



UNITED STATES
 ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
 NEVADA OPERATIONS OFFICE
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 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 891

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JUN 5 1972

R. E. Hollingsworth
 General Manager, HQ

ENIWETOK

During the past approximately one year, NV has become aware of, and I have become increasingly concerned about, certain conditions and activities at Eniwetok Atoll. My concern stems from three facts:

- a. It has appeared probable that Eniwetok, which has not yet had a Bikini-style radiological cleanup, would soon be a candidate for rehabilitation and return to the Marshallese. Since mid-April 1972, this probability has become reality, with a public commitment by the United States to return Eniwetok to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands by the end of 1973. (See Encl. 1).
- b. It has been known, due to the nature of the testing which was conducted at Eniwetok, that cleanup and rehabilitation when it did occur would be significantly more difficult and more costly than had been similar activities at Bikini. It was also suspected that increased environmental sensitivity and political and public visibility would be complicating factors in an Eniwetok rehabilitation.
- c. There were and are on-going activities of the Department of Defense and other public and private agencies which could aggravate the known (and unknown) radiological problems and which could subject their participants to unnecessary and unacceptable radiological exposures.

The following is a chronology of recent NV actions pertaining to Eniwetok:

July 1971	NV and EPA participated with Air Force PACE Program personnel in a preliminary site selection visit to Eniwetok. The Air Force
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 BY H.R. SCHMIDT, DATE:

HR Schmidt 6/9/94
SA 6/15/94

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Weapons Laboratory was furnished a copy of the report of NV's radiological survey, which included certain recommendations regarding radiological safety and control. At this time the Island of Runit (Yvonne) was identified as a significant and potentially serious rad-hazard area.

August 1971

NV participated with Dr. Walter Schmitt of Scripps Institute of Oceanography in discussions of aquaculture experiments which he proposed to conduct on Runit Island. NV representatives expressed concern because of the known widespread contamination of Runit and strongly recommended the adoption of stringent radiological surveillance and controls including a bio-assay program for all participants.

March 1972

NV representatives together with the Director, DOS, Hq, made a liaison and planning visit to the Trust Territory in connection with a planned May '72 survey of Bikini. The NV representatives took this opportunity to visit Eniwetok for a firsthand view of the operational implications of a preliminary survey of Eniwetok. At the conclusion of this visit, NV recommended informally and later formally and in writing that the Air Force adopt more stringent and comprehensive radiological control of Eniwetok Atoll than had been observed during this visit.

May 1972

The AEC survey team having completed its survey of Bikini Atoll devoted approximately one week to a preliminary survey of Eniwetok. Although this was not separately funded, it was done with DOS approval and at small incremental cost.

May 1972

NV Assistant Manager for Operations accompanied Trust Territory officials, Eniwetok traditional native leaders and others on a visit to Eniwetok. Two members of the NV survey team were retained at Eniwetok to provide a radiological escort for this visit.

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May 1972

Enroute returning from the Eniwetok visit, NV representatives while at Kwajalein learned of certain disquieting results of the survey which had just been completed. Preliminary laboratory analysis had confirmed the presence on Runit Island of pieces of either plutonium metal or of another metal heavily contaminated with plutonium. A recommendation was therefore originated on Kwajalein addressed to the host agency (USAF SAMTEC) recommending that Runit be quarantined until appropriate radiological control actions could be taken.

For the most part the above actions have been taken without at least specific Headquarters direction although they have been discussed from time to time with the staff. However, at the present time it seems appropriate to seek policy direction and to recommend certain Washington level actions. Most fundamentally, there appears to be no question that a cleanup and rehabilitation of Eniwetok will be undertaken in the reasonably near future and that the AEC will have an essential and vital role in the planning and execution of that action. It would appear that the Commission's role would be the provision of technical support, advice and assistance to whatever agency is assigned overall responsibility. Pending such assignment, it seems clear that the AEC has an obligation to advise and assist from a radiological standpoint any agency which is pursuing a legitimate activity at Eniwetok. NV requires direction as to the extent to which this office should continue to take the initiative in this regard.

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With a date certain established for the return of Eniwetok to the Trust Territory, the time available for planning a cleanup has now been fixed and is running. Before a coordinated plan can be developed, responsibility for the plan and for its execution must be assigned. In addition, a far more comprehensive survey of the Atoll must be accomplished. No assignment of responsibility for such a survey has yet been made. Presumably a large part of the rehabilitation effort (including cleanup) will occur after the transfer to the Trust Territory Administration. However, it would seem highly desirable to have the nature, scope and details of the cleanup agreed before the transfer rather than to have to negotiate them later. Included in these agreements should be a common understanding of cleanup standards and criteria.

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Our recent experiences with Eniwetok have demonstrated an urgent need for agency-level coordination of future United States actions pertaining to that Atoll. The visit of the Marshallese in May included senior members of the Trust Territory Administration headed up by the Deputy High Commissioner, the District Administrator of the Marshall Islands District, Micronesian Congressman Ataji Balos (a severe critic of U. S. actions in Micronesia), the Magistrate and a Councilman from Ujelang (the present home of the Eniwetokese), the District Attorney of the Marshall Islands and several attorneys who are in a lawyer-client relationship to the Eniwetok leaders and people. The thrust of the visit, as evidenced by a close-out meeting on May 20th was the urgency of an early return, the determination on the part of the Marshallese to determine their own destiny by drawing up their own specifications for rehabilitation, their dismay at the continuing use of their lands for a variety of apparently unrelated and uncoordinated purposes and, specifically regarding the lawyers, their clear intention to document in detail current and future United States actions for later use in behalf of their clients. (By a separate informal memorandum, this latter point has been brought to the attention of the General Counsel, Hq).

Because there was no designated spokesman for U. S. Government interests at the May 20th meeting and because there were issues and questions of multi-agency concern, my representative who attended at the request of the Deputy High Commissioner accepted responsibility for two actions:

- a. to convey to appropriate national level authorities the need for central U. S. Government coordination of all future actions pertaining to Eniwetok.
- b. to convey to the same authorities the desire and the need of both the Marshallese and, in their behalf, the Trust Territory Administration for current and accurate information regarding United States actions and intentions. (In this connection, it is noted that there is in the tape recorded record of the meeting an acknowledgement by the Deputy High Commissioner that until March 1972 the Trust Territory Administration was not aware of the PACE Program, although quite substantial efforts on that program had then been underway at Eniwetok for some months.)

I believe that the conditions set forth in this memorandum strongly suggest the establishment at the Washington level of a single manager for all future United States actions pertaining

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to Eniwetok. I recommend that the Commission seek to have such a designation made at the earliest possible time in order that timely funding, planning, coordination and execution may replace the currently uncoordinated action-reaction cycle.

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for *R. E. Miller*
Robert E. Miller
Manager

Enclosure:
Highlights (Trust Territory publication)
dated May 1, 1972

cc w/enclosure:
Assistant General Manager for
Military Application, Hq
Assistant General Manager for
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