"You Could Bomb it into Oblivion and Never Notice the Difference": An Archaeological Research Design for Nevada's Uranium Mining Industry, 1951-1968

Abstract
An often-overlooked metal in the history of Nevada mining, uranium has had a significant impact on our industrial landscape. Because the majority of Nevada’s uranium production infrastructure has not yet reached the 50 year mark for significance under the National Register of Historic Places’ (NRHP) guidelines, uranium mining and prospecting has not been extensively studied by historians or archaeologists. As such, very
With the Universities of North Colorado, Georgia and Salento, research has been activated on aspects of bioarchaeology, with DNA analysis, useful to investigate human adaptation to the environment and paleonutrition in Himera and in the ancient Mediterranean. Also interesting is the evidence of cranial surgery performed on a 19-21 year old girl, who lived between the sixth and fifth centuries BC, and who had a circular drill hole (13 mm in diameter) on the right side of the skull. The uranium ore mining and processing industry of the country began at Jaduguda in 1968. It has made a very impressive growth during these years with four operating mines and meeting the entire fuel requirement of the country. The country now has a definite plan for multi-phase expansion of the nuclear power programme, self-reliance of raw materials being the basic drive. The uranium mining industry is fully geared up to meet the challenge of uranium fuel demand by undertaking uranium mining and processing activity progressively in line with the requirement of fuel. The prospect of vast tracts becoming depositories for the detritus of destruction reminds us that the desert was appropriated with the belief that it “really wasn’t much good for anything but gunnery practice — you could bomb it into oblivion and never notice the difference.” 24 The results of test bombing resemble the results of mining: an often radical reshaping of the desert, a landscape contaminated, littered with industrial or radioactive debris. Recreation. Today the desert is being reshaped not just by mining and the military. More striking was the near failure in the spring of the Strip’s flagship CityCenter project; although failure was ultimately averted, one of its towers, designed by Norman Foster, was capped at half its original height. Nellis AFB Bombing Range Nevada. Morss NYE 02484 Priscilla atomic test Nevada Test Site 1959 .. Priscilla Photo of 37 kiloton atomic bomb detonation. In 1996, Lawrence Livermore started mining its first downhole experimental area, called the 101 drift, using the same mining techniques as those for subway construction. The drift and three small experimental alcoves were completed about 10 months later. The mined areas were stabilized with 5-meter-long steel rods drilled into the tunnel walls, secured with epoxy cement, and sprayed with a slurry of fibercrete, material similar to concrete. The Holog, Bagpipe, and Clarinet test series were all conducted in their assigned alcoves, which afterwards were permanently sealed.