

Fact sheet for ABC documentary "Turning Point" on experiments on civilians and soldiers.

1. _____ 75 miles SW of this city, the US did above-ground weapons tests in the 1950s and 1960s; the US used the land because it was cheaper than buying land in Florida, where fallout would go out to sea.
2. _____ at least this number of above-ground nuclear tests was done in the US because it was cheaper than doing them below ground; the tests often were 3 to 4 times larger than Hiroshima or Nagasaki.
3. _____ woman who lived on ranch 80 miles northeast of test site; lost her son Martin to cancer (leukemia) 10 months after he was diagnosed. Her second daughter was stillborn, and another daughter has thyroid problems.
4. _____ St. George, Utah resident who lost 14 members of his immediate family to cancer; he noted that Mormons do not smoke or drink and had virtually no cancers prior to the time of the weapons testing.
5. _____ name of the cancer that above man's wife had; she left 6 children and died at age 38.
6. _____ The tests were done only on days that the wind blew away from this city.
7. _____ Los Alamos Laboratory official who told his daughter-in-law and grandchildren to get away from Utah because the area was not safe, given weapons' testing.
8. _____ US official who said people have to "learn to live with the facts of life" about radiation.
9. _____ when she was a child, the Geiger counter went off; officials said it was from dental x-rays, but she had no x-rays. Her father died of a brain tumor, and her sister has melanoma.
10. _____ daughter of woman above who died at age 6 of cancer.
11. _____ name of US bomb/test; it was recommended to be 12 kilotons, but was later discovered to be at least 32 kilotons.
12. _____ man who monitored downwind in St. George, Utah for government; he confirmed people were receiving 300-350 milliroentgens per hour, more than they would have received in an entire year of normal radiation exposure.
13. _____ attorney for the downwinders, former US Secretary of the Interior, who said that many people in the US Atomic Energy Agency (later called "US Department of Energy) film, alleging that nuclear tests were safe, have already died of cancer, including police officers, merchants, etc.
14. _____ man who said he "knows of no death caused by radiation."
15. _____ city where fallout showed up in milk;
16. _____ city where fallout showed up in rain;
17. _____ scientist who studied death certificates in Utah, concluded that childhood leukemias (from weapons fallout) were 3 to 4 times what one would have expected, and published his results in medical journals

18. _____ number of children age 15 or younger, who died of leukemia, in small Mormon towns near St George, Utah, between 1956 and 1961.
19. _____ Chair of the US Atomic Energy Agency (later called "US Department of Energy) who told a Mormon mother that the death of her young son, from fallout, was a "small sacrifice."
20. _____ woman who was not warned about the fallout, and whose daughter later died, like those of other Mormons, even though Los Alamos officials warned their families to leave the area hundreds of miles downwind from the test site.
21. _____ child who died of brain tumor at age 4, the grand-daughter of fallout victims.
22. _____ soldier who says the biggest thing that disturbed him, about weapons testing is that "they (the government) deceived the soldiers.
23. _____ name of camp for soldiers during weapons testing.
24. _____ soldier who was ordered to remain 2 miles from ground zero, with his men, during weapons test.
25. _____ name of weapons test that was so bright that soldiers saw finger bones.
26. _____ amount of bomb test (kilotons) above that was at least 43 kilotons.
27. _____ name of soldier who lost his teeth, got cataracts, became sterile, and lost 1 lung to cancer, after exposure to one weapons' test.
28. _____ Monthly amount received by veteran above, for radiation exposure, after he was made sterile as a young man.
29. _____ Atomic Veterans were unable to receive benefits from health effects of weapons testing unless they were able to prove that they received more than what amount of radiation? (The government later hired contractors who claimed the exposure was below this amount.)
30. _____ veteran who claims that government contractors redrew the maps, falsifying the original ones, in order to show that troops did not receive more than 5 rems exposure.
31. _____ veteran who says US soldiers "had a duty" to be at the weapons tests but that, given this duty, the government "ought to take care of" the injured soldiers.
32. _____ Year the downwinders filed suit; the lower court ruled that the government "failed to warn people of the fallout," but this was reversed by a higher court.
33. _____ man who worked underground on tunnel used to test nuclear weapons; he said he worked in tunnels already used for tests, tunnels that were "hot," and that there were no washing facilities for the workers there, that they were forced to eat their daily lunches inside the tunnels, that no one told them not to bring their irradiated workclothes home for the family washing with family clothes.

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34. _____ test-site worker who has not worked since 1967 because of multiple myeloma, a bone cancer associated with radiation.
35. _____ number of years it took the class-action suit (for test-site workers) to get to trial.
36. _____ the name of the only survivor, of the lawsuit of 200 workers above; he will not take government compensation for his personal claims because he says the other families have less than he does, and the class-action suit has been built on his case. Accepting compensation for him alone would deprive the others of compensation and stop the lawsuit.
37. _____ number of boxes of government documents that arrived only a couple of days before the test-site workers' lawsuit came to trial. They arrived within the law, but too late for consideration.
38. _____ name of woman who responded, when asked, "what difference does the lawsuit make, given that people were harmed so long ago." she said she stayed in the lawsuit because "they (the government) can turn around and do it again."
39. _____ who/what is seeking to have the atomic veterans, who sued the government for their health damages, repay the government for the court costs of their actions?