Hester, Janice

From: Kathleen Wickham <kwickham@olemiss.edu>
Sent: Monday, July 27, 2015 6:01 PM
To: FOIA Resource
Subject: WWW Form Submission

FOIA/PA REQUEST
Case No.: 2015-0420
Date Rec'd: 7/28/15
Specialist:
Related Case:

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted by

Kathleen Wickham (kwickham@olemiss.edu) on Monday, July 27, 2015 at 18:01:18

through the (b) (6)

using the form at http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/foia/foia-submittal-form.html

and resulted in this email to foia.resource@nrc.gov

Company/Affliation: University of Mississippi

Address1: P.O. Box 1848

Address2: 131 Farley Hall

City: University

State: MS

Zip: 38677

Country: United_States

Country-Other:

Phone: 901-489-3880

Desc: Seeking available records of projects Salmon and Sterling, which operated under Project Dribble in Mississippi from about 1960-1970 (unless health records are available for later years, then through the end of tracking).
Original origin of information
http://mshistory.k12.ms.us/articles/293/nuclear-blasts-in-mississippi
The Project Salmon blast was about one-third as powerful as the bomb that destroyed Hiroshima in 1945. The bomb blasted a void in the salt as predicted, a spherical cavity that was about 110 feet in diameter.
The Project Sterling blast, on December 3, 1966, was considerably weaker than the blast two years earlier, as it was intended to be. Instead of the force of 5,000 tons of TNT that Project Salmon had developed, Project Sterling's bomb had the force of 350 tons of TNT. Like Project Salmon, Project Sterling was labeled a success. U.S. government officials reported that Mississippi's two nuclear blasts, as a part of Project Dribble, helped prove that in fact the seismic effect of a nuclear blast could be greatly reduced if such a blast were set off in a large cave. This suggested it might be possible for a nation to cheat on a future nuclear test ban by hiding a nuclear test. It also helped teach atomic scientists how to detect and measure such hidden blasts.

FeeCategory: Educational

MediaType:

MediaType_Other: on

MediaType_Other_Description: Documentary and website

Expedite_ImminentThreatText:

Expedite_UrgencyToInformText:

Waiver_Purpose: Students enrolled in two related courses will be researching, producing and developing a documentary and accompanying website for the 50th anniversary of the second nuclear test. The objective is to have students work on a timely project of interest to the general public.

Waiver_ExtentToExtractAnalyze: No scientific analysis will be conducted. Material will be reviewed for news stories written and designed for the general public by college-level student journalists.

Waiver_SpecificActivityQuals: Students will be taught research, interviewing and reporting skills by by two tenured, senior faculty members with experience as working journalists. Material will be produced for three platforms: print, broadcast and online.

Waiver_ImpactPublicUnderstanding: Only one state east of the Mississippi River has been the site of nuclear testing--Mississippi. 2016 marks the 50th anniversary of the second test. Few people residing in Mississippi today are likely to know or recall the events. News reports on the anniversary and long-term effects meet news criteria for story development.

Waiver_NatureOfPublic: Viewers of public television stations in Mississippi and Memphis, Ten., as well as a campus audience. I have no way to determine viewership.

Waiver_MeansOfDissemination: Airing of the documentary will be sought on the PBS station in Mississippi (Mississippi Public Broadcasting) and the PBS station in nearby Memphis, Tenn.(WKNO_TV) In addition a campus program will be scheduled.

Waiver_FreeToPublicOrFee: No fees will be charged for a campus program. PBS programs are fee-free.

Waiver_PrivateCommericalInterest: None.
