which visited Rongelap and Utirik Islands during the period 13-15 April 1984 in order to determine requirements for rehabilitation of these islands prior to return of inhabitants. The recommendations contained in the report resulting from the first test in the Rongelap version, were fully incorporated in the recommendations of the survey report and approved by the Comint of CINCPAC's approval of these recommendations.
2. Reference (b) advised CNO on 13 May 1984 of CTF SEVEN's preliminary advice on the safety of inhabiting Rongelap, which was approved by CNO in reference (c) which further stated that in light of the above, that medical support should be expended without policy opposition.
3. CINCPAC delegated responsibility for the subject matter to CINCPACFLT in reference (d) and further directed CTF SEVEN to report to CINCPACFLT for the tasks outlined.
4. In reference (e) and (f), CINCPACFLT provided guidance for the resolution of certain matters to be discussed with the inhabitants of the Rongelap and Utirik natives.
5. CTF SEVEN submitted one document of the classified plans for native rehabilitation for references (g) and (h).
6. On the basis of the findings of the survey, CINCPACFLT considers that all basic questions pertaining to native rehabilitation have been resolved and that action is proceeding satisfactorily. As a matter of record, CINCPACFLT's action on the above subjects and the survey performed is summarized as follows:

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following paragraph. This survey will also serve the purpose of providing guidance for the use of natives to handle equipment until completion of the native rehabilitation project.

7. Comments on the specific recommendations of the survey party contained in paragraph 4 of enclosure (j) to reference (c) is listed after each recommendation to facilitate evaluation performance.

a. UTIRIK

(1) It would be of the utmost value that Utirik Atoll should be inspected again by hydrographer or radiologist or RDP to determine whether or not additional contamination is present. If no increase in external radiation and food contamination continues to prevail as noted, the return of the natives to the atoll should be encouraged. The contamination levels now present at the atoll should be analyzed by Radiotope B. Research analysis of the foods and water collected during the RDP and RDO.

COMMITTEE (cont.)

(2) CINCUSPA should designate a project officer to coordinate the activities of indigenous peoples in the return of the Utirik natives.

COMMENT: Reference (c) is referred to GRANDMA KUAGALEIN to coordinate the project and to provide the local representative of CINCPACFLT in the discharge of CINCUSPA's responsibilities in connection with the subject project. It further proposed for GRANDMA KUAGALEIN to designate a project officer at his discretion.

(3) KUAGALEIN should endeavor to make available a ship which will transport the Utirik natives and their possessions from Kuagalein back to Utirik. In addition to the few personal effects the natives have with them, the following items should be provided to Utirik. These items should be assembled by the CINCPACFLT project officer in consultation with the local Kuagalein representatives of Utirik, and the supply for necessary purchases should be provided by CINCPACFLT.

(4) Hand truck, probably to be supplied by ComNavSea Kuagalein.

(5) Utirik will require a small group of food supplier adequate for one month.

(6) Utirik requires a house, aluminum plate, metal roofing and lumber supplies to be furnished by CINCPACFLT project officer in consultation with the local representative of Utirik.

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(d) 30,000 gallons of fresh water to flush and refill Utukik  
Collection.

(e) Approximately 100 gallons, 300 lbs. and small numbers of  
various supplies as follows: 1st, CINCPACFLT project officer,  
air, communications, 1st, 2nd, 3rd representatives. Some of these  
supplies are already being furnished by the TRPACIS repre-  
sentatives at Kepulauan.

**COMMENT:** The only supplies specifically provided for in references (e), (g)  
and (h). Reference (i) indicates the provision of certain supplies by CIN-  
CRAFTS RPT. However, as indicated, CINCPACFLT has no project  
officer for development of land or equipment to be provided. This  
determination was determined from available supplies and considered to  
be HIGHLY UNPROBABLE.

(4) "The survey party may also find that on a number of occasions  
LST's have entered the lagoon during the course of this type which is recommend-  
ed, of the CINCPACFLT project officer, assuming full responsibility of the  
lagoon character."

**COMMENT:** Counter-objection to request of surface navigation as determined  
by the LST surveying officer.

(5) "No communication equipment and radio personnel is required,  
since little delay developed with respect to our block but occurred since  
the evacuation."

**COMMENT:** Highly unlikely in CINCPACFLT consideration of the fact that  
CUTF SEVEN is best equipped for evaluation, initiation and has concurred with  
this recommendation.

(6) "No demolition is requested, except, except for the flushing and  
cleaning of ditch, drainage and stream."

**COMMENT:** Highly objection to the first comment to subparagraph 7.c.(5)  
above.

b. RECOMMENDATION

(1) "The invading force should land on an island  
of the Kepulauan area for the period approximately one year. BINTI  
Island has been selected by CINCPACFLT as Meapulain for this  
purpose. This Island is under control of CUTF SEVEN, CINCPACFLT concurs  
in this selection. The selection of BINTI Kepulauan is in accord with  
the recommendations of the Project Officer of project AII, who will shortly  
conclude his active participation with the Meapulain natives at Meapulain.

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COMMENT: Maguro Motu has been selected as the site for temporary relocation of the displaced natives. Their representation of HICOMTERPAKIS for reasons of mutual self-interest, can be found in Reference (e).

(2) As on the basis of the WTS's judgment, CINCPACFLT should designate a project officer to coordinate the activities of interested agencies during the temporary relocations of the natives and during their ultimate return to their home area.

COMMENT: Reference (1) provides for CINCPACFLT/MAELEM to coordinate movement of the displaced natives to Maguro. Responsibility for their welfare during this temporary relocation to Maguro rests with HICOMTERPAKIS. CINCPACFLT will assume full responsibility for their welfare in connection with their ultimate return to their home area.

(3) The temporary nature of this relocation should be given wide publicity through the UN, French, Japanese and U. S. news media, after the movement has been completed.

COMMENT: Comment 1 is also valid and this matter should be and is being handled by Department of Energy, the Atomic Energy Commission, Department of Defense, Department of Interior, and other interested government agencies. It is suggested that MAELEM will provide the appropriate publicity within the UN and elsewhere.

(4) The JTF contractor (Holmes and Narver, Inc.) should preferentially employ natives to supervise the construction of small school buildings, a clinic, a school and church, a dispensary, and other buildings and structures for the old Bongoloc natives to be relocated temporarily to the Maguro area. Materials for this construction will be provided from Bongoloc and delivered to the site of the new village by JTF SEVR. Details of the construction covered are presented in Inclosure 4.

COMMENT: Comment 1 is valid and Maguro vice Kwajalein as the temporary relocation site.

(5) Compensation for the work which should be provided by the natives of Bongoloc should be determined post hoc. Holmes and Narver personnel will handle the initial financial aspects. Native labor should be paid wages by JTF SEVR and payment determined by the representatives of TERPAKIS.

COM ENSC: (Comment)

(6) 94,000 lbs of dried food supplies for one month should be provided initially, as on the basis of the requirements covered above. Likewise, chickens should be obtained in quantities determined by local executives of TERPAKIS and the CINCPACFLT project officer. In addition, the Bongoloc natives must be provided with food supplies and other essentials on a continuing basis, such as those obtained from sale of excess UN

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since BIKINI Island provides natural abundance of natural foods."

**COMMENT:** Order subject to confirmation of facts previously expressed in references (5) and (6). Commander his own agent officer for determination of numbers of natives left Kwajalein. This determination and necessary plans of action and measures to be conducted to be HIGH PRIORITY responsibility.

(7) "During period from the time the Rongelap natives are moved from Kwajalein Island to Rongelap Island, a native should be sent to Rongelap Island to pick up the natives, boats and supplies available. (including two 30-foot sloops) of the atoll. Inspection of these natives should be performed at Kwajalein during the visit of the Commander, NEW GUINEA Radiosafe personnel."

**COMMENT:** Commander has the availability of Rongelap natives boats and personal effects for this purpose. This will be arranged by COMUSAVPAC, KWAJALEIN.

(8) "Firm, detailed survey of the natives and Radiosafe surveys of the atoll should be conducted by qualified personnel operating out of New Sta Kwajalein. Lt. Commander, USN, advised, however, that his office would periodically send groups of qualified personnel to Kwajalein for this purpose."

**COMMENT:** Commander.

(9) "Captain Kwajalein, Commander Pacific Fleet (or the Pacific Proving Grounds in conjunction with his Headquarters Office), AFSC, should make periodic inspections of the natives of Kwajalein Island to ascertain the rate of decay of the contact radiation products of their exposure. Should be forwarded to interested agencies, AFSC, COMUSAVPAC, and COMUSAF, KWAJALEIN."

**COMMENT:** Commander.

(10) "The representative of Kwajalein City, probably COMUSAVPACAF, should monitor the general welfare of the Kwajalein natives during their temporary stay at Kwajalein, Kwajalein."

**COMMENT:** Monitoring of movement of natives, off natives, whenever located, is a continuing responsibility of AFSC, AFSC."

(11) "In the month of May, 1954, the following party should visit the islands of Rongerik Atoll and the natives in their temporary homes at Kwajalein Atoll to determine when these natives may be returned to their homes and how much time should be allowed in this regard to their movement from Kwajalein Atoll. The same personnel mentioned be represented on this latest survey party as on AFSC group. Information required for this movement and the construction and supply of necessary boats and equipment will be provided by JTF SEVEN."

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**COMMENT:** Concern, advised to consider location of Majuro with Kwajalein as the site of temporary refueling of the Boeing transports.

8. CJTF SEVEN is requested to confirm that the AAF will undertake participation indicated by paragraphs 7.b.(1) and 7.b.(2).

9. By copy of this letter, CINCPACFLT is requested to advise as to whether he concurs in the refueling indicated in this letter, and specifically to confirm the escort which is to provide security. HICOMTEPPAC assumes as indicated in the above quoted paragraphs 7.a.(2), 7.b.(2), 7.b.(1), 7.b.(6), 4.b.(1)(e).

10. CJTF SEVEN is requested to provide copies of reference (a) to all information addressed (b) (6) for distribution by this letter. Further distribution of reference (a) to the Director, CJTF SEVEN is authorized, provided a copy of this letter is furnished with each copy of reference (a) so distributed.

B. J. HOGGARD  
CINCPACFLT Staff

Copy to:  
CNO (5 copies)  
CINCPAC  
COMUSSEAFRON  
CO NAVSTA KWAJALEIN  
HICOMTEPPAC

AUTHENTICATED

A. S. (Dise)  
A. S. (M. E.)  
Flag Secretary

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HEADQUARTERS  
COMBINED FORCES  
ARMED FORCES, U.S. & C.

J-3/729.1

6 July 1954

**SUBJECT:** Recommended Action for Continued Disposition of Native Inhabitants of Rongelap and Utirik Atolls.

**TO:**  
Manager  
Santa Fe Operations Office  
P. O. Box 5000  
Albuquerque, New Mexico

1. Mr. James M. Reeves of your office telephoned this headquarters 16 June and informed Mr. Charles A. Hardison, USF Division, Headquarters CTF SEVEN, the strategic advisor to General A. H. Hardison, representative of General Clarkson on matters concerning the continued disposition of evacuated natives. The general's responsibilities included the assignment of full responsibility for all native affairs pertaining to the Marshall Islands Evacuation Councils.
2. On 14 July 1954, CTF SEVEN was advised CTF SEVEN to advise that agency or the wife of the person who would represent CTF SEVEN in the Forward Areas after the personnel of the islands, CTF SEVEN returned to Washington. In order to avoid the possibility of leaving indefinitely at Eniwetok in staff of the CTF SEVEN, CTF SEVEN designated Mr. Hardison his replacement and instructed him to instruct him with the disposition of native inhabitants of Rongelap and Utirik Atolls. Mr. Hardison visited Kwajalein and Rongerik Atoll; however, he was evidently well-qualified to act as representative of CTF SEVEN in such matters.
3. As you know, the native inhabitants of Utirik Atoll have been returned from Kwajalein to their home island. The native inhabitants of Rongelap Atoll have been transported to Kwajalein for a period of about one year on Ejit Island of Majuro Atoll, where the radioactive contamination of Rongelap is said to be appreciable. It is also said now contemplated that extensive construction or repair will be necessary on Rongelap Island with the inhabitants of the Atoll probably returning to their homes. Consequently, it is doubtful that Majuro and Kwajalein Atoll, and the USF Resident Engineers at Eniwetok will be called upon to make further decisions in regard to the care and disposition of the natives of Rongelap Atoll. Therefore, I find no basis of any responsibility for the CTF SEVEN representative in this matter.
4. The responsibilities of the concerned agencies for the continuing care and disposition of the natives of Rongelap and Utirik Atolls are delineated for your information as follows:

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J-3/

SUBJECT: Responsibility for Care and Disposition of Native Inhabitants of Rongerik and Utirik Atolls.

a. (ENCLOSURE) has overall responsibility under the Department of Defense for the responsibility of the project for the restoration of atolls, with JEC assistance, under the direction of Commandant. CINCUSC did not go to CINCPAC-COMUSFLI for representation in this connection. CINCUSC-COMUSFLI instructed COMUSFLI to nominate and select a local representative in the discharge of COMUSFLI's responsibilities in connection with the displaced natives. (COMUSFLI had a representative in the area who is the Project Officer to represent displaced natives).

b. The health and welfare needs of all Marshall Island natives are continuing responsibilities of the High Commissioner, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, or equal for any amount of the time being.

c. The following of Rongerik and Utirik, EC, will continue to monitor the physical condition of the native inhabitants of Rongerik and Utirik Atolls who have expressed a desire to leave their organization as a result of the first visit of the CINCUSC and his party of medical and medical personnel under the direction of Director of Health and Medicine, EC, will visit the natives and the atolls and do so periodically in order to observe the physical progress of the natives and to escort in the earliest possible time, for the comfort of the natives, natives to their homes. The first visit to Utirik and Rongerik, date not certain, for August or December of this year. The Commandant of COMUSFLI will accompany the EC party.

d. The CINCUSC naturally has a continuing interest in this matter. JTF SEVEN has been asked to provide a copy of all medical expenses for the natives while at Majuro Atoll, for the government of the U.S. to replace that lost as a result of the cannibalization, for the construction of a temporary village at Utirik Atoll, for the purchase of food and clothing supplies, and for other purposes. The CINCUSC will endeavor to provide funds for the provision of food for the natives until they are at Majuro and will pay for initial items of food while they are returning to their homes. (CINCUSC 7.2 will represent the CINCUSC in connection with the disposition of Utirik and Rongerik natives, and the amount of proceeds arising which can and must be turned over to the Joint Task Force Seven Command).

e. Senator McCarren has assumed responsibility for the responsibility for the condemned natives of Utirik and Rongerik. The erection of the temporary village at Majuro will be supervised by Mr. Hardison and his

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SUBJECT: Response of DOD for Disposal/Decommission of Nuclear Exhibits  
at Hanford and Idaho Falls.

formed with participation and assistance of experts according to separate resolution here, the disposal plan for Hanford and Idaho Falls nuclear waste and weapons will be provided by the two facilities which are currently operational.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION:

Copy furnished to:  
Mr. T. J. McNamee  
USAEC, Department

/a/ E. McNamee  
// L. McGINNIS  
Major General, U.S. Army  
Chief of Staff

STC 7-2, Washington

EC/DK, USAEC, USAEC  
Greenbury

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10/16