

there were three mild to major epidemics of disease. The most serious epidemic which occurred during the 1963 survey has been controlled with no further spread of the disease. The usual number of cases of upper respiratory infections and pharyngitis were reported. One death had occurred in a one year old exposed infant, presumably due to septicemia. The usual number of normal deaths in both exposed and unexposed groups were noted.

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of blood counts previously noted still persists. Measurements of body burden of internally deposited radionuclides will be estimated from urine samples obtained from the people. It is planned that equipment will be brought to Kongelap in 1965 to report direct body measurement of internally deposited radionuclides.

Evaluations of Kongelap people and Japanese fishermen exposed to fallout show that similar effects of fallout exposure had occurred in both groups and that the doses of radiation received by the Kongelap people were generally about the same as received by the fishermen. Similar types of fallout burns of the skin were observed.

The usual friendliness and cooperation of the Kongelap people was again apparent during the present survey. A feast prepared jointly by the Kongelap people and the three members who enjoyed by all.

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The children received candy and toys. Movies were shown every evening; they were quite popular, particularly with the children.

During the survey the United Nations Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands visited Rongelap.

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