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SUBJECT: A meeting was held at the ABC E Street office February 28, 1968. to discuss preliminary results of the Bikini Atoll survey of April-May 1967 and to consider actions by the Federal Government in returning the native population to Bikini Atoll in the mear future. Attendees were:

Exporable W. R. Horwood, High Commissioner, Trust Territories

H. M. Holland, OSD, TRA

George Milner, Department of the Interior

C. E. Johnson, MC

A. R. Pritsch, ABC

J. R. Totter, DEM, ARC

P. F. Gustafson, DML ABC

R. D. Maxwell, 208, ABC

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BY H.R. SCHMEDT, DATE: 6-16-94

Commissioner Morwood stated that it would be highly desirable for the metives to return to Bikini Atoll. Some of the problems discussed in some detail that would need solution before approval could be given for rehebilitetion included the health and safety for a returning population, requirements for Air Force usage of the area (no decision on the future use has been stated) and agricultural rehabilitation which appears to entail a great deal of careful planning and work prior to a return of any inhabitants who will depend on the ... resources of the island for their livelihood.

It was generally agreed that all agencies represented at the meeting would support authorizing a return of the Bikinians to the etoll if the studies indicate this is feasible and if the safety of the natives can be assured. Mr. Holland stated that the Air Force would be queried as to any future requirement for the stoll. Although there was no agricultural expert st the secting, it was pointed out that a preliminary report submitted by Mr. James Hiyane, Office of District Agriculturelist, Marshall Islands, U. S. Trust Territory, last year discussed possible actions that could be taken and costs required to initiate proper rehabilitation. It was generally

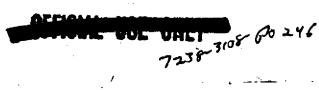
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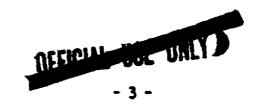
agreed that the cost estimate contained in the report was low, considering the work required, even though the rehabilitation efforts suggested were modest.

The question was raised as to what agency would fund for the rehabilitation or what agency would be responsible for specific portions of the work. Br. Fritsch indicated that the AEC would probably be willing to support part of the necessary funding. Commissioner Horwood indicated that there could be some support from the Trust Territories. Br. Johnson pointed out that possibly funding, which will be over and above normal departmental funding, could be best handled by the FCAE. This point was not pursued. It was pointed out that return of the Bikinians would meet with a high degree of approval at the UH, however any action would necessarily depend on the Air Force requirements and the rediological situation of the environment.

As beckground to a discussion of the rediclogical situation of Bikini Atoll it should be noted that when the 166 natives were moved from Bikini Atoll to Rongerik Atoll March 6, 1946, in preparation for Operation CROSSROADS, it was tentatively planned that when the U. S. no longer had a requirement for the stoll the area would be returned to the rightful owners. Due to insufficient natural resources on the Rongerik Atoll, the natives (then numbering 184) were moved to Evajalein Atoll in March 1948 and housed in tents temporarily while a decision was made for a permanent location. The group moved to Kili Island in Movember 1948, where they now reside. It should be noted that Kili Island lacks a lagoon and that marine life as a source of food is not available in sufficient amount to supply the needs of the population.







The formed change in diet has contributed markedly to their inability to adapt to Kili Island. Thus the strong desire on the part of many to return to their native Bikini Atoll remains alive. There are now approximately 500 people on Kili Island and when a poll was taken early in 1967, 146 of the space indicated a desire to return to Bikini Atoll.

In the ten years which elapsed from the last test series (1958) at Biking to the present, the stoll has been essentially uninhabited. Dense vegetation has streed over the larger islands, and native marine and terrestrial animals have flourished in man's absence.

Buring the period from 1946 to 1958 the land mass and water in the lagous at Bikini Atoll became contaminated from both atmospheric and undervater bests. Brief rediological surveys were made on several occasions to follow the decay of redicectivity on the stoll; however, an intensive, rether complete rediclogical survey was made during August 1964. The decision was made at that time that the health and safety of people returning permanently to the area might be endangered. A detailed resurvey was made during April-May 1967.

Br. Gustafson reported that the radiological resurvey of Bikini Atoll consisted of taking numerous radiation exposure measurements, and collecting representative samples of the prominent plant and animal species (including fish and birds). Particular efforts were made to sample those items likely to be consumed as food by the returning Bikinians. Several kinds of devices were meed to measure radiation dose rate. Confirmation of dose rate by more then one instrument increased reliability, and the field Y-ray spectrometry provided detailed information on the redicauclide composition of the contemination. 7238-3108- POZY7

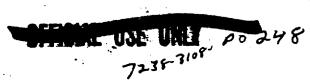
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The island of Bikini was surveyed most extensively. The former village was located here, and remains the most desirable location for permanent housing. The beach area, village site, and selected transects across the middle and both ends of the island were surveyed for redistion levels. The dose rate at or mear the beaches was lowest due to leaching and wash off of redicectivity. Indiction levels were comparable to those found in the U. S. ( $\sim 10 \,\mu$  R/hour). Higher levels (roughly twice to three times beach values) were present in the interior (densely overgrown) regions. A sixeble area was cleared of vegetation, and dose rates remained essentially constant. Other measurements indicated radioactivity to be present in the vegetation. Hence one may conclude that as the shielding effect of plant material is. removed, the dose from ground deposition compensates for the removal of redirectivity in plant meterial. Under hebitation, the islands would be cleared of undertruph; hence, the plant source will be removed. Plowing under, or otherwise burying the top layers (inch or so) of soil should substantially reduce the dose rate. As expected, the residual redicactivity is all relatively long-lived: Cs 237 contributes 70-80 percent of the external dose. Thus only a slow decrease with time can be expected from radioactive decay:

Plant and sained tissue contained verying amounts of fission and activation products. Pre-1946 Bikinian dist consisted predominantly of fish, with pendamas fruit, edecant, arrow-root, and land crabs supplying a lesser intake. Imported foods such as dried milk, canned meats, flour, and rice were seldom used by the Bikini people prior to 1946. Contacts with the outside world doubtless have tended to alter former testes. Fish fortunately





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showed low levels of redicaetivity and could be esten in normal amounts (1-2 pounds per day per edult) without reservation. Pandamus, economic meet and milk, as well as cocomic crabs (land erabs) all contain substantial amounts of Cs<sup>137</sup> and Sr<sup>50</sup>. Further work must be done with raw data before a realistic evaluation of radiation risk due to consuming these foodstuffs can be made. Exclusion of some locally-produced food items from the diet may be indicated, as was done in the case of land crabs in the resettlement of Rongalap.

In summary, it appears that re-occupation of Bikini Atoll within the mean future would result in an external radiation exposure about double that incurred by the average W. S. population but similar to that now incurred by residents of the Coloredo Flateau area. The matter of soil burial or plowing would presumably reduce such exposure to mean average levels. (It should be noted that the soil cover is thin--e few inches--end disruption of this might impair the fertility of the islands.) Consumption of local produce in normal amounts would yield redicective body burdens of Gs<sup>137</sup> 20 to 50 times greater than those occurring in U S. population during the high fallout period 1963-1964. Home the less, these levels are below those currently experienced by some portions of the Bekimo population. By removing specific locally produced food items, and substituting important matrient, the Bikini diet will contain about the levels of radioactivity deemed acceptable to world population in recent years.

Sources of exposure will have to be evaluated and decisions reached whether or not to take action to minimize exposure through the various pathways that may be present. In addition, one should weigh, with some

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compassion, the present socio-economic stress of displacement and the fact that life every from Bikini is quite depressing to say the least.

The following time-table was proposed for consideration of the redislogical health aspects: 1. Completion by late March of a draft report
synthesizing sprtiment available data, and submission of this report to a
working group. 2. Consideration of report by working group and presentation
of a final report to penal of experts for review and recommendation after
mid-April. It was agreed that the schedule recommended for completion of
this evaluation was reasonable. It was pointed out that even when the health
and safety empiderations are met, and the USAF relinquishes title to the area,
it will take some two or more years to complete the rehabilitation program
(clearing land, planting eccount and other crops, building houses and the
like). Thus an early finding regarding radiological safety would facilitate
the entire program.

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