

## Annotated Bibliography

### Primary Sources

“1 Airman Dies at LR Hospital After Titan Missile Explosion.” *Arkansas Democrat* 20 Sept. 1980: 6A. Print.

This article talked about the injuries of the 22 military men during the explosion. Three of them, David Livingston, Jeff Kennedy, and Rex Huckle, were taken to Baptist Medical Center, where Livingston died. Other injured men were seen at various local hospitals.

“6 of 21 Injured Still Hospitalized.” *Arkansas Democrat* 21 Sept. 1980: 16A. Print.

Even though Sgt. David Livingston was the only casualty of the Damascus explosion, there were 22 military men injured, six of them badly enough to still be hospitalized. Many men were burned, but the worst injured were the ones like Livingston and Sgt. Jeff Kennedy, who both suffered from pulmonary edema after breathing toxic fumes.

“10-Day Probe Due on Titan.” *Blytheville Courier News* 13 Aug. 1968: 7. Print.

This source provided local information about the oxidizer leak near Damascus, Arkansas, in 1968. This was part of a pattern of accidents that occurred at the Titan II missile sites, especially the ones in Arkansas.

“200 Evacuated as Fuel Leaks at Missile Silo.” *Arkansas Democrat* 19 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

One of the earlier articles about the leak, this one stated that as of 12:30 a.m., the response team was trying to test the toxicity of the leakage and determine the danger. It also detailed some of the confusion already occurring at the site.

“Accidental Blast Could Be Mistaken for Attack, Touch Off War, Tass Says.” *Arkansas Democrat* 22 Sept. 1980: 8B. Print.

The Soviet news agency Tass criticized the United States for its responses after the Damascus explosion, as well as a nuclear-armed B52 bomber catching fire a few days earlier. The Soviets felt these recent incidents “underline the urgency of Soviet proposals for a negotiated end to the arms race.”

*AERIAL VIEW, LOOKING NORTH, OF BUILDING 371 AFTER CONSTRUCTION WAS COMPLETED. (11/7/78) - Rocky Flats Plant, Plutonium Recovery Facility, Northwest portion of Rocky Flats Plant, Golden, Jefferson County, CO. 7 Nov. 1978. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division. Library of Congress. Web. 17 Jan. 2014.*

This picture of the Rocky Flats plutonium processing plant was taken in 1978. It came from the Library of Congress. It was used in the slide show on the Rocky Flats page.

*AERIAL VIEW, LOOKING SOUTH, OF BUILDING 371 BASEMENT UNDER CONSTRUCTION. THE BASEMENT HOUSES HEATING, VENTILATION, AND AIR CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT AND MECHANICAL UTILITIES, THE UPPER PART OF THE PLUTONIUM STORAGE VAULT AND MAINTENANCE BAY, AND SMALL PLUTONIUM PROCESSING AREAS. THE BASEMENT LEVEL IS DIVIDED INTO NEARLY EQUAL NORTH AND SOUTH PARTS BY THE UPPER PORTION OF THE PLUTONIUM STORAGE VAULT. (10/7/74) - Rocky Flats Plant, Plutonium Recovery Facility, Northwest portion of Rocky Flats Plant, Golden, Jefferson County, CO. 7 Oct. 1974. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division. Library of Congress. Web. 17 Jan. 2014.*

This was another picture from the Library of Congress' Prints and Photographs Division. It was of some construction on the plant complex and was taken in 1974. It was part of a slide show on the Rocky Flats page.

*AERIAL VIEW, LOOKING SOUTH-SOUTHWEST, OF BUILDING 371 GROUND FLOOR UNDER CONSTRUCTION. THE GROUND FLOOR, WHICH CONTAINS THE MAJORITY OF THE PLUTONIUM RECOVERY PROCESSING EQUIPMENT, IS DIVIDED INTO COMPARTMENTS BY FIREWALLS, AIRLOCKS, AND USE OF NEGATIVE AIR PRESSURE. (1/7/75) - Rocky Flats Plant, Plutonium Recovery Facility, Northwest portion of Rocky Flats Plant, Golden, Jefferson County, CO. 7 Jan. 1975. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division. Library of Congress. Web. 17 Jan. 2014.*

Another aerial picture of the Rocky Flats processing plant, this one was taken in 1975. This formed part of the Rocky Flats slide show and was also used in the header for the Rocky Flats page and the Rocky Flats Interviews page. We used Photoshop to change the colors of the photo and used different parts for each header.

“AFSC Staff Film Report 265.” *Internet Archive*. InternetArchive.org, 1978. Web. 12 Dec. 2013.

This was a video of a system review of the Titan II missile system on the 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary of its operational readiness. Excerpts from the video are on the Titan II subpage. The information was very interesting, and we thought people might enjoy seeing them.

“Air Force Admits Titan Peril Zone Unknown.” *The Hartford Courant (1923-1987)* 5 Oct. 1980: 1. *ProQuest*. Web. 28 Jan. 2014.

This newspaper article was from the Hartford, Connecticut, newspaper. It was used for view of the nationwide impact of the Titan II missile explosion at Damascus in September 1980.

“Air Force Says ‘No’ to Plea for Inspection.” *Arkansas Democrat* 21 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

The Arkansas State Public Safety Director, Sam Tatom, was rejected when he requested to inspect the missile explosion site. Angry over being left out of the decision making process even though it was his job, Mr. Tatom said “What irritates me is that in this state the buck stops with me. I am wondering where it stops with them.”

“Air Force Shouldn’t Review Missile System, Pryor Says.” *Arkansas Gazette* 21 Sept. 1980: 3A. Print.

Senator David Pryor, proponent of changes to the Titan II program, stated that the Air Force should not review the Titan II missile system, comparing it to “the fox guarding the henhouse.” Pryor went on to criticize the government for not being responsive to the problems of the program. “Government is obligated to protect our people and they’ve failed in that obligation.”

“Airman Died of Injuries To Lungs, Hospital Says.” *Arkansas Gazette* 21 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

Private David Livingston, who turned 22 the weekend before the explosion, was the only fatality from the Damascus explosion. Livingston survived the actual explosion, but was exposed to more gas than Sergeant Kennedy, who was thrown farther away. Livingston actually died of pulmonary edema; his sister said he “didn’t have any lungs left.”

“And Then There Were 53.” *Arkansas Gazette* 23 Sept. 1980: 6A. Print.

After talking about the number killed in the 1965 Searcy explosion, this editorial talked about the concerns that the public had regarding the dangers of a nuclear accident after the explosion at Damascus. Many people in the public were worried about possibility of the nuclear warhead exploding or of a radiation leak becoming airborne if the warhead was damaged. While neither of these fears came to pass, even the Air Force was concerned—once they removed the injured soldiers, their primary concern was locating and securing the warhead.

“Anglin Doesn’t Believe Warhead Was In the Convoy.” *Log Cabin Democrat* 22 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

Sheriff Gus Anglin said he and the state police officials were given notice of the movement of the convoy in advance. However, Anglin said he thought the warhead was already gone and that the convoy was “for you people’s benefit.”

“Apparent Warhead Recovery Under Way.” *Arkansas Democrat* 22 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

The article details the moving in of equipment to search for and move the “apparent” nuclear warhead (since the Air Force never admits to the existence of nuclear warheads in case of accidents). There was also aerial picture of the missile silo showing the amount of damage that had occurred that was used on the Damascus page.

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Titan II Missile Silo Site 374-7, Damascus, Van Buren County, Arkansas, VB0050. Print.

The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program applied to have the Titan II Missile Silo site 374-7 in Damascus listed on the National Register of Historic Places. This was accomplished on February 18, 2000. This is the documentation of that application.

“At Titan II Hearing—Many Questions Left Unanswered.” *Log Cabin Democrat* 25 Sept. 1980: 1A. Print.

There were 3 basic questions that Air Force Secretary Hans Mark was still unable to answer at the first hearing about the explosion. These had to do with no safety net to catch dropped items, not enough water to flood the silo, and the reason that the Marin Marietta company told the Strategic Air Command to override the on-site team, which wanted to vent the fumes in order to prevent an explosion .

“Blast Angers Some; Others Express Fear.” *Arkansas Gazette* 20 Sept. 1980: 5A. Print.

Sam Hutto, a cattle farmer near Damascus, was trying to milk his cows when he saw the explosion in the distance. Gertrude Woodruff, who retired to Damascus just before the 1978 oxidizer leak, wished that “I had brought my cats and car so I could be long gone out of Arkansas.” This article detailed the concerns and fears of the people who were evacuated from their homes near Damascus.

“Blast Is State’s Third Titan Accident.” *Arkansas Gazette* 20 Sept. 1980: 3A. Print.

This article told that the September 1980 accident was the third major Titan II accident in Arkansas, and among the three worst accidents in the history of the Titan II program. After discussing the 1965 Searcy complex fire and the 1978 Damascus leak, the article went on to discuss Senator Bob Dole’s call to dismantle the Titan II program. While the Arkansas senators favored a warning system, they thought Dole’s proposal was premature. However, the dismantling actually occurred a little over a year later.

Blue Ribbon Commission on America’s Nuclear Future. *Disposal Subcommittee Report to the Full Commission*. Washington, DC: GPO, 2012. Print.

This document was very helpful by providing understanding of the current levels of the government’s policies on nuclear waste disposal. It helped especially in understanding the current status of the Yucca Mountain and Waste Isolation Pilot Plant. There were also some tables and graphics from this document that were used on the Responsibilities page.

---. *Transportation and Storage Subcommittee Report to the Full Commission*. Washington, DC: GPO, 2012. Print.

This document had more information about the costs associated with the transportation and storage of nuclear waste in the United States. It was helpful in understanding how the various agencies have interacted and some of the failures that have occurred over the course of the last several decades.

Boelling, Don. "Titan II Missile Complex." Photograph. *Encyclopedia of Arkansas*. The Central Arkansas Library System, 18 Dec. 2013. Web. 17 Jan. 2014.

This picture, courtesy of Don Boelling and the United States Air Force, was a part of the entry on the Titan II Missile explosion in the *Encyclopedia of Arkansas*. This encyclopedia was the work of the Central Arkansas Library System and the Butler Center for Arkansas Studies and is an excellent source of firsthand accounts about Arkansas. This picture was used in the header of the Damascus page and in the gallery on that page.

---. "Titan II Missile Escape Hatch." Photograph. *Encyclopedia of Arkansas*. The Central Arkansas Library System, 18 Dec. 2013. Web. 17 Jan. 2014.

Another picture from the article on the Titan II missile explosion, this picture was used in the gallery on the Titan II page. It was included because the missile commanders and the technicians actually used the escape hatch to escape the complex after the technicians dropped the socket wrench and started the chain reaction leading to the explosion.

---. "Titan II Missile Launch." Photograph. *Encyclopedia of Arkansas*. The Central Arkansas Library System, 18 Dec. 2013. Web. 17 Jan. 2014.

This picture was used in the gallery on the Titan II subpage used for the USAF training videos and Damascus interview audios and for the header of the subpage. Like other pictures provided by Don Boelling and the USAF, it came from the *Encyclopedia of Arkansas* article.

---. "Titan II Missile Warhead." Photograph. *Encyclopedia of Arkansas*. The Central Arkansas Library System, 18 Dec. 2013. Web. 17 Jan. 2014.

This picture was used in the gallery on the Titan II page. It was impressive seeing the size of the warhead and imagining it thrown into the air.

Brewer, Steve. "Convoy Apparently Removed Warhead." *Log Cabin Democrat* 22 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

This article described the convoy of eight military vehicles that supposedly transported the nuclear warhead inside a canister labeled "Do Not Drop." Although some people doubted the warhead was on the convoy, but the director of the State Department of Public Safety said on Sunday that he was convinced the warhead had gone because "they're more relaxed," meaning the Air Force was more relaxed. Pictures from this article were used on the Damascus page.

"The Cabin Window: Can't We Hope?" *Log Cabin Democrat* 23 Sept. 1980: 4A. Print.

This editorial talked about that while the Air Force assured local people that there is no danger of an accidental triggering of the nuclear warhead, it reminded people of the frightful devastation and the fragile world these weapons make for us. In particular, the editors felt that "The argument that 'national security' prohibited dissemination of any more specific information is so ridiculous as to be unworthy of comment."

"The Cabin Window: The Missile Crisis." *Log Cabin Democrat* 21 Sept. 1980: 4A. Print.

This editorial compared the Damascus incident to the Cuban Missile Crisis. The editors of this Conway paper felt that, while the Air Force had a need for a certain degree of secrecy about such things as this, it overextended its powers beyond the bounds of military prerogatives.

Carner, Joseph N. "Titan Silo Construction." Photograph. *Encyclopedia of Arkansas*. The Central Arkansas Library System, 18 Dec. 2013. Web. 17 Jan. 2014.

This picture of the construction of the Titan II missile silo at Damascus was used in the slide show on the Damascus page. It was also from the *Encyclopedia of Arkansas*.

"Call Renewed For Probes of Accident: Alexander, Bethune Will Tour Site of Explosion Wednesday." *Arkansas Gazette* 23 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

Many congressmen were coming to review the site of the explosion, even some who had previously supported the Titan program. Senator David Pryor, who had been pressing for an early alarm system, said, "The Air Force has a black eye and to a large extent it is justified."

“Carter Asks Probe of Cause of Blast, Other Titan Sites.” *Arkansas Gazette* 20 Sept. 1980: 4A. Print.

President Carter, while reiterating the Air Force’s assertion that no radioactivity had been released, also called for a probe into the cause of the blast and into the other Titan II sites as well. Mention was again made of the Arkansas senators’ proposal for an alarm system. The Air Force believed that an alarm system could lead to panic. Various senators and representatives called for more information since a report from earlier in 1980 had “soothing assurances” that troubled the congressmen in light of this accident. The quote about no radioactivity was used on the Damascus page.

“Congressman Wants Inquiry of Missile Silos.” *Arkansas Democrat* 20 Sept. 1980: B1. Print.

This article contained another quote by Senator Robert Dole of Kansas about the Titan II program: “If it’s not safe and effective, I don’t know why you need it.” On the other hand, Representative Ed Bethune of Arkansas, in whose district 17 of the 18 Arkansas silos are located, gave a speech cautioning against “hysteria.”

“Damaged Warhead Awaiting Examination in Texas.” *Log Cabin Democrat* 24 Sept. 1980: 1. Print.

This article described the arrival of the damaged Titan II warhead in Amarillo International Airport. This was worrisome since reading Eric Schlosser’s *Command and Control* and reading about several plane accidents that occurred with nuclear weapons on board.

Dean, Jerry. “Competition Develops to Get Silo As Historic Site to Preserve Era.” *Arkansas Gazette* 20 Mar. 1984: 1B. Print.

This article from the *Arkansas Gazette* details the effort that it took to get the silo designated as a National History Site. Even though this article was written in 1984, it wasn’t until 2000 that the missile site made it onto the National Register of Historic Places.

Declaration of Independence.

One of the most enduring statements from the founding fathers is from the Declaration of Independence—that citizens of the United States have the right to “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.” We interpreted this to conclude that the government has the responsibility to provide for the safety and security of the American people, including the hazards of nuclear weapons, production, and waste.

“Evacuees Complain of Ill Effects.” *Arkansas Democrat* 20 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

This story was compiled by staff writer Renee Haines-Saine based on information provided by staff writers Damon Thompson and John McAnulty. The article talked about the people that had been evacuated to various evacuation centers across the state. It also discussed the county officials monitoring for radiation; all tests were negative.

“Expert Says Nuclear Blast ‘Essentially Impossible.’” *Log Cabin Democrat* 25 Sept. 1980: 1. Print.

About 100 local officials went to Little Rock Air Force Base and attended the beginning of the congressional inquiry into the Damascus explosion. During the inquiry, a nuclear weapons expert representing the House Armed Services Committee, reported that it was essentially impossible for there to have been a nuclear explosion. Local officials were also very concerned with the difficulty communicating with the Air Force.

“Explain Discrepancy, Defense Chief Asked.” *Arkansas Gazette* 24 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

Representative Bill Alexander of Arkansas sent a letter to Defense Secretary Harold Brown asking why the Air Force continued to tell local law enforcement officials that “everything was fine,” even though within an hour the heat and pressure had risen to dangerous levels. Alexander wrote that he was “later advised that as early as midnight, heat and pressure readings were sufficiently high to cause some concern over an explosion.”

Fair, Elizabeth. “Mayor of Guy Says Some Ailing Since Silo Explosion.” *Arkansas Gazette* 26 Sept. 1980: 9A. Print.

Members of the small community of Guy, near Damascus, reported illnesses after a fog of noxious fumes passed through after the explosion at the silo. Several residents reported symptoms after breathing the fumes, but did not appear to suffer long-term effects.

“Fatal Accident at Missile Silo Just a ‘Fluke,’ Survivors Say.” *Arkansas Gazette* 21 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

Air force team members called the explosion a “fluke accident.” The team also detailed how there wasn’t enough time to get everyone out and that just 5 more minutes would have helped avoid the casualties. In addition, the response team was not aware of just how dangerous the situation was until just moments before the explosion.



“First Explosion Gave Alarm For Big Blast, Survivors Say.” *Arkansas Gazette* 22 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

Two Air Force personnel, Technical Sergeant Michael Hanson and Staff Sergeant Archie James, recounted how the first, smaller explosion may have saved their lives: the first explosion either “warned us and we dove for cover, or knocked us to the ground and we were covered rather well,” Hanson said. The article also mentions that during a press conference with these survivors and others, the press would not be able to ask questions about various subjects, especially the nuclear warhead, that the men would not be able “to confirm or deny” information about the warhead.

Forster, Bobbie. “53 Killed In Silo Blast; Probe of Disaster Begins.” *Arkansas Democrat* 10 Aug. 1965: 1+. Print.

This article told of the deaths of 53 civilian workers who were modifying the missile silo in Searcy, Arkansas. As of the time of the article, 17 members of an investigating team had reaching the Little Rock AFB and were on site 12 miles northwest of Searcy.

Garrett, A. and P. MacMurdy. *Hardening Existing Strategic Special Nuclear Material Storage Facilities*. U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission: Washington, DC, 1981. Print.

This government report by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission detailed attempts in 1981 to harden and protect existing nuclear storage facilities. This report was interesting in light of the later developments at the Rocky Flats facilities.

Garvey, Todd. *The Yucca Mountain Litigation: Breach of Contract Under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982*. Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service, 2009.

This was an interesting review of the government’s failure to meet the requirements of the Nuclear Waste Policy act. It talked about the various problems that had been encountered by the Yucca Mountain nuclear waste facility and the lawsuits that resulted.

Griffee, Carol. “More Thorough Study of Safety Measures Needed, Pryor Says.” *Arkansas Gazette* 20 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

Mrs. Griffee reported that Senator David Pryor had just won approval for his year-long campaign to install alarm sirens at the Titan II missile sites. While Senator Dale Bumpers was reassured after talking to the Secretary of Defense, Senator Pryor was not moved by the Air Force’s reassurances, but instead felt that program needed a second look. Senator Pryor reported to the Senate that the commander of the 308<sup>th</sup> Strategic Missile Wing out of Little Rock reported nine accidents in Arkansas between January 1978 and September 1980.

Hamburger, Tom. "Contractor, Military Differed, Mark Says." *Arkansas Gazette* 25 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

In his report to a House Armed Services Committee, Air Force Secretary Hans Mark revealed there was some disagreement between the Missile Hazard Crew at the silo and the defense contractor responsible for the missile. The Hazard Crew wanted to vent the fuel tank to prevent an explosion, while the Martin Corporation officials wanted the crew to wait and do nothing. Apparently they thought the pressure would ease and stabilize. Obviously, that did not happen.

---. "Missile Workers Doubted Safety, Pryor Aide Says." *Arkansas Gazette* 21 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

James (Skip) Rutherford, aide to Senator David Pryor, reported that a dozen people connected to the Titan II missile silos in Arkansas gave him evidence of frequent mechanical failure and poor safety conditions after the 1978 oxidizer leaks. Rutherford said, "The men came to see us because they are fearful of their lives working on the Titan II." After talking to the men and learning about many equipment failures and non-working devices, Rutherford became afraid about the safety of the Titan system, which was originally to be retired at the end of 1971.

---. "Pentagon Study Says Titans Pose No Danger: But Pryor, Others Remain Concerned; Probe Is Planned." *Arkansas Gazette* 14 May 1980: A1. Print.

Just months before the explosion at the Damascus missile silo, the Pentagon released a study about the aging Titan II missile program. Although the Pentagon said the missiles were safe, Arkansas Senator David Pryor and Kansas Senator Bob Dole were concerned about the missiles, especially after a string of accidents in Arkansas, Kansas, and Arizona. Pryor was concerned that there was no civilian warning system at the sites, and said he would call for removal of the missiles if the safety of the public could not be guaranteed.

Hamburger, Tom and Elizabeth Fair. "9 Titan Accidents Recorded in State since January 1978." *Arkansas Gazette* 28 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

A report to Senator David Pryor's office reported a total of 9 accidents at the Titan missile silos in Arkansas. None of them were as dangerous as the Damascus explosion, although one at Heber Springs was very alarming. Senator Pryor and his staff were working on approval from Congress for an early warning alarm system for the missile sites.

Hammons, Lyle. "Missile Silo Was Same One Involved in 1978 Toxic Leak." *Log Cabin Democrat* 19 Sept. 1980: 10. Print.

This article details the fallout from the 1978 oxidizer leak at the Damascus silo. On January 27, 1978, an oxidizer leak resulted in the closing of a school of over 500 students, an evacuation of the immediate area, four people being sent to the hospital, and later, two federal lawsuits. A picture from this article was used on the Damascus page.

Harper, Mona. Personal interview. 10 May 2014.

Mona Harper's family owned the land that the government claimed through eminent domain for the Damascus missile silo. Mrs. Harper allowed us to interview her and also took us to see the site of the missile. Mrs. Harper talked about her family's attempt to avoid the eminent domain acquisition of their property, as well as the effects the explosion had on family members' health.

Harris, Art. "Titan II: A Plague on this Man's House." *The Washington Post (1974-Current file)* 22 Sept. 1980: 1. *ProQuest*. Web. 28 Jan. 2014.

This article talked about John Stacks, a farmer whose family was among the 1,400 people who lived near the Damascus Titan II missile silo and who were evacuated after the explosion. Mr. Stacks was exposed to oxidizer when a leak occurred two years earlier in 1968. He had lingering lung issues and migraines from his exposures. Much of his herd of cattle died after exposure to the oxidizer as well.

Harris, Art and George C Wilson. "Blast Kills 1, Injures 21 at Missile Silo." *The Washington Post (1974-Current file)* 2. Sept. 1980: 1. *ProQuest*. Web. 28 Jan. 2014.

This article from the Washington Post was used to get a national viewpoint of the explosion at the Damascus Titan II missile silo. The authors reported on the national implications of the explosion.

Hays, Steele and Wayne Jordan. "Trailer Leaks Toxic Gas At Titan II Missile Site." *Arkansas Gazette* 28 Jan. 1978: 1A+. Print.

Describing the 1978 oxidizer leak in 1978, this article talked about the chest pains suffered by Sheriff Gus Anglin and Deputy Sheriff Bob Gimble after exposure to the nitrogen tetroxide. We used two pictures from this article on the Damascus page.

Hutto, Sam. Personal interview. 10 May 2014.

Mr. Hutto lives across the highway from the missile silo. He actually witnessed the explosion and talked about the amount of damage and debris. He also talked about the effects of the explosion on the surrounding neighbors.

“Initial Reports Of Damages Are Received.” *Arkansas Gazette* 22 Sept. 1980: 2A. Print.

A couple of days after the explosion, the Air Force took reports from various residents about damages to homes in the explosion range. Damages included windows blown out, fires in surrounding pasture areas, doors blown out, etc.

Iversen, Kristen. “The Dirty Secrets of Rocky Flats.” *The Nation* 11 June 2012: 23-26. Print.

Kristen Iversen grew up in the neighborhoods next to Rocky Flats. Many of her friends’ parents worked at the plant, as did many of her friends after they grew up. In this article, she talks about the lawsuit the community filed against Rockwell International, the contractor responsible for the running the site for the Department of Energy. A picture by Tim Hawkin was used in the Rocky Flats gallery and on the header of the Responsibilities page.

---. Email Interview. 24 Feb. 2014.

Kristen Iversen answered questions through email about the government’s avoiding the truth about the Rocky Flats facility and endangering the lives of many of the people that lived in the surrounding area. She also answered questions about her family and health worries.

---. *Full Body Burden*. New York: Crown, 2012. Print.

In this autobiography of her life growing up in the shadow of Rocky Flats, Kristen Iversen talks about her family’s struggles, as well as lives of the families of her friends. Iversen discusses the fact no one in the neighborhoods surrounding Rocky Flats actually knew anything about what happened at the plant. The government also did not adequately tell the people about the long-term effects of exposure to the radiation the plant. Several quotes by Iversen were used on various pages.

James, Lamar. “Civilians ‘Got Cold Shoulder’ From Military, Deputy Says.” *Arkansas Gazette* 21 Sept. 1980: 4A. Print.

Sgt. Gary Gray of the Pulaski County Sheriff’s Department noted that the military did not give much assistance or information to the civilian authorities. He also noted that while the military manned roadblocks into the site with automatic weapons, they seemed confused and unsure of what they were doing.

Johnson, Don. “Clinton to Talk to Air Force Officials.” *Arkansas Democrat* 21 Sept. 1980: 17A. Print.

Governor Bill Clinton was worried about the stories of conflicts between the local county officials and the Air Force. Governor Clinton stated “I am sure the Air Force will have a full investigation (of the explosion) and they certainly should.”

LaGrossa, Alyson. "Call For Site Alarms Turns Prophetic With Accident." *Arkansas Democrat* 20 Sept. 1980: 1B. Print.

Even though Arkansas Senator David Pryor began making headlines in August 1979 by calling for the installation of public warning systems at each of the 54 missile sites in the country, the legislation only passed over a year later and just a few days before the Damascus explosion. Pryor had been expressly concerned with the Damascus site since it had nine separate incidents with toxic leaks since 1978.

---. "Explosion at Searcy Silo Ranks as Worst." *Arkansas Democrat* 20 Sept. 1980: 1B. Print.

This article addressed the several accidents at Arkansas silos, including the explosion/fire at the Searcy silo in 1965. It also discussed the many accidents at the silo over the years.

"List of Dead Is Released." *Blytheville Courier News* 16 Aug. 1965: 2. Print.

This local article gave the official list of the dead soldiers and civilians who died in the fire at the Titan II missile complex near Searcy, Arkansas. As a crew was renovating the silo and hardening it against nuclear attack, a fire broke out. A total of 53 men died during this fire.

"Local Officials Couldn't Get Information From Military." *Arkansas Gazette* 20 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

One of the things that Mr. Rhodes told us was also confirmed in this article—the fact that local officials were unable to get information from the military. Mr. Rhodes mentioned that he and Sheriff Gus Anglin were waiting outside the gate of the missile silo, but couldn't get anyone to talk to them. This article said that when he couldn't get any details from the local military members, Frank Wilson, the Director of Environmental Services for the Arkansas State Health Department, called the federal Energy Department office in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Their response to the news that there was a fire in a missile silo with a nuclear warhead in place was "alarming...that the explosion could have broken the bomb's shell, releasing uranium into the silo." It didn't, but the Air Force's lack of information led many people to worry about that danger.

Matlack, Carol. "Air Force Listens to Complaints, Says Notification Was Adequate." *Arkansas Gazette* 25 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

Many local officials felt the Air Force did not give adequate notification of the potential for an explosion at the Damascus silo. The Air Force felt that they had provided adequate notification and that no civilians were injured. Van Buren County Sheriff Gus Anglin said "I'll only be satisfied if they'll get down and do something...unless they notify us better."

---. "Air Force Won't Discuss Warhead. Cleanup Is Begun: More Data Given on Silo Explosion." *Arkansas Gazette* 21 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

While clean-up began the Saturday after the explosion, the Air Force completely refused to discuss the location of the nuclear warhead. The Air Force would neither confirm nor deny reports that the warhead was thrown from the silo during the explosion, but landed nearby. This article also detailed how two technicians—Livingston and Kennedy—went in shortly after midnight to take readings. Both were injured during the explosion; Livingston died from his injuries.

McClanahan, Melinda. "Damascus Residents Pick Up Claim Forms for Damage Reports." *Log Cabin Democrat* 22 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

Two men from the Air Force were available to hand out claims forms and answer questions for many of the local people who had health questions and damage claims after the accident. Several people described their eyes burning since the explosion, as well as some damage to homes like broken windows and wall hangings.

---. "For Damascus Family, It's Been a Recurring Nightmare." *Log Cabin Democrat* 21 Sept. 1980: 6A. Print.

John Stacks was the cattle farmer who was exposed to nitrogen tetroxide fumes in 1978. Stacks still operates his dairy cattle farm and dealership near the Damascus silo, but spent time at the Mayo Clinic in Minnesota and in Washington DC undergoing tests since the 1978 exposure. The Stacks' family filed a \$2.6 million lawsuit against the government at the time explosion. They were upset about the problems with evacuation this time and worried about additional exposure.

McMullan, Michael. "Photographer Mesmerized by Blast." *Arkansas Democrat* 20 Sept. 1980: 1B. Print.

After standing around the Damascus site for four uneventful hours, this photographer had gone with a fellow reporter to the other's trailer when he saw the sky light up outside the window. He describes stumbling outside to take a picture and hearing a soldier yelling, "Oh, my God. Oh my God. What's happened? They're in there." He was, of course, referring to Livingston and Kennedy.

"Memorial Services Held for Sergeant." *Arkansas Democrat* 23 Sept. 1980: 5A. Print.

This article talked about the memorial service for David Livingston that was held at the Little Rock Air Force Base at the post chapel. The Air Force did not allow members of the news media to attend. Kennedy and five other members of the crew were still hospitalized at this time.

Meriwether, Sylvia. "Some Evacuees Sheltered at Armory." *Log Cabin Democrat* 19 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

Relating many stories of evacuees that went to a local armory, this reporter told of families who were afraid of exposure to chemicals. Being a warm fall evening, many people had their windows open and were worried about exposure even before they were woke in the early morning hours and evacuated. A map used on the Damascus Interviews header came from this article.

"Missile Fuel Leaks: 100 Forced to Leave Area Near Damascus." *Arkansas Gazette* 19 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

One of the earliest articles about the Damascus accident, this one was actually written before the explosion, but after the initial leak of fuel and oxidizer. The article details the possibility of an explosion from the leaking fuel. It also mentions the efforts of the local Sheriff, Gus Anglin, to warn local residents of the danger.

"Missile Silo Blast Kills 1, Injures 21." *Arkansas Democrat* 20 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

This article detailed the explosion due to "human error" and also talked about the warhead, reporting that an Air Force information officer implied that the warhead was present when the explosion happened. There was also a map we used on the Damascus page.

"Mondale Avoids Admitting Missile Armed With Warhead." *Arkansas Democrat* 20 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

Although Vice President Mondale talked around the question of whether the missile was armed with a nuclear warhead, but State Representative Bill Alexander felt that of course the missile was armed, "I assume they are armed; that's why they are there."

Moore, LeRoy. Email interview. 2 Apr. 2014.

Dr. LeRoy Moore is the founder of the Rocky Mountain Peace and Justice Center. He worked to end production at Rocky Flats and has worked with the cleanup of the facility. He answered questions about the government's responsibility to protect the people of Rocky Flats and about his involvement with the site.

*The Morning Tulsa Daily World*. (Tulsa, Okla.), 21 May 1922. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Library of Congress. Web. 18 Dec. 2013.

This article in the Tulsa World portrays the early fears that people had about the idea that nuclear bombs might one day "cause the earth to go up in flames." This article from the Chronicling America section of the Library of Congress was used to understand the public's attitude toward atomic energy.

Morse, Larry. "Clinton Urges Improved Ties with Air Force." *Arkansas Democrat* 22 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

Then Governor Bill Clinton suggested a series of meetings designed to help resolve the various communication difficulties local officials and the Air Force had after the missile explosion. Governor Clinton had a statement used on the Damascus page about the balance between national security and public safety.

Murphy, Pamela. "Bethune Suggests Warning System." *Arkansas Democrat* 23 Sept. 1980: 5A. Print.

A brainstorming session with Representative Ed Bethune and Secretary of the Air force Hans M. Mark led to the discussion of mobile-unit to warn residents of evacuation in case of another Titan II missile accident. Bethune made note that a mobile system would be more beneficial, especially to residents in rural parts of the country, which is where most of the missile silos were.

National Register of Historic Places, Titan II ICBM Launch Complex 374-7 Site, Southside, Van Buren County, Arkansas, #VB0050.

This information documented the placement of the Titan II missile complex on the National Register of Historic Places. This information was provided by the Arkansas Historic Commission.

"Not Informed, Official Says: He Wants Notice If Warhead Moved." *Arkansas Gazette* 21 Sept. 1980: 1A. Print.

The Director of the State Public Safety Department was upset that he was denied access to inspect the Damascus silo following the explosion. Governor Bill Clinton stated that he was satisfied with the office's response to the crisis and noted the lack of communication between the Air Force and the state agency. Governor Clinton also decided not to visit the site, feeling it might alarm the public if he visited the site himself.

*Omaha Daily Bee*. (Omaha [Neb.]), 11 Oct. 1914. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Library of Congress. Web. 18 Dec. 2013.

This article was also from the Chronicling America historic newspaper section of the Library of Congress. The article was used to understand the attitudes of the public toward atomic energy.



“On the Titan II Explosion Near Damascus.” *Arkansas Gazette* 28 Sept. 1980: 3E. Print.

This was a collection of editorials from around the state of Arkansas. The most interesting was one from the Post-Dispatch at Dardanelle, which made the following observation: “Within our state, we have a nuclear-powered electrical generation plant, 18 missile silos, some or all, of which contain nuclear warheads, and if everything goes as anticipated, a plant that will once again start producing nerve gas.” The editorial writer alleged that greed was the reason all of these existed within the Arkansas borders.

Parish, Reba. Personal interview. 10 May 2014.

Mrs. Reba Parish and her husband owned the farm where the government used eminent domain to claim land for the missile silo. She talked about the effects of the explosion and gas on her daughter, who was diagnosed with lupus.

Parsons, Paul. “Damascus Minister Criticizes Air Force in Sunday Sermon.” *Log Cabin Democrat* 22 Sept. 1980: 12. Print.

This article was very useful because it gave a good view of the attitude of the local people, especially after the explosion. Reverend Tommy Hall, of the Damascus First Baptist Church, said the following during his Sunday sermon: “It is a privilege and an honor to be an American. But we have the right to know about imminent danger... We don’t want secrets revealed to us. All we want is the truth.”

“Pentagon and SAC Silent on Warhead.” *Arkansas Democrat* 21 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

This was another article on the persistent denial of the Air Force, the Strategic Air Command, and the Pentagon of the existence of the nuclear warhead. While in the past the Air Force had asked the Arkansas State Police for assistance in transporting nuclear warheads, after the explosion the government was completely denying the existence of the warhead and details of its transportation.

Pincus, Walter. “Brown Orders Review of Titan System Safety.” *Arkansas Democrat* 22 Sept. 1980: 1A. Print.

After the Damascus explosion, Defense Secretary Howard Brown ordered the Air Force to re-examine the Titan II missile system, even though less than 6 months earlier a study mandated by congress declared the missiles safe. Brown also announced that the Titan IIs would be replaced by the solid-fueled MX missiles.

- . "Hero of Titan II Missile Explosion is Reprimanded by Air Force." *The Washington Post (1974-Current file)* 12 Feb. 1981: 1. *ProQuest*. Web. 28 Jan. 2014.

During the explosion of the Titan II missile complex in Damascus, Sgt. Jeffrey Kennedy entered the complex to with Senior Airman David Livingston to retrieve vapor readings for the officer in command. Both were injured as the explosion occurred when they left the silo; Livingston died the next day and Kennedy was injured. Initially hailed as a hero, Kennedy was later reprimanded because he actually entered the silo earlier, against orders and wearing only a gas mask. While his initial information was helpful, the Air Force reprimanded him because he entered the first time against orders.

- . "Panel Plans Hearing Today on Need to retain Aging Titan Missile Force." *The Washington Post (1974-Current file)* 24 Sept. 1980: 1. *ProQuest*. Web. 28 Jan. 2014.

Just a few weeks after the explosion in Damascus, Arkansas, a House Armed Services panel held a hearing on the need for continued deployment of the Titan II missiles. Within a year or so, the Titan II missile force would be retired due to its age and the fact that it would have cost too much money to make safety repairs.

- . "Soviets Prefer Titan II to Submarine Missiles." *Arkansas Democrat* 22 Sept. 1980: 8B.

Print.

Walter Pincus discusses that the Air Force talks about the Titan II missiles being "the missiles the Soviets fear most." However, Pincus tells that the Russians in 1972 wanted President Nixon would not exercise an option to trade the Titan IIs in for newer submarine launched missiles. This was an interesting look into the political side of the Titan II missile program.

- . "Titan II Blast: A Long String of Mistakes." *The Washington Post (1974-Current file)* 25 Sept. 1980: 1. *ProQuest*. Web. 28 Jan. 2014.

This article was a good view of the national view of the many mistakes that were made during the Damascus explosion. It talked about the fact that the warning systems worked, but procedures were not followed and mistakes were made. These mistakes included matting that was supposed to catch items, to the cooling system that worked until it was supposed to shift to the backup tank, which was not hooked up.

- . "Titan IIs Accident Waiting to Happen." *Arkansas Democrat* 22 Sept. 1980: 8B. Print.

Walter Pincus wrote several articles about the accident and the Titan II program. This one discusses the only hint of a problem with the Titan program came when the Air Force recently recommended that the refueling crews receive extra pay for hazardous duty.

---. "Titan Safety Study is Set." *The Washington Post (1974-Current file)* 22 Sept. 1980: 2. ProQuest. Web. 28 Jan. 2014.

This article told of Defense Secretary Harold Brown's order to reexamine the safety of the entire Titan II missile system, less than 6 months after a congressionally mandated study declared the missile safe. This order came after Brown talked with President Carter. This was one of many of the steps that led to the decommissioning of the Titan II missiles.

"Political Shock Waves Created by Explosion." *Log Cabin Democrat* 21 Sept. 1980: 7A. Print.

Other members of Congress were joining Senator Dole in calling for a thorough study of the Titan II system, with an attitude toward getting rid of the system if it was determined to be obsolete. Arkansas Senator David Pryor criticized the Air Force's "Paul Revere method" of warning the residents by phoning them or going door to door.

Pryor, Jo Ann. "Congressional Hearings on Silo Explosion at Damascus Are Likely, Bumpers Indicates." *Arkansas Democrat* 23 Sept. 1980: 5A. Print.

Interviewed after a meeting with the Southern Farmers Association annual meeting, Senator Dale Bumpers spoke about the need to improve the communication between the Air Force, the missile production company, and local government.

"Radio Conversations Detail Rescue Effort by Air Force." *Arkansas Gazette* 20 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

This article talked about how the Air Force personnel were not sure about the dangers of radiation caused by the leak and explosion, as well as the efforts to rescue Private Livingston and Sergeant Kennedy. It was interesting to read the various activities that went on throughout the early days after the explosion.

"Reaction Over Death of 47 In Titan Silo." *Camden Arkansas News* 10 Aug. 1965. Print.

This article discussed local reaction to the death of the civilians and soldiers in the fire in the Searcy, Arkansas, missile silo. It included a message from Democratic Senator John L. McClellan from Arkansas. The list of casualties reached 53.

"Reference to 'It' in Radio Traffic Apparently Referred to Warhead." *Arkansas Gazette* 22 Sept. 1980: 1A. Print.

In his interview, Carlton Rhodes mentioned listening in on a radio with other reporters to follow the activities of the Air Force and find out information. This article was a transcript of the conversations the reporters could hear by the Air Force. Mr. Rhodes mentioned the Air Force talking about "it" and looking for "it." The reporters figured out "it" was the warhead, which was thrown out of the silo by the explosion.

“Removal of Titan IIs Sought in Tucson Area.” *Arkansas Gazette* 25 Sept. 1980: 2A. Print.

Antinuclear activists in the Tucson, Arizona, area used the explosion in Damascus to increase their efforts to protest the presence of the Arizona missile sites. The activists were circulating a petition to removal the missiles from Arizona, citing concerns about radiation leaks and problems with evacuating a major city like Tucson.

“Residents Plagued By Aftereffects Of Silo Explosion.” *Arkansas Gazette* 7 Dec. 1980: 10A. Print.

Several months of the explosion at the Damascus silo, local residents detailed many problems they were still experiencing. Many of them had garden problems, well-water problems, and some health issues. Many residents wanted to leave, but were worried about problems selling their homes after the news reports.

Rhodes, Carlton “Sonny.” “AF Teams Offer Assistance: Search Continues For Missile Devices.” *Arkansas Gazette* 24 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

Mr. Carlton Rhodes wrote under the byline “Sonny Rhodes.” In the aftermath of the explosion, the Air Force was circulating to offer assistance to people moving back into their homes after the evacuation. The AF offered claim forms for damages as well. Mr. Rhodes also writes that they were looking for five small explosive devices that were a part of the missile guidance system. They had not found them by this date and Air Force public relations officer Lt. Col. Tom Cooper said the Air Force thought the items had burned up in the explosion.

---. “Group Meets in Barn Near Titan Missile Silo To Protest Arms Race.” *Arkansas Gazette* 17 Nov. 1980: 3A. Print.

A group of 50 people, mostly women, met in the barn of John Stacks to protest the nuclear arms race. The group held the demonstration to coincide with a Pentagon protest in Washington, D.C. A quote from Mrs. Suzanne Pharr of Eureka Springs was used on the Rights of the People page.

---. “Most Willing to Accept Presence of Missiles Despite Apprehension.” *Arkansas Gazette* 28 Sept. 1980: 3A. Print.

About a week after the Damascus explosion, many of the local residents were accepting of the missiles’ presence despite their reservations about another explosion. “Sometimes I think I’d like for them to shut all the silos down, but then maybe we’d have the Russians to contend with,” said Mrs. Aniline Badders. Most residents felt they would be happier if the Air Force would tell them more about the dangers and how to protect themselves.

---. Personal Interview. 1 March 2014.

Mr. Rhodes was a reporter for the *Arkansas Gazette*. Mr. Rhodes was able to provide a personal interview, as well as the original telephone interview. He had some very interesting views on nuclear materials and storage and felt strongly that the government should stop using nuclear materials. The townspeople only saw the missile crews when they were stopping to buy snacks on their way in or out of a shift, and the missile silos were usually hidden in pastureland, “out of sight, out of mind.” That all changed as more and more accidents occurred, and people started noticing and worrying more about the effects and hazards.

---. Telephone interview. 8 February 2014.

Mr. Rhodes provided a telephone interview early on, and then was able to do a personal interview. He was there after the explosion and interviewed many of the townspeople who were evacuated. Even after conducting the personal interview, some audio clips were used because Mr. Rhodes answered different questions each time. His responses were helpful regarding the views of the townspeople both before and after the explosions, since he lived in the nearby area and reported on the aftermath.

Rowell, Monty. Personal Interview. 1 March 2014.

Mr. Rowell was the News Editor for the Conway, Arkansas, radio station at the time of the explosion at the Damascus missile silo. A friend of Carlton Rhodes, he traveled to the silo with Mr. Rhodes and decided to stay for the night. Mr. Rowell was actually present with a television camera man from Little Rock when the silo exploded. We used several quotes and video clips from this interview.

Sallee, Bob. “2 Titan Survivors Tell of ‘Inferno.’” *Arkansas Democrat* 10 Aug. 1965: 1A+. Print.

Two survivors of the Searcy fire talk about trying to get out in the dark and smoke. Both of these men survived because they were nearer the exit of the silo than some of the men who were trapped below.

Scott, Tom. “The Blast: Eyewitness View.” *Log Cabin Democrat* 19 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

Log Cabin Democrat photographer Tom Scott was at the scene when the missile exploded. He described how after spending slow-moving hours being at the site after the leak, the blast itself came without any warning, just a flash of light followed by the shock wave. Pictures from this article were used on the Damascus page.

---. "Scene of Blast Resembles a 'Disorderly Stonehenge.'" *Log Cabin Democrat* 23 Sept. 1980: 1. Print.

This author likened the scene of the explosion to Stonehenge because of the large pieces of the silo and missile that formed almost a "star-shaped pattern." This article, like another, describes the newsmen being told to stay on the black-topped road because five middle level explosive devices, part of the missile's guidance and separation system, had not been found.

"Sen. Russ, 4 Sheriffs Draw Up List of Demands." *Log Cabin Democrat* 23 Sept. 1980: 1. Print.

Arkansas State Senator Stanley Russ and 4 sheriffs—those from counties with missile silos in Arkansas—prepared a list of demands to be submitted to President Carter since they did not feel the Air Force or Strategic Air Command would change their way of operation. These demands dealt with how the Air Force would respond to other silo accidents, especially regarding communication with local authorities.

Shearer, Ed. "Missile Count: 53." *Blytheville Courier News* 16 Aug. 1965: 2. Print.

This article tallied the final count of the fire from the missile silo at Searcy, Arkansas. The report notes that the Titan II missile was in the launch tube, but was not armed and did not burn.

Shell, Martin. "Air Force Tight-Lipped on Warhead's Location: One Serviceman Dies Following Explosion." *Log Cabin Democrat* 21 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

This article told the story of the explosion and the death of Livingston. It quoted Lt. Gen. Lloyd Leavitt, vice commander of the SAC, as saying, "We have about the worst case we could have in terms of a Titan accident" and referred to the incident as a "catastrophic failure of the Titan II." Several pictures from this article are used on the Damascus page.

---. "Missile Silo Explosion Forces Evacuation." *Log Cabin Democrat* 19 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

This article described flames, sparks, and debris flying 500 feet into the air, along with shock waves and an orange and black cloud from the explosion. People were being evacuated and were worried about radiation coming from the nuclear warhead. The map on the Damascus page labeled "explosion site" came from this article.

---. "Officials Begin Work on Disaster Plan." *Log Cabin Democrat* 25 Sept. 1980: 1. Print.

State and local officials began working on evacuation plans after the explosion. Officials were still upset with Air Force representatives, feeling they received more interference than help.

Shell, Martin and Tom Scott. "Air Force Backs Down—Sheriff's Patience Finally Runs Out." *Log Cabin Democrat* 21 Sept. 1980: 7A. Print.

This article praised the efforts of Sheriff Gus Anglin. Having been sheriff at the time of the 1978 leak, Anglin expected little information from the Air Force. It was Anglin who saw to it that people living within about one mile were told of the potential danger and evacuated. Anglin finally got to where he vented his anger to the Air Force after they wouldn't open a roadblock on Highway 65 after all emergency and safety personnel had approved its reopening. A picture of Sheriff Anglin and an Army serviceman was used on the Damascus gallery.

Shores, Elizabeth. "Air Force to Return Warhead to Factory." *Arkansas Democrat* 23 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

The nuclear warhead, which was rumored to have left on a couple of different ways, would eventually end up in Amarillo, Texas, at the Pantex nuclear weapons assembly plant. Pantex confirmed that nuclear materials from other accidents were taken to the Pantex plant in Texas.

---. "Only Breeze Stirs Damascus Following Missile Silo Blast." *Arkansas Democrat* 21 Sept. 1980: 16A. Print.

While many local people had not paid the missile silo much mind, some local residents such as Lola Payne felt differently: "I'd just as soon it (the Titan II nuclear missile) wasn't there, but I'd never given it much thought." Other residents, such as Tom Marshall, described how their blast blew out windows of their families, up to 2 ½ miles away.

Simmons, Bill. "Airmen Describe Blast as 'Fluke.'" *Arkansas Democrat* 21 Sept. 1980: 16A. Print.

Two airmen interviewed by the reporter talked about how the response team didn't know how dangerous the situation was until moments before the explosion. The evidence that convinced them was the fuel vapor level in the silo, which Livingston and Kennedy went below to check.

---. "One of the Survivors Says—Two Men Were Blown From Silo by Explosion." *Log Cabin Democrat* 21 Sept. 1980: 3A. Print.

"It shotgunned them out," Staff Sgt. Archie James said of David Livingston and Jeff Kennedy. He also said the two of them were almost out of the silo when it exploded.

---. "Titan Site Nearly Invulnerable City." *Blytheville Courier News* 16 Aug. 1965: 23-26. Print.

This article discussed the missile site at Searcy, Arkansas. The Air Force said it would only be endangered in the instance of a direct or near-direct atomic hit. The article points out that there are 54 missile silos in the United States: 18 in Arkansas, Kansas, and Arizona. All were built in 1963 and are armed and ready to be ordered to fire by the President of the United States.

"Slightly Dented' Warhead to be Taken to Texas Plant." *Log Cabin Democrat* 23 Sept. 1980: 1. Print.

This article describes an unidentified Defense Department official as saying the warhead was slightly dented, but had not leaked radiation. Another defense official reported that before the warhead was moved, technicians opened it and poured in a special oil mixture to neutralize its detonator.

Starr, John R. "Titan Silo Explosion Knocks Mondale's Visit Off Front Page." *Arkansas Democrat* 22 Sept. 1980: 7A. Print.

This article talked about how the visit by Vice President Walter Mondale to Hot Springs was moved from the front pages because of the explosion.

"State Officials' Action In Titan Missile Crisis Smoothed by Checklist." *Arkansas Gazette* 21 Sept. 1980: 3A. Print.

The State Office for Emergency Services said that a nuclear disaster checklist helped their office respond to the Damascus explosion. Air Force employees helped with relocation of families, and radiation monitoring teams from New Mexico and Alabama checked the area for radiation. Lee Collard of that office said that Air Force officials should not be criticized too harshly for not be willing to talk about sensitive security issues.

"State Officials Hit Silence on Warhead." *Arkansas Gazette* 22 Sept. 1980: 1A. Print.

This article detailed the efforts of state officials to find out exactly where the nuclear warhead was located and when and how it would be transported from the location. The Air Force continued to refuse to confirm or deny information about the warhead.



Stover, Bob. "Sergeants Tell About Rescue Of Injured." *Arkansas Gazette* 22 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

This article was very interesting because it presented two very different sides of the explosion and its effects on the military servicemen and the local citizens. Two Air Force sergeants tell of how they were trying to rescue the injured and warn the local residents. One local resident refused to give them a ride; another told them to leave and pointed a gun at them. Sergeant Jimmy Roberts said he felt sympathy for the residents, saying they had a legitimate reason to be nervous about the missile silos.

Sullivan, Walter. "Warhead Design Precludes A-blast During Accident." *Arkansas Gazette* 20 Sept. 1980: 5A. Print.

According to Department of Defense officials, a missile's warhead does not become armed until it is in flight and on the way to a target. They also contended that the explosion would actually have interfered with the sequence of events that needed to happen for an atomic reaction to occur. The Department of Defense felt the fuel and oxidizer were more problematic. However, this did nothing to help the fears of the population.

*The Sun*. (New York [N.Y.]), 28 Sept. 1919. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Library of Congress. Web. 18 Dec. 2013.

This article of the New York Sun also discussed the impact of early atomic theory on the public. It discussed how atomic theory was influencing the idea of war.

Taylor, Steve. "Fast Thinking Reporter Opts for Safety." *Arkansas Democrat* 20 Sept. 1980: 1B. Print.

This was one of the reporters' first-hand-account of the explosion at the Damascus silo. He describes what happened: "After I hit the ground, I waited a moment for a second explosion because I feared the first might detonate a nuclear warhead." He also talked about how, after asking military police how far he should evacuate, he was told to get as far away as possible.

"Tempers High Near Blast Site: Residents Angered By Lack of Warning." *Arkansas Gazette* 21 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

More than 1,400 residents were evacuated from the Damascus area. Resident Joe Greene put it this way: "They put those things in here and don't give us any protection or warning." Another resident, Mrs. Virginia Byrd, stated that living so close to the silo "makes me feel [scary]. We've been uneasy ever since it leaked before." This article also discussed the fact that reporters were standing vigil near the silo, trying to watch for the nuclear warhead. Carlton Rhodes also discussed watching for the warhead in his interview.

Thompson, Damon. "Legislator Allowed Tour of Blast Site." *Arkansas Democrat* 20 Sept. 1980: 6A. Print.

Arkansas State Senator Stanley Russ of Conway was able to visit the missile silo for about four hours after the accident. The Senator said the assumption at the time was that the missile just fell back into the silo, although later reports indicated that it flew hundreds of feet through the air. The Senator reported that "My personal opinion is this place is just as safe now as it is in Little Rock. But it was critical. It was touch and go there for awhile."

"Titan Nuclear Missile Silo Explodes Near Damascus; 1 Dies, 21 Injured." *Arkansas Gazette* 20 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

The main headline of the *Arkansas Gazette* discussed the main details known about the accident at the time of reporting. While many people in the area were understandably concerned about nuclear radiation, Air Force Secretary Hans Mark reported that there were "no nuclear hazards." Officials also said that the warhead itself had so many fail-safe devices that it was never in any danger of detonating.

"Titan Warhead Taken to Air Base." *Arkansas Gazette* 23 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

Much of the time after the explosion, the Air Force spent trying to "neither confirm nor deny" the existence of the nuclear warhead. On Monday, September 22, an Air Force truck carrying canisters marked "do not drop" left the missile silo complex. A reporter at the missile exit shouted out to the truck, "Hey, colonel, is that what you wouldn't confirm or deny?" The colonel smiled and gave a thumbs-up sign. This article said many local officials felt that the military was trying to deceive them about when the missile actually left.

"Unaware of Policy AF Says." *Arkansas Gazette* 28 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

An Air Force spokesman said that the reason military officials did not discuss the presence of a nuclear warhead after the Damascus explosion was because they were not aware of a Defense Directive saying such information could be released to the public. This was one of the major sources of contention after the explosion. Civilian authorities and the public were unhappy about the lack of information from the Air Force.

United States. General Accounting Office. *Nuclear Materials: Plutonium Storage at DOE's Rocky Flats Plant*. Washington: GPO, 1994. Print.

This government document detailed the government's report on the Rocky Flats plutonium production facility. The facility closed in 1989; this 1994 report mentioned concerns about storage of the nuclear materials in containers not meant for long-term storage. Of particular notice was the mention of concern about "accidental criticality."

U.S. Constitution. Amendment IX.

This amendment is a safety net that guarantees any rights not specifically named in the Constitution itself. The founding fathers thought it necessary to protect rights of the people that could not necessarily be named. We interpret this to cover the right of people to be knowledgeable about protected from the government's storage of nuclear weapons, waster, and other hazardous materials.

*VIEW OF AIRLOCK ENTRY. AIRLOCK DOUBLE DOORS WERE USED TO KEEP ATMOSPHERES CONFINED TO SPECIFIC AREAS. (6/29/78) - Rocky Flats Plant, Plutonium Recovery Facility, Northwest portion of Rocky Flats Plant, Golden, Jefferson County, CO. 29 June 1978. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division. Library of Congress. Web. 17 Jan. 2014.*

This picture of the Rocky Flats plant was taken in 1978 and came from the Library of Congress. It was used in the slideshow on the Rocky Flats page.

*VIEW OF RESIDUE STORAGE DOOR. (6/24/78) - Rocky Flats Plant, Plutonium Recovery Facility, Northwest portion of Rocky Flats Plant, Golden, Jefferson County, CO. 24 June 1978. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division. Library of Congress. Web. 17 Jan. 2014.*

This is another picture of the Rocky Flats plant. It was used in the slide show on the Rocky Flats page and was used to show the history of the plant.

*VIEW OF THE TANKS FOR STORAGE OF PLUTONIUM-CONTAINING SOLUTIONS. THE TANKS ARE IN A VAULT. (1/80) - Rocky Flats Plant, Plutonium Recovery Facility, Northwest portion of Rocky Flats Plant, Golden, Jefferson County, CO. Jan. 1980. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division. Library of Congress. Web. 17 Jan. 2014.*

One of several pictures from the Library of Congress, this one showed the tanks used to store plutonium solutions. It was used in the slide show on the Rocky Flats page to show the immense size of some of the containers—many of which were not intended for the long-term storage they were eventually used for, and some of which leaked.

*VIEW OF WASTE TREATMENT CONTROL ROOM IN BUILDING 374. THE BUILDING 371/374 COMPLEX WAS DESIGNED TO EMPHASIZE AUTOMATICALLY CONTROLLED, REMOTELY OPERATED PROCESSES. (1/80) - Rocky Flats Plant, Plutonium Recovery Facility, Northwest portion of Rocky Flats Plant, Golden, Jefferson County, CO. Jan. 1980. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division. Library of Congress. Web. 17 Jan. 2014.*

This picture was also from the Library of Congress and shows the waste treatment control room. It was used in the slide show on the Rocky Flats page.

Warbritton, Jo Lynn. "Some of Injured Crewmen Taken to Conway Hospital." *Log Cabin Democrat* 19 Sept. 1980: 1A+. Print.

One of the earliest accounts of the explosion, this article from the Conway newspaper tells of six crew members being taken to Conway hospital, although some were transferred to bigger area hospitals later. The article also says that it was rumored that two more severely injured crewmembers were taken to the Little Rock AFB hospital.

*The Washington Times*. (Washington [D.C.]), 6 Aug. 1922. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Library of Congress.

This is one of several articles used to talk about the view of the public regarding early atomic discoveries. The article came from the Chronicling America section of the Library of Congress.

Watts, Jim. "Titan II Missiles Awesome Devices for Mass Murder." *Arkansas Democrat* 20 Sept. 1980: 6A. Print.

The Titan II missile system in Arkansas consisted of 18 sites scattered across north central Arkansas. The article described the two-stage missile as being able to throw the explosive equivalent of 24 million tons of TNT more than 6,300 miles at a speed of 15,000 mpg. The 24-megaton hydrogen warhead that the Titan II carried more than 100 times the explosive as the bombs dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima.

"Weigh Danger, Secretary Says." *Arkansas Gazette* 28 Sept. 1980: 3A. Print.

In the aftermath of the Damascus explosion, Air Force Secretary Hans Mark stated that the chance of a nuclear accident had to be weighed against the danger of a Russian attack. He did go on to say that the Titan II facilities "must be operated in such a way that public health and safety is not endangered." This is one of the main points of the project—that the government has to protect the people AND protect its secrets, but not one at the cost of the other.

Weisman, Dan. "Media Have Wrong Priorities in Missile Crisis, Clinton Says." *Arkansas Democrat* 23 Sept. 1980: 5A. Print.

While the main part of this article was Governor Clinton condemning the media for focusing on the existence/non-existence of the warhead, the article also talked about Senator David Pryor reporting to the governor that the evacuation plan was inadequate for distances greater than a mile from the missile site. The governor said that a written, detailed evacuation plan was needed for the remaining Titan II sites in Arkansas.

Womack, John. *Titan Tales*. Franklin: Soliloquy, 1997. Print.

This autobiography was written in diary format and was very interesting because it told of the day-to-day activities of a Titan II missile commander who rotated tours across the country. The commander included discussions of several near accidents and talked of his pride in serving his country by being a line of defense.

“Young Victim of Silo Blast Will Never Surprise Family Again.” *Arkansas Democrat* 21 Sept. 1980: 19A. Print.

David Livingston’s family lived in Columbus, Ohio; he had visited them recently after having been away for over a year. Livingston turned 22 just a few days before the explosion that killed him.

## Secondary Sources

Allison, Helen C. "Radiation Hazards." *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* Apr. 1958: 157-158. Print.

This article is one of several by the *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists* that details the dangers of radiation exposure. It provided understanding of the dangers of radiation and problems that could occur after exposure.

"American Flag Wallpaper Background." *For Wallpapers*. ForWallpapers.com, 2013. Web. 18 Dec. 2013.

This picture of an American flag was used to create the header picture on the Thesis and Other Materials pages. Wanting to make a statement with the opening, we tried various ideas. Then we decided to use Photoshop to combine an American flag picture with the hazardous materials picture. We thought this helped make the point of our project.

"Arkansas' Forgotten History." *THV Extra*. CBS. THV, Little Rock, Arkansas. 18 May 2008. Television.

The Little Rock, Arkansas, television station did this two-part report about the missile silo base in Arkansas. We edited it for a clip about the about the effect it had on Arkansas during the Cold War. This clip can be found on the Titan Missile page.

Arkin, William M. "Nuclear Security: The Enemy May Be Us." *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* Nov. 1983: 4-5. Print.

This article talked about nuclear security risks, highlighting several nuclear accidents and near accidents. In particular, it discussed two scientists who died during accidental exposure at the Sandia labs.

Barkenbus, Jack N., Alvin M. Weinberg, and Marcelo Alonso. "Storing the World's Spent Nuclear Fuel." *Bulletin of The Atomic Scientists* Nov. 1985: 34-37. Print.

Another excerpt from the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, this one talked in 1985 about the issue of finding an appropriate place to store spent nuclear fuel or waste. This article was interesting because this is an ongoing issue—even today, states and the government cannot agree on a location to store the more than 70,000 tons of nuclear waste in the United States.

Brantley, Max. "Coming: Behind-the-Scenes Account of 1980 Titan Missile Accident in Damascus, Ark." *Arktimes*. Arkansas Times, 26 May 2013. Web. 17 January 2014.

This online news article was a source for a picture of the Damascus, Arkansas site. The source of the photo was not cited on the website, so the site is listed as a secondary source. The photo had a caption, but not photographer citations.

Brown Jr., G.E. "Courting Disaster in Orbit." *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* Apr. 1989: 7-9. Print.

This article was about the idea put forward by some to send nuclear waste into outer space as a storage alternative. The scientists with the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* felt that this was not a good alternative—that having more space junk, especially radioactive space junk, was not a good idea.

"Civil Defense." *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* Sept. 1957: 270. Print.

This article talked about the issues of civil defense and the dangers of radiation exposure. While brief, many of these articles were very interesting and helpful.

Connor, Tim. "Nuclear Workers at Risk." *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* Sept. 1990: 24-28. Print.

This is another of the articles of the *Bulletin* that wrote talking about the dangers of radiation exposure. Many scientists felt that not all scientists followed protocol and made accidents more likely.

de Laguna, Wallace. "What Is Safe Waste Disposal?." *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* Jan. 1959: 35-43. Print

This article talked about the nature of the waste production of various plants. It also had many line drawings that we used in headers on the Rights of the People page and the Responsibilities of the Government page. The drawings illustrated the various disposal viewpoints, including the "sweep it under the rug" mentality.

Dreyer, Evan. "Lessons of Rocky Flats." *State Legislature* Oct.-Nov. 2005: 12-17. Print.

This article presented details about the government clean-up of the Rocky Flats facility. The discussion of what happened during clean-up efforts was helpful. There was also a table that was used on the Rocky Flats page.

Farnham, Alan. "Nuclear Waste: Yucca Mountain Gets Reprieve as Storage Site." *ABC News*. ABC News Network, 15 Aug. 2013. Web. 9 Mar. 2014.

This article discussed a 2013 appeals court ruling that stated that the National Regulatory Commission, by stopping work on the Yucca Mountain depository, had violated the Nuclear Waste Policy of 1982. However, Nevada doesn't want a nuclear repository and the legal battle looks to continue for some time.

Goodman, Amy and Juan Gonzalez. "How the US Narrowly Avoided a Nuclear Holocaust 33 Years Ago, and Still Risks Catastrophe Today." *Democracy Now*. Democracy Now, 18 Sept. 2013. Web. 18 Dec. 2013.

This video detailed author Eric Schlosser's views in his book *Command and Control*. There are edited clips featuring Eric Schlosser on several pages of the website.

Haley, Daniel. "Atomic Watch in the Empire State." *The Nation* 5 June 1976: 678-679. Print.

Daniel Haley talked about efforts of the people of New York to call for more regulation of nuclear power plants in New York state. The most widely perceived problem at this time, and still today, was the storage of nuclear waste.

"Interim' Policy for Spent Nuclear Fuel." *Science News* 29 Oct. 1977: 278. *MasterFILE Premier*. Web. 17 Jan. 2014.

Almost twenty years after the first commercial nuclear reactor began operation, the Energy Department was still discussing permanent storage of high-level nuclear wastes. Not only was there no permanent disposal plan, neither is there one today. So interim has been an awfully long time.

"Is Poison Safe?" *Saturday Evening Post* 23 Apr. 1966: 102. Print.

In 1966, two American planes carrying four hydrogen bombs collided over Spain. While the bombs did not explode, they did break open and scattered radioactive plutonium and uranium. Even though the government stated there was no contamination, 1,500 cubic yards of contaminated topsoil were recovered and stored in South Carolina. These types of accidents have happened many times over the years, and the government has kept them secret.

Iversen, Kristen. *KristenIversen.com*. Web. 12 Feb. 2014.

This is the website of author Kristen Iversen. There were videos of book trailers and interviews, as well as pictures and articles on Rocky Flats, as well as Iversen's blog.

Kunreuther, Howard, William H. Desvousges, and Paul Slovic. "Nevada's Predicament: Public Perceptions of Risk from the Proposed Nuclear Waste Repository." *Environment* Oct. 1988: 17-33. Print.

This article discussed the concerns of Nevada regarding a proposed nuclear waste repository. It has modern day implications as well because the government has still to convince the people of Nevada to move ahead on the proposed Yucca Mountain Storage Facility.



Lay, Fernando. "Nuclear Technology in Outer Space." *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* September 1979: 27-31. Print.

Another article that talked about nuclear technology in outer space, this one spoke of the need to limit the amount of nuclear materials used for rockets and other propulsion devices. Again, the problem was the idea that nuclear materials might fall to Earth as space debris.

Leung, Rebecca. "Yucca Mountain: Transporting Nuclear Waste May Put Millions At Risk." *CBS News*. CBS International, 23 Oct. 2003. Web. 9 Mar. 2014.

Written in 2003, this article described a tour of the Yucca Mountain Nuclear Storage facility given to a *60 Minutes* correspondent. It talks about how plans are for beginning in 2010, nuclear waste will be shipped across county and stored under the mountain. However, as of 2014, Yucca Mountain will not open and the government is still making plans for long-term storage of nuclear waste. A quote from this page about people leaving near waste sites was used on the Responsibilities page.

Micklin, Philip P. "Environmental Hazards of Nuclear Waste." *Science and Public Affairs* Apr. 1974: 36-42. Print.

This was one of several articles that discussed the environmental hazards of nuclear waste. It was helpful while studying the effects of the contamination at Rocky Flats.

Monastersky, Richard. "Young Volcano Near Nuclear Waste Site." *Science News* 30 June 1990: 407. *MAS Ultra – School Edition*. Web. 17 Jan. 2014.

In the ongoing discussion of the proposed storage facility at Yucca Mountain in Nevada, there was one more twist. It turned out that not only was the facility 20 kilometers from a volcano. It also appears that the volcano was not as old as some scientists first thought. Obviously, many people were worried about the existence of a volcano near the site of a nuclear waste repository.

Moore, LeRoy. *LeRoy Moore's Blog*. Web. 1 Apr. 2014.

When interviewing Dr. LeRoy Moore by email, he included a link to his blog, where there were articles about Rocky Flats. It includes articles written over the years, as well as video produced by the *Denver Post* about ailing former Rocky Flats workers. It also had the picture of Dr. Moore used on the Rocky Flats Interviews page.

Nazaryan, Alexander. "America's Fukushima?" *Newsweek Global* 22 Nov. 2013: 1. *MAS Ultra – School Edition*. Web. 13 Dec. 2013.

This article talked about the Hanford Nuclear Production Site in Washington state. Hanford was much like the facility at Rocky Flats. However, as many concerns as there were over the clean-up of the Rocky Flats facility, the Hanford site has still not been cleaned up and is still a radiation hazard.

---. "Tiptoeing Through America's Sarin Stash." *Newsweek Global* 11 Oct. 2013: 1. *MAS Ultra – School Edition*. Web. 13 Dec. 2013.

Alexander Nazaryan visited Colorado, noting that it is the location of 18 Superfund sites. These include everything from the California Gulch mine, Rocky Flats, and the Rocky Mountain Arsenal, home of the nation's sarin stores. The author also talked about the effects of the flood that was also referred to in the video used on the Rocky Flats page.

Neuman, W. F. "Uncertainties in Evaluating the Effects of Fall-Out From Weapons Tests." *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* 1958: 31-34. Print.

Although referring to fall-out from nuclear testing, this article was helpful because of its discussion of testing and fall-out distribution patterns, both past and future. The author concluded that, while from a purely scientific view he was unable to draw final conclusions regarding the hazards of nuclear testing, from a "moral bias," he concluded that nuclear testing should be stopped if possible.

"New Mexico Radiation Leak Raises Concerns." *National Public Radio*. NPR, 28 Feb. 2014. Web. 15 Mar. 2014.

One of the reporters we interviewed mentioned seeing an article about a recent nuclear radiation exposure at one of the government's nuclear storage facilities. At least thirteen workers were exposed to radiation at the New Mexico Waste Isolation Pilot Plant. Previously, this plant had an excellent track record. This may be difficult for the Department of Energy's nuclear waste program, which is already under fire for not meeting requirements.

Norris, Richard S., and William M. Arkin. "Safety Last." *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* Mar. 1991: 48. Print.

In 1991, a panel appointed by the House Armed Services Committee reported that safety problems existed in three-quarters of the warheads in the U.S. nuclear stockpile. This report came after the *Washington Post* reported on the use of volatile explosives in nuclear missiles. The panel concluded that much of the missile force did not have more modern safety features.

---. "U.S. Nuclear Weapons Safety and Control Features." *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* Oct. 1991: 48. Print.

By the same authors as above, this article discusses the safety features discussed above. There were safety features that needed to be used in modern weapons to reduce the possibility of accidental detonation: insensitive high explosives (IHE), fire-resistant pits (FRPs), permissive action links (PALs), enhanced nuclear detonation safety systems (ENDS), and aircraft monitoring and control (AMAC) system.

"Nuclear Missile Unit Fails Inspection." *Situation Room (CNN)* 13 Aug. 2013: n.p. *Newspaper Source*. Web. 17 Jan. 2014.

Although a current news article, this report is appropriate because it describes how in the spring and fall of 2013, the Air Force failed safety and surety inspections. It also talked about how in 2007, a bomber flew all the way across the country, with nuclear weapons on board, and didn't know that there were actually nuclear weapons on board.

"Nuclear Waste Still Homeless." *Science News* 15 July 1989: 47. *MAS Ultra – School Edition*. Web. 17 Jan. 2014.

This article discussed one of many attempts by the U.S. government to establish an underground storage facility for nuclear waste. The plan was for the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, to be located near Carlsbad, New Mexico, to house DOE waste, beginning with materials from Rocky Flats. However, the plant would not be ready—it seemed that was a recurring problem with sites not being ready and states not wanting to house nuclear waste.

"The Problem of Nuclear Waste Disposal." *Congressional Digest* Feb. 1977: 42. Print.

This early article discussed the early US government plans to study deep underground formations with plans to devise methods and locations for high level nuclear waste disposal. This was one of the earliest mentions that we found talking about this underground long-term storage plan. This plan does not seem to have happened in almost 40 years.

Quigg, Catherin Thiel. "Dry Storage of Spent Nuclear Fuel." *Environment* Jan./Feb. 1983: 4-5. Print.

A little later than the 1977 article, this one talked about the relatively new idea of dry storage. This would be an alternative to the pool storage method of nuclear reactor cores. It also talked about how the long-term storage of spent cooling rods was not originally part of the storage plan.

“Radiation Hazards.” *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* Mar. 1959: 145. Print.

This article detailed the increase in concentration of radioactive strontium-90 in the human body increased 33 percent during the year 1957. This amount was below the maximum level established by the Bureau of Standards.

Raloff, Janey. “Fallout Over Nevada’s Nuclear Destiny.” *Science News* 6 Jan. 1990: 11. *MasterFile Premier*. Web. 17 Jan. 2014.

One of several articles about the planned nuclear storage facility at Yucca Mountain in Nevada, this one described one of the major problems regarding establishing this site: Nevada has no intention of issuing permits for the facility. As many states also feel, Nevada did not want to locate the facility.

---. “Radioactive Waste: Perception of Risk.” *Science News* 20 Mar. 1982: 188. *MAS Ultra – School Edition*. Web. 17 Jan. 2014.

The author of this article talked about the public’s perception of nuclear waste storage. Most people rate nuclear waste storage facilities on the same level as natural gas storage facilities, coal-fired power plants, oil refineries, and toxic waste dumps. It also talked about how people were as concerned about storage as they were about nuclear reactor safety.

Roche, John P. “Anti-Nuke Capers.” *National Review* 19 Mar. 1982: 318. Print.

This was an article that talked about nuclear protests around the country. People have often protested nuclear production facilities, waste storage, and nuclear reactors.

“Rocky Flats Materials.” *CU University Libraries*. University of Colorado Boulder, n.d. Web. 31 Mar. 2014.

This page contained a list of materials available about the Rocky Flats facility. We used a map from this page to show how close the Rocky Flats nuclear facility was to Denver.

Russel, Dick. “Fighting the Nuke-Waste Shell Game.” *The Nation* 21 Nov. 1987: 577+. Print.

This was part of a group talking about the juggling of the locations of nuclear waste facilities. The government had a storage problem and no states wanted to take on the waste.

Schlosser, Eric. *Command and Control: Nuclear Weapons, the Damascus Accident, and the Illusion of Safety*. New York: Penguin Group, 2013. Print.

Eric Schlosser is an investigative reporter who wrote about the Damascus explosion and the illusion of safety within the US nuclear missile programs. This was a major source of information for the project, especially regarding the Damascus accident and the nuclear program.

Smith, Ed. "David Livingston Tribute." *308<sup>th</sup> Strategic Missile Wing*. 28 Jan. 2014. Web. 12 Feb. 2014.

This page had pictures and articles about the casualty of the Damascus explosion, David Livingston. The webmaster talked about contacting Livingston's sister for the pictures and newspaper articles. We used several of these on the Damascus page.

Stumpf, David K. *Titan II: A History of a Cold War Missile Program*. Fayetteville: The University of Arkansas Press, 2000. Print.

David K. Stumpf, an Arkansas historian, wrote this history of the Titan II program. It was an interesting description of the Titan II program and included a chapter on various accidents in the program. This chapter was very helpful showing a pattern of accidents at all of the Titan locations. A map showing the paths of the Titan missiles was used on the Titan II subpage.

---. "We Can Neither Confirm Nor Deny." *Sentinels of History: Reflections on Arkansas Properties on the National Register of Historic Places*. Ed. Christ, Mark K. and Cathryn H. Slater. Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 2000. 170-174. Print.

David K. Stumpf wrote this chapter describing the Damascus missile silo as it was accepted into the National Register of Historic Places. His description of the site, both past and present, was very interesting and helpful.

Tetreault, Steve and Keith Rogers. "DOE: Nuclear Waste Move to Nevada to Start in 2014." *Las Vegas Review-Journal* 13 Nov. 2013. Web. 9 Mar. 2014.

This report from Las Vegas says that the DOE planned to move 403 canisters of nuclear-power fuel remnants to Nevada, even though the Blue Ribbon Commission supported the Obama administration's 2012 decision to halt work at Yucca Mountain. Nevada's governor and congressional delegation, led by Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid, were threatening legal action over the shipments.

“Titan Image Gallery.” *Titan Missile Museum*. Arizona Aerospace Foundation, 2007. Web. 17 Jan. 2014.

The Titan Missile Museum was an excellent source of photos used in the header on the Damascus page and the gallery on the Titan II page. They also had some very good information regarding the Titan II missile program.

*We Need Signs*. Excel Sign & Decal Company, 2014. Web. 18 Dec. 3013.

This website was the location of two sign pictures used on the website. One was a picture of a “hazardous materials” sign was used to create the header picture on the Thesis and Resources pages. Wanting to make a statement with the opening, we tried various ideas. Then we decided to use Photoshop to combine an American flag picture with the “hazardous materials” picture. We thought this helped make the point of our project. The other picture was a “caution keep out” sign used in the header of the Damascus Interviews page.

Zinberg, Dorothy. “The Public and Nuclear Waste Management.” *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* Jan. 1979: 34-39. Print.

The *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists* was very much interested in public views on nuclear waste management and storage; these articles provided insight into both the public’s views and the scientists’ views.