



Congress of Micronesia

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SENT
to: Nekem, Jim

July 30, 1976

ALIAS DISTRICT
John F. Blod
G. A. Thompson

U.S. REPRESENTATIVES

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Dr. Robert A. Conard
Medical Department
Brookhaven National Laboratory
Upton, New York 11973

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Dear Dr. Conard:

The purpose of this letter is to refer you to a letter dated July 9, 1976, from the people of Utirik to Mr. Roger Ray of ERDA at the Nevada Operations Office. We would also like to make reference to an earlier letter from Representative John Hagelgarn to you following the March survey. To date he has not received a response. Furthermore, Congressman Balos' letter dated May 5, 1976 to you has not been answered. Consequently, we should like to pose some questions, and seek some clarifications with regard to the Rongelap-Utirik issue.

We would, therefore, appreciate learning of your responses to the Representatives who made the inquiries, and also what response to the Utirik letter has been sent by either you or by Mr. Roger Ray.

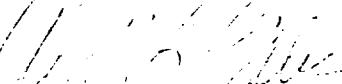
Furthermore, we have heard that people of Rongelap and Utirik have complained that it was our Committee which said that no "descendants" of exposed persons would receive I.D. cards. Public Law No. 5-52, as amended by P.L. No. 5-30, indicates that descendants are covered under the law. However, the benefits are accorded to the people under the TPI-ERDA agreement. Those who would receive cards, would be those listed on the EML roster. Furthermore, we recall that your position was that there was no reason to include descendants of exposed persons on the EML roster for two reasons: 1) it was unlikely that any effects would be transmitted to subsequent generations, and 2) putting them on the roster and thus giving them I.D. cards would lead them to believe that they fell into the same dosage class as the exposed Rongelapese.

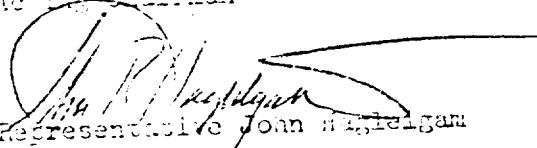
Dr. Robert A. Conard
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Here, we should note that we assume a descendant of an exposed person would be placed on the roster should that person develop a disease which might be attributed to radiation. We would like your reconfirmation of the above so that we might try to explain to the people involved.

We are taking the liberty of attaching a copy of our short report to members of the Congress of Micronesia. In this connection, we look forward to testifying on the legislation in the near future, and a response to this letter at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,


Representative Ataiki Balos
Acting Chairman


Representative John M. Melegam
Member

Mr. Roger Ray, AM/E&S
U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA)
Nevada Operations Office
P.O. Box 114100
Las Vegas, Nevada 89114

Dear Mr. Ray:

This letter is from the chiefs and all of the people in Utirik Atoll. It has now been twenty-two years since the radioactive fall-out from the bomb, which has disturbed the peace and welfare from 1954 until the present.

The doctors from ERDA have told us that there were 14 rads in Utirik and 175 rads in Rongelap, therefore, we are very surprised, because in Utirik we have ten cases of thyroid nodules, three of which were malignant. But in Rongelap they have thirty cases of thyroid nodules, and also three cases of malignancy. Perhaps you can tell us if there is some explanation for the same number of malignant thyroid cases in Rongelap and Utirik, who received very different levels of radiation?

Additionally, we have many more things to ask, because at present we are not happy with the way things are:

1. Why is there not a control group in Utirik?
 - a) The people of Utirik are different from the people of Rongelap--they are a different gene pool and breeding population.
 - b) The people of Utirik were exposed to different levels of radiation than the people of Rongelap---Utirik had 14 rads, and Rongelap had 175 rads.
 - c) There were different return times for the Utirik people and the Rongelap people from Kwajalein (following their evacuation) in 1954---the people of Utirik returned to their atoll after three months, and the people of Rongelap returned to their atoll after three years.
 - d) Would it be correct to say that perhaps the Utirik people received more than only 14 rads in light of their quick return time to Utirik?
 - e) Would it be correct to say that we can expect many more cases of thyroid problems in the future?
2. How come the ERDA doctors told us that there was just a little bit of radiation in Utirik and a lot in Rongelap? That is, why are there the same number of malignant thyroid glands in Utirik as there are in Rongelap?
3. Why is it that the ERDA doctors do not examine the children of the Utirik group?
4. Why is it that the ERDA doctors give different treatment to the people of Utirik than the people of Rongelap? They do not give full examinations to the people of Utirik every year, as they do in Rongelap. Why not?
5. The people of Utirik should be able to choose their own doctors.
 - a) The people of Utirik do not like Dr. Knudsen because he does not examine all of the Utirik people, and looks at the people of Utirik as if they are merely animals in a scientific experiment, and further, he does not provide a "sick call" for the people.
 - b) The people of Utirik do not like Dr. Conard because he lies to the people, and has not been able to understand them or help them.

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that they confront in regards to the radiation and its effects.

6. Some years ago, the ERDA doctors discovered that a number of the Utirik people had adult-onset diabetes, and said that 25% of the people had the disease.
 - a) Why haven't the ERDA doctors given medicine to the people who have the disease in Utirik (medicine: Diabinase)?
 - b) Dr. Konrad Kotrady had asked the Trust Territory Gov't. (in Majuro) for the medicine (Diabinase), and they refused to give him any for the people of Utirik, and therefore, the people with this disease have not been properly treated.
7. At present, the people of Utirik have much fear of the radiation that came from the bomb:
 - a) Therefore the people of Utirik feel the need to have someone come out and do a study of Utirik for possible lingering radiation.
 - b) The people of Utirik feel that their arrowroot has been damaged as a result of the radiation. At present the arrowroot stalks measure one foot, whereas before the radiation they measured five feet.

As you can see, the people of Utirik are very distressed and angry as a result of the radiation. The people feel that the ERDA Program is in need of vast changes.

Thank you very much,

(), Peter
Joanej Peter - Magistrate

Atijo Alice
Atijo Alice - Scribe

Apolo Kios
Apolo Kios - Iroij (Chief)

cc: Robert A. Conard, M.D., ERDA
Rep. Charles Dominko, Congress of Micronesia
Rep. Ataji Balos, Congress of Micronesia
Sen. Olympia Iorja, Congress of Micronesia
Dist. Ad. Oscar Belau, Marshalls
Fred Zeder, Dept. of Interior (U.S.)
Sgt. T. J. Gandy, United Nations

Armed in Utirik

R. Compton, L.
Compass Letpo
Jedda, Eileen
Jedda Eileen
Jida bitten

Kajko Peter
Kajko Peter

Nelly. Hoboo
Nelly Hoboo

Ellen Judd
Ellen Judd

Mirje Kel
Mirje Kel

Alecia Menawa
Alecia Menawa

Przem Mikol
Przem Mikol

Mario Judd
Mario Judd

Tom. Stein
Tom Stein

Ondrejka, Jan
Jan Jonn Jan
Elton Pender
Elton Pender

Suzanne Cleary
Suzanne Cleary

Darvko Memic
Darvko Memic

Bona Aiben
Bona Aiben

John Mexico
John Mexico

Kiraj Menawa
Kiraj Menawa

Arta Mikol
Arta Mikol

Chantal Pender
Chantal Pender

Marko Memic
Marko Memic

Mihal Kitter
Mihal Kitter
Elisa Letpo
Elisa Letpo

Chloeau Sh. Kitch
Chloeau Sh. Kitch

Reinhard Keito
Reinhard Keito

Eerto Kel
Eerto Kel

Kenja Jokaj
Kenja Jokaj

Yosko Joreang
Yosko Joreang

Pohjola Jokaj
Pohjola Jokaj

M. Orla
M. Orla

Lia, A. Andry
Lia, A. Andry