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Visitors check out the new scale-model at the B Reactor



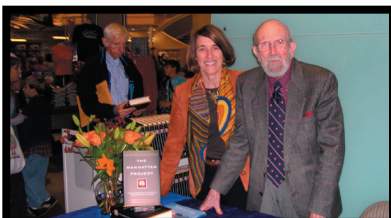
Bill Wilcox, Steve Goodpasture, and D. Ray Smith



Paul Vinther, Roger Rohrbacher, and Hank Kosmata



Dan Gillespie and Ray Stein



Cindy Kelly and Ted Rockwell at the Air & Space Museum

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“The Manhattan Project is in danger of becoming a metaphor. . . . Op-ed pieces now ask for a Manhattan Project for global warming, for energy self-sufficiency, for any large problem that requires a marshalling of enormous resources and collective will. Well, fine, let’s marshal them. But let’s also remember the Manhattan Project as a unique event, at a unique time.”

Joseph Kanon, author of *Los Alamos*, from October 6, 2006 Symposium in Los Alamos, NM

AHF BOARD MEMBERS

Richard Rhodes, Pulitzer-Prize winning author of *The Making of the Atomic Bomb*, *Dark Sun*, *Arsenals of Folly*, and over twenty other books.

John D. Wagoner, Former Manager of the Department of Energy's Richland Operations Office (Hanford).

Cynthia C. Kelly, Founder and President of the Atomic Heritage Foundation, and for over twenty years, a senior executive with the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection Agency.

AHF ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Bruce Babbitt, former Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior (1993-2001).

U.S. Senator Jeff Bingaman, New Mexico.

Andrew Brown, physician and author of *The Neutron and the Bomb* and *J. D. Bernal*.

Jennet Conant, author of *Tuxedo Park* and *109 East Palace*.

U.S. Senator Pete Domenici, New Mexico.

Robert L. Ferguson, Chairman and CEO of Nuvotec, Inc.

Robert W. Galvin, founder and Chairman Emeritus of Motorola, Inc.

Michele Gerber, former President, B Reactor Museum Association, author of *On the Home Front*.

Gregg Herken, History professor, UC Merced and author of *Brotherhood of the Bomb*.

William J. Madia, Executive Vice President, Battelle Memorial Institute.

Robert S. Norris, senior associate, Natural Resources Defense Council, author of *Racing for the Bomb*.

A. R. Oppenheimer, nuclear weapons expert and consultant on weapons of mass destruction.

Jerry L. Rogers, former National Park Service Associate Director.

Hon. James R. Schlesinger, former Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

David J. Simon, Director, New Mexico State Parks Division, NM.

Eugene B. Skolnikoff, Prof. of Political Science Emeritus, MIT.

Michael L. Telson, Director, National Laboratory Affairs, University of California.

Arnold Thackray, President of the Chemical Heritage Foundation.

Troy E. Wade, Chairman of the Atomic Testing Museum, former director of the Nevada Test Site.

U.S. Congressman Zach Wamp, Oak Ridge, TN.

AHF MANHATTAN PROJECT VETERANS

Benjamin Bederson, Professor of Physics Emeritus at New York University.

Isabella Karle, PhD in physical chemistry, Senior Scientist at Naval Research Laboratory.

Jerome Karle, Nobel laureate, Chief Scientist for Naval Research Laboratory.

Theodore Rockwell, PhD in physics, founder of MPR Associates, Inc.

Maurice Shapiro, PhD in physics, Director, International School of Cosmic Ray Astrophysics.

Ernest B. Tremmel, B.S. in civil engineering, consultant to nuclear energy industry.

William Wilcox, Jr., Former Technical Director, Union Carbide Nuclear Division, Oak Ridge, TN.

Recent Contributions

The Atomic Heritage Foundation has benefited from the generosity of the following foundations, corporations, individuals, and government agencies:

\$100,000 and up:
Department of Energy

\$50,000 and up:
M. J. Murdoch Charitable Trust

\$25,000 and up:
Bechtel Jacobs Company
National Nuclear Security Administration

\$1,000 and up:
Enrichment Federal Credit Union
Frances and Benjamin Benenson Foundation
USEC
John Walker
J. Patrick Graham

2008 ANNUAL REPORT EDITING AND DESIGN:

Kate McPike
Tim Malacarne

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Friends:

The Atomic Heritage Foundation celebrates its sixth year with high expectations for Congressional action designating a Manhattan Project National Historical Park Site. In 2004, the Manhattan Project delegation passed legislation directing the National Park Service and Department of Energy to work together to study this and other options. We expect that final recommendations will be provided to Congress in 2009.



One reason for optimism is the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park in Richmond, California, which provides a successful prototype. Established in 2000, the Rosie the Riveter site is the central place where the nation's home front response to World War II is preserved and interpreted. Over time, a network of World War II Home Front sites, such as the Philadelphia Navy Yard, Newport News and US Steel plant sites, are expected to become affiliated sites.

Instead of one site, a Manhattan Project National Historical Park could have core sites at Los Alamos, NM, Oak Ridge, TN, and Hanford, WA. In addition, a number of affiliated areas could be created such as the Manhattan Project sites at Dayton, OH, the University of Chicago, University of California at Berkeley, Wendover Air Force Base in Utah, the Trinity Site at Alamogordo, NM, and Tinian Island. The National Park Service would play a lead role interpreting the history and linking the sites through its website. We expect that the options for creating a National Historical Park Site and other alternatives will be available for public comment sometime in late 2008.

Among our goals is to develop a national traveling exhibition to complement the designation of a National Historical Park for the Manhattan Project in 2010. For the past several years, we have been recording oral histories so that the exhibition "Atomic Secrets: The Manhattan Project and Its Legacy" can tell the story using first-hand accounts of the participants. The exhibition should help visitors better understand the Manhattan Project and the continuing challenges of dealing with nuclear weapons issues today.

We are making progress on the preservation of two of the Signature Facilities of the Manhattan Project. Thanks to a generous grant from Clay and Dorothy Perkins through the Atomic Heritage Foundation, the Los Alamos National Laboratory is moving ahead on the restoration of the "Little Boy" or "Gun Site." This site is where the ballistics and assembly for the Hiroshima bomb were designed and tested. Work should begin this fall.

Working closely with the Partnership for K-25 Preservation in Oak Ridge, we are working to preserve a portion of the original mile-long, "U" shaped K-25 gaseous diffusion plant. Future generations will be able to see some of the authentic equipment—once part of a huge cascade with millions of miles of pipes—that produced the enriched uranium for the first atomic bomb. We expect a decision on preservation options by early 2009.

Success will depend upon working together—with government, nonprofit and private sector organizations, veterans and their families, historians, educators and many others—to preserve and interpret these and other aspects of the Manhattan Project and its legacy. Thank you for your interest in and support for the Atomic Heritage Foundation's efforts.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Cindy Kelly". The ink is dark and the signature is fluid and personal.

Cynthia C. Kelly
President

MANHATTAN PROJECT SITES: PAST & FUTURE

HANFORD, WASHINGTON

Hanford, Washington, was selected as the location for plutonium production facilities in December 1942 and named "Site W." The nearly one-half million acre site was isolated and had sufficient transportation links, water and energy. Construction crews arrived in the summer of 1943. The B Reactor initially went critical on September 27, 1944, and the first irradiated slugs were discharged from the B Reactor on December 25, 1944. The plutonium produced at Hanford fueled the "Fat Man" bomb dropped on August 9, 1945.

B Reactor Exhibits Open

In October 2007, the Atomic Heritage Foundation debuted exciting new interpretive exhibits at the B Reactor. In March 2008, the Department of Energy announced that the reactor would be taken off the list of facilities to be "cocooned," a major step towards preserving it. See page 6 for more.



LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO

Los Alamos, New Mexico, code-named "Site Y," was the top-secret scientific laboratory for the Manhattan Project. Isolated on a mesa north of Santa Fe, Nobel Prize-winners collaborated with young scientists to harness nuclear fission to produce a weapon of enormous force. After the Trinity test in Alamogordo, New Mexico, on July 16, 1945 proved successful, the world's first atomic bombs were used to end the war against Japan on August 6 and 9, 1945.

DOE Wins Award for Preservation

In May 2008, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation presented the Chairman's Award for Federal Achievement in Historic Preservation to the U.S. Department of Energy for its efforts to preserve and make appropriately accessible six of the eight Signature Manhattan Project Facilities. The Atomic Heritage Foundation was commended at the ceremony for its related efforts.

OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE

Oak Ridge, Tennessee, was the first site selected for the Manhattan Project at the end of 1942 and code-named "Site X" or the Clinton Engineer Works. Huge facilities were built using three different techniques in parallel for separating the isotopes of uranium. The K-25 plant used the gaseous diffusion method, the Y-12 plant used the electromagnetic method based on pioneering work with cyclotrons at Berkeley, California, and the S-50 plant used the thermal diffusion method. Eventually all three techniques contributed to producing the enriched uranium for the first atomic bomb.

K-25 Preservation Efforts Continue

The Partnership for K-25 Preservation (PKP) is working on plans to preserve a portion of the K-25 plant. PKP has worked with architects, museum designers, Bechtel Jacobs and DOE staff to develop alternatives and estimate costs. In public hearings held on February 19, 2008, the majority of Oak Ridgers and the City Council, Chamber of Commerce and East Tennessee Economic Council strongly supported preservation of this heritage.



SAVING THE B REACTOR

Exciting news for the B Reactor came on Wednesday, March 12, 2008, when the Department of Energy announced that the reactor would be taken off their list of facilities to be “cocooned.” Prior to that decision, the B Reactor remained scheduled to be partially demolished, sealed and capped with a metal roof, or “cocooned.” Now, the facility will be preserved until a final decision is made about its future.

The world’s first industrial-scale nuclear reactor, the B Reactor was built in just 11 months during the Manhattan Project, the top secret World War II effort to build an atomic bomb. The B Reactor produced plutonium used in the “Fat Man” atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki, Japan, that brought about the end of the war. The National Park Service Advisory Board recently recommended that the B Reactor be designated a National Historic Landmark.

Among other things, the Department is awaiting the National Park Service’s (NPS’s) study on whether to recommend a Manhattan Project National Historical Park site for the major Manhattan Project sites. Latest indications are that the NPS will hold public meetings this fall on possible options.

Assistant Secretary of Energy Jim Rispoli released a statement saying, “The B Reactor stands as a tribute to the ingenuity and dedication of the men and women who pioneered a nuclear technology in the hope that our nation’s security would be preserved for future generations. The steps we are taking will ensure we give this remarkable facility every chance to be permanently preserved for the public to see.”

The public will have an even better chance to see the B Reactor in 2008, as the Department of Energy will offer 48 public tours to Hanford’s B Reactor this year, more than double the number in 2007. The season’s first 2,000 seats were made available at midnight on Monday, March 17, and by 6:00 PM, every one of those seats was filled.

Tour participants will have a chance to see the new exhibits that were unveiled on Wednesday, October 10, 2007. The Atomic Heritage Foundation, B Reactor Museum Association, and the Hanford Reach Interpretive Center celebrated the exhibit opening with several events, including two bus tours that took in-

ited guests and media on tours of the reactor. The new exhibits, which include graphic panels, audiovisual displays, and a scale model of the reactor, were made possible by a generous grant to the Atomic Heritage Foundation from the M. J. Murdock Charitable Trust, as well as contributions from the Department of Energy and the B Reactor Museum Association.

Lockheed Martin Information Services fabricated a four-foot cubic scale model of the B Reactor. Visitors can see how the reactor was made of 75,000 graphite blocks with 40-foot long tubes into which the uranium fuel elements were loaded.



Bob Potter stands next to a newly installed graphic panel and display screen at the B Reactor

The Atomic Heritage Foundation filmed interviews with former B Reactor employees describing the complex engineering history of the B Reactor. Visitors can watch a selection of short videos on screens throughout the reactor. The exhibits also present Hanford’s role in the Cold War and, more recently, in environmental cleanup. As Roy Gephart summarized: “Very quickly, for the economic survival of Hanford and also to clean up the legacy of Hanford waste, the mission of Hanford changed from plutonium production to environmental cleanup.”

In July 2008, as Chairman of the Senate Transportation, Housing, and Urban Development (THUD) Appropriations Committee, Senator Patty Murray secured \$200,000 in the FY 2009 bill to begin designing a public access road from Highway 240 at Vernita to the B Reactor. A public access road will greatly increase the visitors to B Reactor, which could be the “jewel in the crown” of a Manhattan Project National Historical Park site at Hanford.

Collecting Fuel



Sign for the reactor, constructed primarily of steel, and the fuel element storage bins. The reactor was made of 75,000 graphite blocks with 40-foot long tubes into which the uranium fuel elements were loaded.

After uranium slugs were irradiated in the reactor, they had to be removed to be processed for plutonium extraction. While the process of loading fuel cells into the reactor was a careful process, discharge was slightly less controlled.

At the back end of the reactor, spent uranium fuel elements would be forced out of the process tubes and “stepped” into a twenty-foot deep pool of water, where they would remain for a number of weeks or months. Workers used twenty-foot tongs, to collect the spent fuel rods in buckets, which were weighed to ensure that all uranium had been collected. These buckets were then transferred to cask-cars which took the fuel out of the B Reactor to the T Plant for processing.

Slag Handling After Pile Discharge



THE MANHATTAN PROJECT: THE BIRTH OF THE ATOMIC BOMB IN THE WORDS OF ITS CREATORS, EYEWITNESSES, AND HISTORIANS

The latest Atomic Heritage Foundation publication was released on September 18, 2007 and is currently available in bookstores and on Amazon.com. It will



J. Robert Oppenheimer
with General Groves

also be coming out in paperback in spring 2009. This 495-page volume is published by Black Dog and Leventhal, edited by Cynthia C. Kelly and introduced by Richard Rhodes. A great deal of thanks goes to our team of distinguished advisors: Richard Rhodes, Kai

Bird, Andrew Brown, William Lanouette, and Robert S. Norris. Kate McPike and Jennifer Rea were invaluable in compiling the manuscript for AHF.

The book is a comprehensive anthology about the history of the Manhattan Project, the early Cold War years, and its legacy today, as told through historic documents, first-hand accounts and reflections. Some highlights from the book:

“The element uranium may be turned into a new and important source of energy in the immediate future. Certain aspects of the situation which has arisen seem to call for watchfulness and, if necessary, quick action on the part of the Administration.”

—Albert Einstein, 1939 letter to Franklin D. Roosevelt



Y-12 workers in Oak Ridge

“If the possession of the new weapon in sufficient quantities would be a determining factor in the war, then the question of who has it first is critical. Three months’ delay might be fatal. For example, the

employment of a dozen bombs on England might be sufficient to enable an invasion to take place.”

—James B. Conant, President of Harvard and Manhattan Project science advisor

“I had never heard of anybody splitting the atom. I had studied atoms, being the smallest particles, in school, you know. But I had never heard of anyone splitting one of them.”

—Leon Overstreet, Manhattan Project Veteran, Hanford

“The physicist’s wife realized that her husband, in wartime, was more than just a college professor—his was a key profession in the defense of his country.”

—Ruth Marshak, Los Alamos



Trinity test tower

“A nation which sets the precedent of using these newly liberated forces of nature for purposes of destruction may have to bear the responsibility of opening the door to an era of devastation on an unimaginable scale.”

—Scientists’ petition to President Truman, July 17, 1945

“Our prime effort must concentrate on the prevention of nuclear war, because in such a war not only morality but the whole fabric of civilization would disappear.”

—Joseph Rotblat, Polish emigré physicist, Los Alamos; Founder of Pugwash conferences

“All seemed to feel that they had been present at the birth of a new age—The Age of Atomic Energy—and felt their profound responsibility to help in guiding into right channels the tremendous forces which had been unlocked for the first time in history.”

—Brigadier General Thomas F. Farrell



Japanese survivor

Praise for *The Manhattan Project*

As the jacket reads, the book is “a rich and comprehensive compilation of documents, essays, articles, and excerpts from histories, biographies, plays, novels, letters, oral histories, and more, and is the freshest, most multi-faceted exploration yet of the topic. . . . *The Manhattan Project* is an invaluable addition to the historical record as well as a gripping narrative of scientific discovery, military strategy, and moral reflection.”

Publisher's Weekly gave the book a starred review:

“More than 60 years since WWII was ended by two atomic detonations, the Manhattan Project that made them possible still carries iconic weight, both as an incredible achievement of science and engineering and as the opening salvo in the nuclear arms race. This collection of essays, including excerpts from 45 books and almost twice as many articles, is more than worthy of its subject. The basic science behind the project is detailed in a number of lively accounts by scientists who worked on it; they also recount the lighter side of the experience, including the characters they worked alongside and the camaraderie among them.

In-depth analysis of policy and ethical issues take on the justification for Truman's decision to bomb Hiroshima and Nagasaki (with fine examples from both sides of the argument) and the still-urgent need for global arms control (as argued in a 2007 Wall Street Journal article by Henry Kissinger et al). With a comprehensive reach (going as far back as 1934 to find a charming story on Oppenheimer, “The Absentminded Professor”), Kelly, president of the Atomic Heritage Foundation and an experienced editor (*Oppenheimer and the Manhattan Project*) does a masterful job covering all aspects of the world-changing enterprise and its legacy.”

Other authors and experts have said:

“Personal accounts, historical analysis, official documents, and fictional retellings are woven together in this engaging collection of writings that is sure to appeal to a wide audience.”

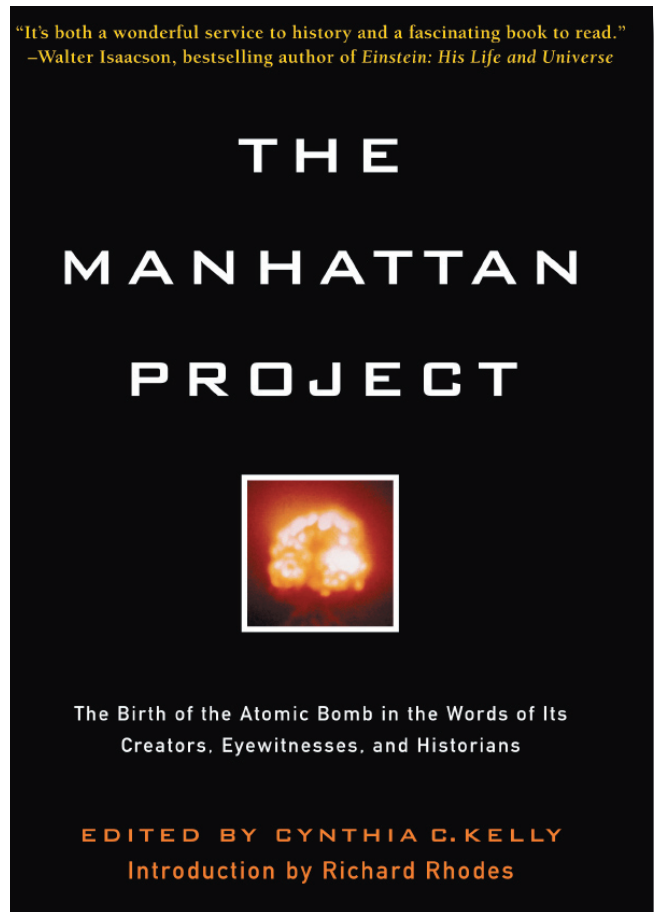
- Congressman Zach Wamp, Third District, TN

“The mammoth World War II effort comes alive.”

- Richard Moe, President, National Trust for Historic Preservation

“The single indispensable guide to the Manhattan Project. . . . The combination of perspectives from scientists, historians, and politicians across the decades makes this required reading for the educated citizen in our atomic world.”

- Michael Gordin, professor, Princeton University



“I was enthralled by these vivid and compelling accounts of personalities and events at Los Alamos and elsewhere that produced the Bomb, ended a World War, and transformed our lives forever.”

- Bruce Babbitt, former U.S. Secretary of the Interior and Governor of Arizona

“A fascinating, illuminating, and addictively readable compilation of crucial sources for understanding the birth of the nuclear era.”

- James G. Hershberg, author, *James B. Conant: Harvard to Hiroshima and the Making of the Nuclear Age*.

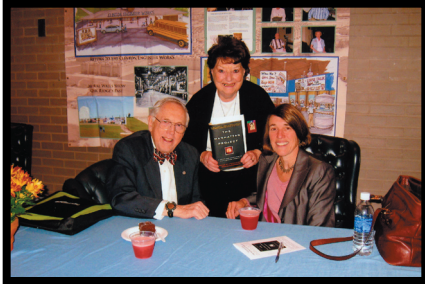
“Humorous, colorful, insightful vignettes covering the whole history of the atomic bomb. A treasure trove of information.”

- Priscilla McMillan, author, *The Ruin of J. Robert Oppenheimer*

AHF EVENTS ACROSS THE COUNTRY

Veterans Day Program in Oak Ridge

On Sunday, November 10, 2007, the Atomic Heritage Foundation hosted a Veterans Day program at the American Museum of Science and Energy in Oak Ridge, TN. A rapt audience of 175 listened as Manhattan Project veterans Colleen Black and Bill Wilcox told stories of life in the Oak Ridge when it was still a “secret city.”



AHF president Cynthia C. Kelly talked about the Foundation’s work

to preserve some of the physical monuments of the Manhattan Project across the country including the three most significant properties at Oak Ridge: the K-25 plant, Y-12 Beta calutron, and the X-10 Graphite Reactor. Colleen Black and Bill Wilcox (pictured above) joined in signing copies of AHF’s anthology, *The Manhattan Project*, as contributions from both are included in the book.

65th Anniversary Event in Santa Fe

AHF hosted a program to commemorate the 65th anniversary of the Manhattan Project on Sunday, November 18, 2007, at the St. Francis Auditorium of the New Mexico Museum of Art in Santa Fe, NM. The event was presented jointly with the Palace of the Governors/New Mexico History Museum, New Mexico Historic Preservation Office, and the Los Alamos Historical Society.

Dr. Frances Levine, director of the Palace of the Governors/New Mexico History Museum, welcomed the audience of 150. Larry Campbell, President of the Los Alamos Historical Society, and Katherine Slick, New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer, discussed the significance of the Manhattan Project and New Mexico history.

The program featured remarks by AHF President Cynthia C. Kelly, as well as Ellen Bradbury Reid, who shared her memories as a child of the Manhattan Project. Dr. George Cowan, a Manhattan Project veteran, discussed working on the atomic bomb effort at the University of Chicago Metallurgical Laboratory and Los Alamos.

Woodrow Wilson Center Panel

The Atomic Heritage Foundation and the Woodrow Wilson Center’s Cold War International History Project sponsored an in-depth panel discussion of the Manhattan Project and its Cold War legacy on Wednesday, February 20, 2008. The session featured William Lanouette and James Hershberg as well as veteran Robert Furman, who directed the first atomic intelligence unit.

Panelist William Lanouette, who has written extensively on the politics of nuclear weapons and nuclear power, made remarks about the accidental nature of the Manhattan Project, the struggle for civilian control of nuclear matters, and how competition between national laboratories contributed to escalating the Cold War arms race.

Robert Furman, a retired Major in the Army Corps of Engineers, discussed his experiences as head the Alsos program. He helped uncover the German bomb effort, recovering uranium ore, equipment, and eventually capturing the German scientists themselves. James G. Hershberg, Associate Professor of History and International Affairs at the George Washington University, talked about the Cold War and nuclear issues today.

“Doctor Atomic” Opera in Chicago

On Saturday, January 5, 2008, members and friends of the Atomic Heritage Foundation enjoyed a matinee performance of “Doctor Atomic” at the Lyric Opera of Chicago. Written and directed by Peter Sellars and composed by John Adams, the opera is a powerful interpretation in words and music of the tensions--scientific, political, moral and ethical--that were felt by those who gave birth to the atomic bomb. Set in Los Alamos and Alamogordo, it focuses on the dramatic 24 hours before the detonation of the Trinity test “gadget” in the early morning hours of July 16, 1945.



On Friday, January 4, the group learned more about “Doctor Atomic” and its music in a private seminar with Lyric Opera educator Jesse Gram. In addition, librettist and director Peter Sellars joined the group at a reception and dinner following the performance.

GENERAL GROVES DAY

On December 5, 2007, the Atomic Heritage Foundation presented "General Groves Day" to honor the late General Leslie R. Groves and his Manhattan Project colleagues and dedicate the offices where they worked throughout the war years. The event was hosted with the Bureau of Verification, Compliance and Implementation of the Department of State which now resides in the offices where General Groves and his inner circle directed the Manhattan Project.

A highlight of the day was the dedication of the plaque for the Manhattan Project offices followed by tours of the offices, which are usually off-limits to the public. A special lunch honored the Groves family and Manhattan Project veterans Robert Furman and Louise McAuliffe, as well as many family members of other veterans.

The Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration supported the event by funding an exhibit and documentary video entitled "General Leslie R. Groves: The Manhattan Project's Indispensable Man." The exhibit was on display in the lobby of the State Department for the event after which it went on tour.

Robert S. Norris, author of *Racing for the Bomb: General Leslie Groves, the Manhattan Project's Indispensable Man*, was the keynote speaker. A panel featured Gwen Groves Robinson, his daughter, who talked about how she played tennis after school with the General and stayed late in his office doing her homework while he finished working.

Ernie Graves, a longtime friend of the Groves family

who also became a General, remembers how Groves used to walk several miles to work with Graves's father. Metta Lansdale, daughter of Colonel John Lansdale, also contributed her reflections on her father's important role in intelligence operations.

Manhattan Project veteran Bob Furman spoke of a time when high-ranking officials could not believe that Groves would entrust important information with his secretary, Jean O'Leary, and insisted on posing their questions to a male staff member. Coni O'Leary Watson recalled how her mother succeeded in working with the demanding General Groves after others had failed. Mrs. O'Leary was as tough, hard-working and

determined as he was and made a wonderful chocolate cake. Through these humorous and thoughtful stories, the audience gained insights into General Groves and those that he depended upon to run the Manhattan Project.

The morning program concluded with the presentation of a plaque honoring General Groves. It was accepted by General Richard Groves, General Leslie Groves's son, himself a former member of the Corps of Engineers.

Following the morning program, visitors were given tours of the offices in the New War Building from which General Groves and his staff directed the Manhattan Project. It was a rare opportunity for the public to see the historic

suite, now occupied by State Department, and imagine what it would have been like over sixty years ago when it was the nerve center of a project spanning the entire country.



Gen. Richard Groves and Gen. Temple dedicate a plaque in honor of Gen. Leslie Groves

A panel from the General Groves exhibit

SECRET CITY FESTIVAL 2008

On June 20 and 21, 2008, Oak Ridge's top-secret Manhattan Project history was brought to life at the sixth annual Secret City Festival. Organized by the Atomic Heritage Foundation and the Oak Ridge Heritage and Preservation Association (ORPHA), many festival events commemorated the role of Oak Ridge in the Manhattan Project. Over 250 people travelled to the former Manhattan Project K-25 site on our bus tours and others went on bus tours to Y-12 and X-10. Many enjoyed the "Sister Secret Cities" program and a reception for Manhattan Project veterans on Friday and the ORPHA exhibits had record-breaking crowds at the Civic Center all weekend.

In 1942, the area that we now know as Oak Ridge, TN, was so secret that it couldn't be found on any maps. Known as the Clinton Engineer Works, it was shaped somewhat like a big sausage, stretching 17 miles lengthwise and five to seven miles wide. Divided by a series of ridges, the major facilities were located in the valleys in between. These valleys were known as East Fork Poplar Creek (K-25 plant), Bear Creek (Y-12 plant), and Bethel Valley (X-10 plant).

Over 250 visitors enjoyed a nearly two-hour odyssey back in time on Friday, June 20, and Saturday, June 21, 2008. The Atomic Heritage Foundation, in partnership with the Oak Ridge Heritage and Preservation Association (ORHPA) and the Partnership for K-25 Preservation (PKP), organized bus tours along the Heritage Center History Trail.

Led by Manhattan Project veteran Bill Wilcox and local history experts D. Ray Smith, Steve Goodpasture, and Mick Wiest, visitors learned about the 19th century Wheat community with its peach orchards and George Jones Memorial Baptist Church, which is opened once a year for community reunions. The buses drove down what was once 42nd Street that ran through the Happy Valley camp where 12,000 K-25 construction workers and their families lived. Now only a few hydrants and cement slabs mark the once vibrant community.

Finally, the visitors were able to view the enormous, mile-long K-25 gaseous diffusion plant. Seen from Perimeter Road, only the North End is still clad in its original transite siding as the demolition of the two wings proceeds apace. Plans to preserve a portion of the North End, which are supported by the vast majority of the Oak Ridge community, are under consideration by the Department of Energy.



Bus tour participants show off their festival T-shirts and copy of *The Manhattan Project*

On Friday, June 20th, the Atomic Heritage Foundation held a special program at the American Museum of Science and Energy (AMSE). The program honored the 75,000 Manhattan Project veterans who worked and lived in Secret Cities during World War II. Among those dozen or so veterans who attended were Ray and Alice Stein, Bill Tewes, Bill and Jeannie Wilcox, Martin Skinner, and Keith Lowry.

Mayor Tom Beehan opened the program, paying tribute to the veterans for their contributions during World War II. Cynthia C. Kelly, President of the Atomic Heritage Foundation, discussed the National Park Service's study to consider a National Historical Park site for the Manhattan Project and other national initiatives. She also introduced representatives of each of the three "Secret Cities."



A tour departing from AMSE

Pam Larsen, executive director of Hanford Communities, spoke about Hanford's role in plutonium production and efforts to preserve the B Reactor. Ellen McGehee, representing the Los Alamos Historical Society, spoke about the restoration of the "V Site," where the Trinity device was assembled, as well as other Manhattan Project priorities at Los Alamos.

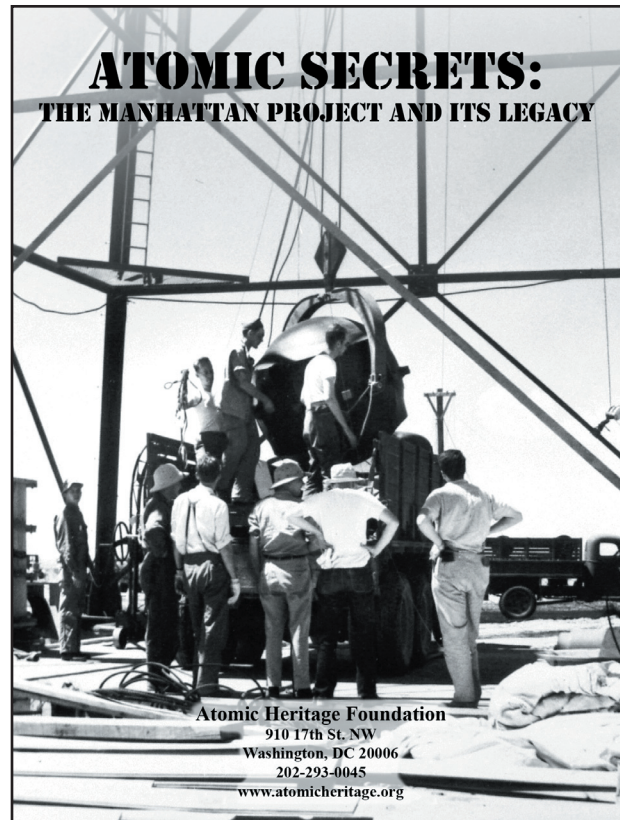
Lastly, Bill Wilcox, Oak Ridge Heritage & Preservation Association, spoke about Oak Ridge's plans to preserve the principal properties of the Manhattan Project at Oak Ridge. Afterwards, a reception for Manhattan Project veterans and other attendees featured a gigantic cake depicting some of the most significant remaining facilities of the three "Secret Cities."

NATIONAL TRAVELING EXHIBITION

The Atomic Heritage Foundation is developing a national traveling exhibition about the Manhattan Project entitled "Atomic Secrets: The Manhattan Project and Its Legacy." The traveling exhibition will be the first of its kind, dealing comprehensively with the Manhattan Project and the continuing challenges of dealing with nuclear promises and threats today. AHF is seeking funding from corporations, foundations, and other sources.

"Atomic Secrets" will make extensive use of first-hand accounts from Manhattan Project veterans and historians, public policy leaders and other experts. The exhibition will first explore the decisions to develop and use the atomic bomb in World War II. With this background, it will focus on current nuclear weapons issues and the efforts of former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and former Secretary of State George Shultz to revive the talks begun in Reykjavik, Iceland, in 1986. Visitors will be able to watch footage from Reykjavik as well as recent interviews with Freeman Dyson, Richard Garwin, Richard Rhodes and many others discussing these issues.

"Atomic Secrets" will also include an interactive website component that offers Internet users a virtual tour of the exhibit. Developed to engage audiences with varying levels of knowledge about the subject, the "Atomic Secrets" exhibit and its website will fill a much-needed niche, serving as a comprehensive and accessible educational resource on the Manhat-



tan Project and its legacy and linking with many other sites. Over a dozen museums have written letters of interest concerning the exhibition. Depending upon funding, we hope to launch the exhibition in 2010.

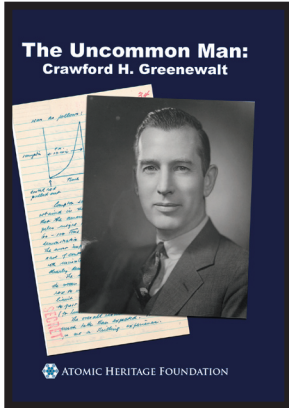
Preliminary List of Exhibition Venues:

- * Washington, DC
- * National World War II Museum, New Orleans, LA
- * American Museum of Science and Energy, Oak Ridge, TN
- * Atlanta History Center, Atlanta, GA
- * Museum of Aviation, Warner Robins, GA
- * National Atomic Museum, Albuquerque, NM
- * Los Alamos Historical Museum, Los Alamos, NM
- * Atomic Testing Museum, Las Vegas, NV
- * REACH Museum, Kennewick, WA
- * Chicago Historical Society Museum, Chicago, IL
- * Evansville Museum, Evansville, IN
- * East Tennessee Historical Society, Knoxville, TN
- * Hagley Museum, Wilmington, DE



THE UNCOMMON MAN

The Atomic Heritage Foundation has completed a new documentary film, "The Uncommon Man: Crawford H. Greenewalt," which looks at a man who made extraordinary contributions to the Manhattan Project as well as science, industry, and society. Born in Philadelphia, Greenewalt attended MIT before



going to work at the DuPont Company. He quickly rose through DuPont and played a key part in the Manhattan Project before becoming the president of the company.

The film utilizes extensive footage from Greenewalt and DuPont family movies and features interviews with many of Crawford's friends, peers, and family members.

AHF would like to thank Crystal Trust for its generous support of this project. We would also like to thank our producer Jeffrey Nalezney and all those who were interviewed for the film.

We are partnering with the Hagley Museum in Wilmington, DE, to hold special showings of "The Uncommon Man" on Wednesday, November 12, 2008. In addition to an afternoon showing at 2 PM, there will be one at 7 PM, followed by a reception.

A SENSE OF PLACE

The new AHF film documenting six remaining Manhattan Project sites in New Mexico, *A Sense of Place: Preserving the Manhattan Project at Los Alamos*, is now available for purchase on the AHF website. The film examines the physical legacy of the Manhattan Project at Los Alamos. It spotlights the surviving (and often humble) structures in which the research and testing for one of the largest engineering undertakings in the history of mankind was conducted. It then looks at the possibilities for preserving these buildings for future generations.



Concrete Bowl

The sites featured in this documentary are top candidates for preservation: the "V" Site; "Little Boy" or Anchor Ranch site; Concrete Bowl; Quonset Hut, where the "Fat Man" components were tested; Louis Slotin Accident Building; and the Pond Cabin. The film includes interviews with Richard Rhodes, historians, and veterans who explain the roles of these properties and why they should be preserved.

The film made its debut at an October 2006 symposium in Los Alamos, NM. It was made possible by generous contributions from Dorothy and Clay Perkins and the Los Alamos Historical Society with support from the Los Alamos National Laboratory.

VISIT THE AHF WEBSITE

Visit the Atomic Heritage Foundation website to learn about Atomic Heritage news and events, find related links and veterans listings, participate in a members' forum, and access a large collection of photographs. AHF updates news about Manhattan Project developments and features stories along with a calendar of historical and current events.

The Atomic Heritage Foundation is also continuing to incorporate website and other material from the Manhattan Project Historic Preservation Association into its website.

The Atomic Storefront is the easiest and fastest way to purchase Atomic Heritage Foundation products. See page 14 for an inventory. You may also sign up for the newsletter on the website.

www.atomicheritage.org

The screenshot shows the homepage of www.atomicheritage.org. At the top, there are navigation links: Home, News, Donate to the AHF, and Membership. The main header features the Atomic Heritage Foundation logo and a large image of a Manhattan Project site. Below the header, there is a "Welcome to The Atomic Heritage Foundation" message. The page is divided into several columns: a left sidebar with links like "MPHPA Classic", "Foundation Info", and "Veterans Project"; a central content area with a "Welcome" message and a "Latest Atomic Heritage News" section; and a right sidebar with "The Atomic Heritage Foundation" contact information, a search bar, and a "Did You Know?" section.