

ATOMIC HERITAGE FOUNDATION

Preserving and Interpreting Manhattan Project History & Legacy

MAKING A MANHATTAN PROJECT NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK



ANNUAL REPORT 2010



Remnant of the K-25 plant during the demolition of the east wing. See story on page 6.

WHY SHOULD WE PRESERVE THE MANHATTAN PROJECT?

“The factories and bombs that Manhattan Project scientists, engineers, and workers built were physical objects that depended for their operation on physics, chemistry, metallurgy, and other natural sciences, but their social reality - their meaning, if you will - was human, social, political. . . . We preserve what we value of the physical past because it specifically embodies our social past. . . . When we lose parts of our physical past, we lose parts of our common social past as well.”

“The new knowledge of nuclear energy has undoubtedly limited national sovereignty and scaled down the destructiveness of war. If that’s not a good enough reason to work for and contribute to the Manhattan Project’s historic preservation, what would be?”

-Richard Rhodes, “Why We Should Preserve the Manhattan Project,”

Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, May/June 2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS



George Cowan and Jay Wechsler



LAHS Hedy Dunn and Heather McClenahan. 9/10



D. Ray Smith. 2/10



Nancy Bartlit and Denny Erickson in DC Snowstorm. 2/10



NPS's Jason Lott and LANL's Ellen McGehee

BOARD MEMBERS & ADVISORY COMMITTEE.....	3
LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.....	4
MANHATTAN PROJECT SITES: PAST & PRESENT.....	5
SAVING K-25: A WORK IN PROGRESS.....	6
AHF RELEASES NEW GUIDE.....	7
MANHATTAN PROJECT HISTORICAL PARK.....	9
2010 NEW MEXICO TEACHERS' WORKSHOP.....	12
ADDITIONAL AHF UPDATES.....	13
SUPPORT AND PRODUCTS.....	14

AHF BOARD MEMBERS

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

John D. Wagoner, former manager of the Department of Energy's Richland Operations Office in Hanford and currently a consultant on nuclear energy matters.

Cynthia C. Kelly, Founder and President of the Atomic Heritage Foundation and former senior executive at the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection Agency.

MP VETERAN ADVISORS

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 at Naval Research Laboratory.

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

William Wilcox, Jr., former technical director, Union Carbide Nuclear Division, Oak Ridge, TN.

AHF ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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

Jeff Bingaman, Senator from New Mexico.

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

Jennet Conant, author of *109 East Palace*.

Pete Domenici, former Senator from New Mexico.

Robert L. Ferguson, CEO of Nuvotec, Inc.

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

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

William Lanouette, retired GAO executive and author, *Genius in the Shadows: A Biography of Leo Szilard*.

Arthur Molella, director, Lemelson Center for Invention and Innovation at the Smithsonian Institution.

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

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

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

David J. Simon, director of the New Mexico State Parks Division.

Michael L. Telson, director of National Laboratory Affairs at the University of California.

Arnold Thackray, president emeritus of the Chemical Heritage Foundation.

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

RECENT CONTRIBUTIONS

The AHF would like to recognize the following who have generously contributed to our efforts:

The U.S. Department of Energy/National Nuclear Security Administration ♦♦♦♦

The MacArthur Foundation ♦♦♦♦

Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI) ♦

Nathan Cummings Foundation ♦

Los Alamos National Bank ♦

Clay Perkins ♦

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

The Atomic Heritage Foundation celebrates its eighth year with high expectations that the National Park Service, along with the Department of Energy, will soon recommend the creation of a Manhattan Project National Historical Park to Congress. Next year, we hope that the 112th Congress will officially designate the park.

As explained by our feature article, the National Park Service's initial draft released in December 2009 fell short of the mark. The park would be limited to Los Alamos, NM and include only the Fuller Lodge and Bathtub Row houses in the community. None of the Manhattan Project properties owned by the Los Alamos National Laboratory or at Hanford, WA, Oak Ridge, TN or Dayton, OH was included.



In January 2010, Congressmen, State and local government officials and members of the public deluged the National Park Service with letters in favor of including all of the Los Alamos properties and Oak Ridge and Hanford as units of the National Historical Park. Tennessee Senators Alexander and Corker wrote that "it would be impossible to tell the full story of the Manhattan Project without including all of the sites which made the project a success."

A key concern was solved by the Department of Energy's letter of May 13, 2010 to the National Park Service which clarified its commitment to own its Manhattan Project properties and ensure visitor and employee safety. Next year, the National Park Service is expected to submit its recommendations to Congress for a park with units at Los Alamos, Oak Ridge and Hanford. Over time, a number of affiliated areas could be created at the University of Chicago, University of California at Berkeley, Wendover Air Force Base in Utah and other sites.

In the meantime, the Atomic Heritage Foundation is continuing its work to preserve key properties. A top priority is to ensure that at least a portion of the mile-long K-25 plant in Oak Ridge is preserved. Currently, the Department is taking a "second look" at the K-25 plant as discussed in this issue. Preservation priorities at Los Alamos include the Gun Site and the Oppenheimer House. See the inside stories about the plans for these properties.

In addition, the Atomic Heritage Foundation published the first in a series of guides to the Manhattan Project sites with one for New Mexico. Inspired by the travel guidebooks, the colorful 60-page guides provide maps for the tourist as well as an overview of the history, photographs of the Manhattan Project sites and lively first-hand accounts from participants. The next guides will be for the Manhattan Project in Tennessee and Washington.

Our past and future success depends upon working collaboratively with government, nonprofit and private sector organizations, veterans and their families, historians, educators, museum experts and many others. Thank you for your interest and support for the AHF's efforts as we get closer to our goal of a Manhattan Project National Historical Park.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Cynthia C. Kelly". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Cynthia C. Kelly
President

MANHATTAN PROJECT SITES: PAST AND PRESENT

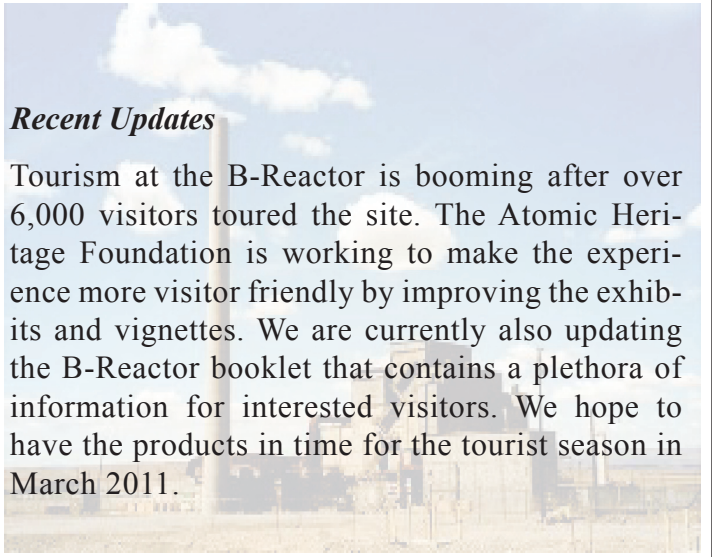
HANFORD, WASHINGTON

Background Information

Hanford, WA was selected as the location for plutonium production in December 1942 and named "Site W." The half-million-acre site was isolated and had sufficient transportation links, water and energy for the massive undertaking. 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 on December 25, 1944. The plutonium produced at Hanford fueled the "Fat Man" bomb dropped on Nagasaki on August 9, 1945.

Recent Updates

Tourism at the B-Reactor is booming after over 6,000 visitors toured the site. The Atomic Heritage Foundation is working to make the experience more visitor friendly by improving the exhibits and vignettes. We are currently also updating the B-Reactor booklet that contains a plethora of information for interested visitors. We hope to have the products in time for the tourist season in March 2011.



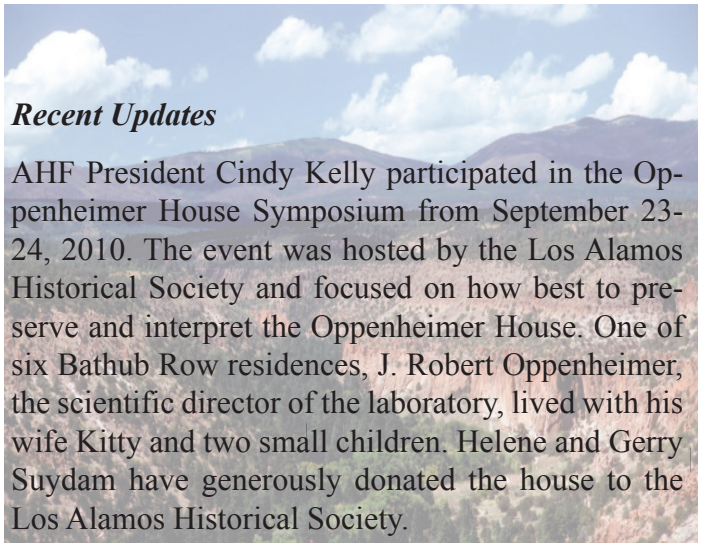
LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO

Background Information

Los Alamos, NM, 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 and produce a weapon of enormous force. After the July 16, 1945, Trinity test in Alamogordo, NM, proved successful, the world's first atomic bombs were used to end the war against Japan on August 6 and 9, 1945.

Recent Updates

AHF President Cindy Kelly participated in the Oppenheimer House Symposium from September 23-24, 2010. The event was hosted by the Los Alamos Historical Society and focused on how best to preserve and interpret the Oppenheimer House. One of six Bathub Row residences, J. Robert Oppenheimer, the scientific director of the laboratory, lived with his wife Kitty and two small children. Helene and Gerry Suydam have generously donated the house to the Los Alamos Historical Society.



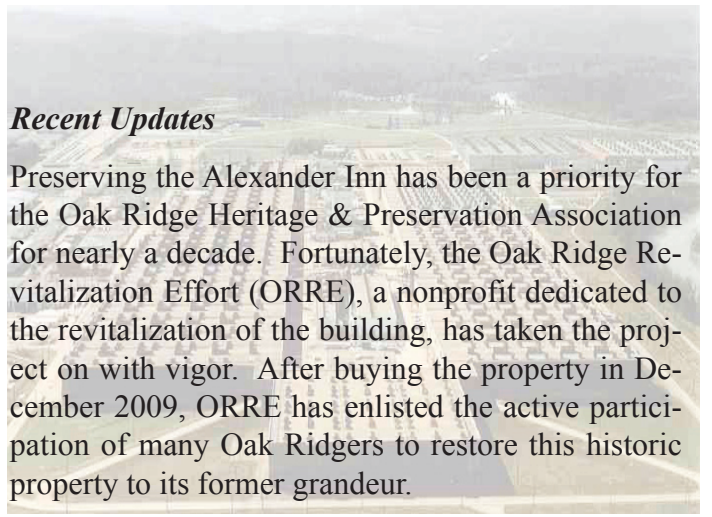
OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE

Background Information

Oak Ridge, TN, was the first site selected at the end of 1942 and code-named "Site X," or the Clinton Engineer Works. Workers built facilities using three different techniques for separating the isotopes of uranium. The K-25 plant used the gaseous diffusion method, the Y-12 plant the electromagnetic method and the S-50 plant used the thermal diffusion method. All three techniques eventually contributed to producing the enriched uranium for the first atomic bomb.

Recent Updates

Preserving the Alexander Inn has been a priority for the Oak Ridge Heritage & Preservation Association for nearly a decade. Fortunately, the Oak Ridge Revitalization Effort (ORRE), a nonprofit dedicated to the revitalization of the building, has taken the project on with vigor. After buying the property in December 2009, ORRE has enlisted the active participation of many Oak Ridgers to restore this historic property to its former grandeur.



SAVING K-25: A WORK IN PROGRESS

Last year, the Atomic Heritage Foundation reported on the Department of Energy's May 5, 2009 decision to demolish the K-25 gaseous diffusion plant at Oak Ridge, TN. This decision came despite strong support for the preservation of the facility from the public and the Oak Ridge community leaders over several years of deliberations. Citing high costs and risks to workers, the Department of Energy announced plans to demolish the entire facility including the North End.

The Atomic Heritage Foundation opposed the destruction of the entire K-25 plant, one of the icons of the Manhattan Project and Cold War. In May 2010, the Tennessee Trust for Historic Preservation named the K-25 plant as one of the state's ten most endangered historic sites and support for preservation of the site received a big boost.

Listed as one of the eight Signature Facilities of the Manhattan Project by the Department of Energy in 2000, the K-25 plant played an important role in World War II. The plant was instrumental in producing enriched uranium for *Little Boy*, the gun-type bomb dropped on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945.

During the Cold War, the K-25 plant was a major producer of fuel for the U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile as well as a model for other plants in Portsmouth, OH and Paducah, KY. The mile-long plant was the largest building under one roof in the world at the time of its construction.

The K-25 plant is comprised of fifty-four connected modular buildings, each of which has the same basic engineering, architecture and machinery. The enrichment process was called a "cascade" as a high-temperature gas (uranium hexafluoride) was forced through thousands of miles of pipes that ran through the plant. A still-classified barrier material containing millions of pores was used to separate the fissile U-235 isotopes from the slightly larger, inert U-238 isotopes.

Last spring, the Department of Energy's Oak Ridge Operations launched a "second look" into the possibility of preserving a portion of the once mile-long K-25 gaseous diffusion facility. With the prospects of

a Manhattan Project National Historical Park, having a portion of the facility is essential to provide an authentic experience for visitors. The original mile-long facility is a metaphor for the enormous ambition of the project. Inside, the gaseous diffusion process incorporates numerous scientific and technological innovations.

Currently, the Department is still considering various options. Robert "Mac" West, Principal, Informal Learning Experiences, Inc. of Washington DC was hired to recommend how best to interpret Oak Ridge's history including whether a portion of the K-25 plant should be preserved. In addition, the Department contracted Dengkold Engineers to have one of their chief structural engineers, Loring Wyllie, examine and inspect K-25's North End for structural integrity and provide an estimate of the costs of preservation. The results of these studies should be available in late 2010.



The Original K-25 Gaseous Diffusion Plant.

By preserving some portion of the K-25 plant with its equipment, DOE will be preserving the physical reality of the Manhattan Project and the social and political past which it embodies. Together with a well conceived visitor experience, having the authentic historic property is essential for attracting visitors and promoting tourism. The Atomic Heritage Foundation is cautiously optimistic that the DOE will ensure that a sliver of the plant is preserved for posterity.

AHF RELEASES NEW GUIDE FOR NEW MEXICO

"This guide is as thorough and thoughtful as Dorothy McKibbin. I suspect any who follow it will be rewarded not only by spectacular scenery but compelling history."
—Senator Jeff Bingaman

A Guide to MANHATTAN PROJECT Sites



in NEW MEXICO

CYNTHIA C. KELLY with an introduction by RICHARD RHODES

By Cynthia C. Kelly. 56 pages. Color illustrations. \$13.95.

Just in time for the 2010 Teachers' Workshop in June, the Atomic Heritage Foundation published and released a one-of-a-kind guide to the Manhattan Project Sites in New Mexico. Through compelling stories, factual descriptions and colorful pictures, the guide takes tourists and interested readers to the key sites and people associated with the development of the atomic bomb in New Mexico.

The guidebook is arranged chronologically, giving the reader a full account of Manhattan Project in New Mexico. The story begins at Lamy's train depot and continues to the Trinity site in southern New Mexico.

Senator Jeff Bingaman described the guidebook as "thorough and thoughtful as Dorothy McKibbin. I suspect any who follow it will be rewarded not only by spectacular scenery but compelling history."

In the early 1930s, most recruits to the top secret project arrived at Lamy station without any conception of their assignment or details of their living arrangements. The guide highlights stories of Becky Bradford Diven, Jay Wechsler, and John Mench as they arrived at Lamy en route to Los Alamos. By reading first hand accounts and impressions of their journey, the reader travels back in time to 109 East Palace Avenue in Santa Fe to meet Dorothy McKibbin, the official "gatekeeper" for the laboratory at Los Alamos. Mrs. McKibbin provided reassurance to the incoming engineers, scientists, civilian workers and their families as they began a new life working on the top-secret wartime project.

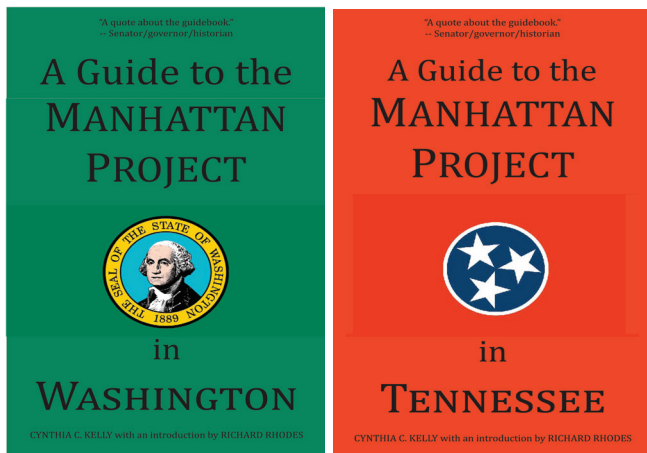
The book is divided into three geographic sections that follow a loose chronology. The first section is "En Route to Los Alamos" and includes stories about La Fonda Hotel, where Manhattan Project workers tried to trick suspicious locals into thinking the lab was building electric rockets, espionage in Santa Fe, dances at the San Ildefonso Pueblo and Edith Warner's tea house with her magical chocolate cake at Otowi Bridge.

The "Los Alamos" section previews what visitors might see at a Manhattan Project National Historical Park. The Bathtub Row houses were where the project's top scientists lived and the Fuller Lodge was the site of many Saturday night socials among laboratory personnel, the guide features six sites now "behind the fence" that should be restored over the next several years: the V Site, the Gun Site, the Concrete Bowl, Quonset Hut, the Louis Slotin Building and the Pond Cabin.

The third section discusses in detail the sites associated with the test of the first plutonium bomb on July 16, 1945 at the Trinity Site. In this section, the colorful photographs illustrate humorous stories such as “Oppenheimer the Cook” or “Babysitting the Bomb” at the Trinity site. Workers describe feeling relief and awe as they witnessed the Trinity test. The flash of light and enormous mushroom cloud were “completely breathtaking.”

The book includes extras such as a section on “Atomic Basics” and a three-page chronology as well as suggested “Places to See” and associated maps. As author Robert S. Norris wrote, it is “an essential guidebook for the atomic tourist and a contribution to the historical literature about the bomb.”

Indeed, the guide anticipates the rise of “atomic tourism” and the growing interest in visiting sites associated with atomic history. With the likely designation of sites in Los Alamos, NM, Oak Ridge, TN and Han-



ford, WA as part of a new Manhattan Project National Historical Park, the Atomic Heritage Foundation is in the process of planning a series of the guidebooks.

Over the next year, the AHF hopes to produce similar guidebooks for the Manhattan Project Sites in Tennessee and Washington and perhaps other sites. To order the guidebook, please visit our online store at <http://www.atomicheritage.org>, Amazon.com, or call 202-293-0045.

OUR REVIEWS

“This excellent guide traces the Manhattan Project from the train station in Lamy to the Trinity site, weaving together personal accounts and historical analysis.”

Senator Tom Udall
United States Congress

“This guide is as thorough and thoughtful as Dorothy McKibbin. I suspect any who follow it will be rewarded not only by spectacular scenery but compelling history.”

Senator Jeff Bingaman
United States Congress

“This guide vividly conveys the people and places where the Manhattan Project took place, bringing this once top-secret chapter of New Mexico’s history to life.”

Michael Cerletti
Secretary, NM Tourism Department

“Discover where mankind first harnessed the energy of the atom and where work continues on the frontiers of science.”

Mike Wismer
Chair, Los Alamos County Council

“This colorful guide takes visitors to a place that was not on any map and other sites from New Mexico’s Manhattan Project history.”

Frances Levine
Director, New Mexico History Museum

“This guide takes you back to the world changing time of the Manhattan Project and highlights the most significant historic properties at Los Alamos.”

Dr. Dennis Erickson
President, Los Alamos Historical Society

“As essential guidebook for the atomic tourist and a contribution to the historical literature about the bomb.”

Robert S. Norris
Author

MANHATTAN PROJECT NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

The year 2010 marked the 65th anniversary of the dropping of atomic bombs on Japan and the end of World War II. During the war, the work of engineers, scientists, and civilians was kept secret from the general public. The nuclear production facilities and laboratories were “behind the fence” and thus inaccessible to the public. Decades later, many of these sites still remain hidden from public view and only individuals with top level security clearances are able to access the historic properties.

Having been abandoned in the 1950s or 1960s, many of the Manhattan Project properties were slated for destruction in the mid-1990s as part of a nationwide cleanup of former nuclear weapons facilities. The Atomic Heritage Foundation hopes that its efforts to preserve the history and properties of the Manhattan Project will not only protect this important history but also increase public awareness of the importance of science, engineering and technology in public policy, economics, and society today.

Saving the V Site at Los Alamos

The original technical buildings from the Manhattan Project were located around Ashley Pond in the heart of Los Alamos. These wooden structures were torn down in the 1960s. By the mid-1990s, the remaining Manhattan Project buildings “behind the fence” were largely slated for “D&D” or “demolition and destruction.” Most of these, like the V Site pictured on this page, had been abandoned since the 1950s.

The Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) cited the properties’ potential health and environmental hazards to New Mexico’s environmental offices. Recognizing their historic significance, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), a Federal agency that advises the President and Congress, went to assess the properties. Carol Shull, then Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places for the National Park Service, was there. She declared that the V Site properties were qualified for designation as a National Historic Landmark *and* possibly a World Heritage site.

As a result, LANL management agreed to remove all of the V Site buildings from the demolition list. In 1998, the Department of Energy (DOE) competed for



V Site Before Restoration.
Photo courtesy of LANL.



V Site After Restoration.
Photo courtesy of LANL.

awards under the “Save America’s Treasures” program started by Congress. Luckily, two of DOE’s seven applications were accepted. In 1999, the Los Alamos Manhattan Project properties received \$700,000 for preservation and the Experimental Breeder Reactor-I in Idaho received \$320,000.

To raise matching funds for restoration of the V Site, Cynthia Kelly left the Department of Energy after a long career in the Federal government. Kelly started the Atomic Heritage Foundation (AHF) and over time raised the matching funds. The restoration of the V Site was complete in 2006, with John Isaacson and Ellen McGehee from LANL leading the project.

To this day, these buildings connect us to the “galaxy of luminaries” recruited by J. Robert Oppenheimer to build the world’s first atomic bombs. Just by standing within their walls, we can imagine Oppenheimer and his colleagues inspecting the “Gadget” as it hung from the rusty metal hook above our heads.

Preservation Gains Increased Priority

Inspired by the recognition of the V Site, in 2000 the Department of Energy listed eight properties as Signature Facilities of the Manhattan Project. The list included the V Site and Gun Site at Los Alamos, the X-10 Graphite Reactor, Beta-3 Calutrons and K-25 Gaseous

Diffusion Plant at Oak Ridge, and the B Reactor and T Plant at Hanford.

In February 2001, the Advisory Council convened a special task force to go to Oak Ridge and Hanford and urged the preservation of the Signature Facilities as well as Manhattan Project properties in the communities. In March 2003, President George W. Bush reinforced the importance of preservation with Executive Order #13287, “Preserve America,” charging Federal officials to “actively advance the protection of their historic Federal properties.”

Preservation was gaining traction. In 2003, Congress followed up these reports by requiring the Department of Energy to develop a plan for preserving its Manhattan Project history. The Atomic Heritage Foundation was tasked with preparing the plan and began by convening a series of public meetings at Oak Ridge, Los Alamos, and Richland.

The Foundation submitted its report to the Department of Energy on August 3, 2004, recommending that Congress create a Manhattan Project National Historic Park at the three major Manhattan Project sites. Other recommendations urged that oral histories be taken of the surviving Manhattan Project veterans and that first-of-a-kind equipment and artifacts be preserved. The plan also listed properties that were essential to tell the story of the Manhattan Project at each of the major sites.

In September 2004, Congress passed the Manhattan Project National Historical Park Study Act [*PL 108-340*] that authorized the National Park Service to study whether to create a Manhattan Project National Historical Park. This was a major milestone for preservation of the Manhattan Project.

After five years of study, in December 2009 the National Park Service recommended a Manhattan Project National Historical Park at Los Alamos, NM but not at Oak Ridge, Hanford or Dayton, Ohio, which were all part of the study. Dayton was included because that is where the polonium-beryllium “initiators” for the bombs were made.

The draft report argued that it was not feasible for the National Park Service to maintain or ensure the safety

KEY DATES

2003

President George W. Bush issues Executive Order called “Preserve America” to preserve important Federal historic properties.

Congress requires the Department of Energy to develop a plan for preserving MP historical sites.

2004

Congress passes the Manhattan Project National Historical Park Study Act that authorizes the National Park Service to study whether to create a Manhattan Project National Historical Park.

2006

The V-Site Restoration is completed with collaboration among the DOE, LANL, and New Mexico.

2009

The National Park Service recommends a Manhattan Project National Historical Park at Los Alamos, New Mexico but **not** at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, Hanford, Washington or Dayton, Ohio.

2010

The Tennessee Trust for Historic Preservation names the K-25 plant as one of the state’s ten most endangered historic sites.

DOE takes a “second look” at the K-25 preservation options.

2011

The National Park Service is expected to recommend a Manhattan Project National Historical Park at the three major sites. We hope that the 112th Congress will designate the new park in 2011.

of the public or employees in radioactively contaminated facilities such as B Reactor or the uranium enrichment plants at Oak Ridge. Even the V Site and other Manhattan Project properties owned by the Los Alamos laboratory were excluded.

In response, Congressmen, State and local government officials and the public deluged the National Park Service with letters in favor of including Oak Ridge and Hanford as units of the National Historical Park. Tennessee Senators Alexander and Corker wrote that “It would be impossible to tell the full story of the Manhattan Project without including all of the sites which made the project a success.”

At the same time, the Department of Energy clarified its commitment to maintain its Manhattan Project properties in perpetuity. In a letter dated May 13, 2010, Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management Ines Triay proposed a “strong and permanent partnership” with the National Park Service. As the nation’s storyteller, the National Park Service would interpret the history and educate the public, while the Department of Energy would ensure visitor and employee safety.



From the left: U.S. Senator Lamar Alexander, AHF President Cynthia Kelly, U.S. Senator Bob Corker (R-TN)

Recent Developments

By early 2011, the National Park Service is expected to submit its recommendations to Congress for a park with units at Los Alamos, Oak Ridge and Hanford. Over time, a number of affiliated areas could be created at the University of Chicago, University of California at Berkeley, Wendover Air Force Base in Utah, the Trinity Site at Alamogordo, NM, and sites in Dayton and on Tinian Island.

In anticipation of a Manhattan Project National Historical Park, the Atomic Heritage Foundation is planning to develop a national traveling exhibition on the Manhattan Project and its legacy. Oral histories will provide audiences with first-hand accounts from Manhattan Project participants. Taking an interdisciplinary approach, the exhibition will use the history as a platform for science and engineering.

The exhibition will also address the Manhattan Project’s legacy for the 21st century. Today, the knowledge of how to create nuclear weapons is widespread. How can the world reduce the threat of a nuclear weapons catastrophe? The exhibition will also explore the renaissance of nuclear energy and other beneficial applications such as nuclear medicine and outer-space exploration. A website will offer a “virtual tour” and a variety of educational resources.

A Park for Posterity

Over the past decade, the Foundation has been fortunate to work in partnership with Federal, State and local governments, historical societies, academia, and corporate and nonprofit organizations to preserve this remarkable past. When future generations look back on the 20th century, the harnessing of nuclear energy will be recognized as a turning point in modern history. We need to create a park and preserve some of the authentic properties of the Manhattan Project for posterity.

2010 TEACHERS' WORKSHOP

From June 14-18, teachers from across New Mexico gathered at St. John's College in Santa Fe to explore the social, cultural, political and military implications of the Manhattan Project as part of a professional development workshop.

Over four days, teachers heard from prominent historians, authors, veterans, government officials and Pueblo community representatives on the Manhattan Project. They visited the New Mexico History Museum, took a walking tour of historic sites in Santa Fe, and traveled to the San Ildefonso Pueblo and the Poeh Cultural Center. In addition to the walking tours and other excursions, teachers attended a special reading of Robert Benjamin's play about the work of the laboratory today, *Broken Hammer*.

Teachers also spent a day in Los Alamos at the Bradbury Science Museum. After lunch with Manhattan Project veterans and retired laboratory employees, they took a walking tour of Bathtub Row and the Los Alamos Historical Society Museum. One of the highlights of the workshop was a unique "behind the fence" tour of historic Manhattan Project properties.

Presenters at the workshop included: AHF's Cindy Kelly; David Mog, a retired physics teacher at the Sidwell Friends School; Jason Lott, the superintendent of the Bandelier National Monument; Nancy Bartlit, the author of "Silent Voices of World War II;" and Ellen Bradbury Reid, director of Recursos de Santa Fe, who grew up in Los Alamos during the Manhattan Project. Other valuable contributors LANL's Ellen McGehee and Jonathan Ventura, DOE's Brandt Petrasek and George Rael, and LANS's Kurt Steinhaus.

The workshop was made possible by grants from the DOE, NNSA, Los Alamos National Bank, LANL Foundation and the Los Alamos County Council.

Depending on funding, the course will be offered again from June 20-23, 2011. For more information, call **202-293-0045** or email info@atomicheritage.org.

SNAPSHOTS



Pictured: David Mog and Kevin Jarigese



Pictured: Teachers at San Ildefonso Pueblo



Pictured: Teachers and Guest J.J. Wechsler

WORKSHOP ATTENDEES

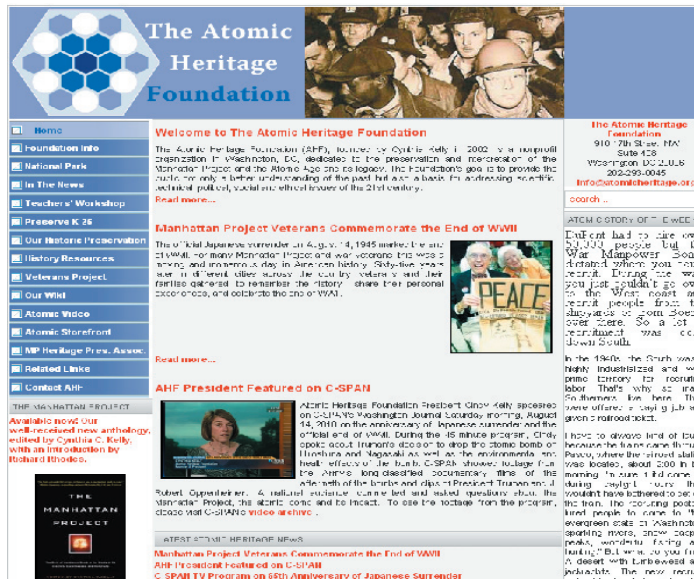


ADDITIONAL UPDATES

NEW WEBSITE COMING SOON!

Thanks to a generous donation from Clay and Dorothy Perkins, the Atomic Heritage Foundation is upgrading its website. We will better integrate information from the Manhattan Project Heritage Preservation Association, revamp the layout of information, and enhance our website with multimedia (audio and video). The new site will be easier to navigate and improve access to its treasure trove of information.

Additionally, we hope to digitize the oral histories we have recorded and make them more accessible to the public on a future website called, "Voices of the Manhattan Project." This is a joint project with the Los Alamos Historical Society. Eventually we hope to enlist other Manhattan Project partners as well. In addition, we are working with the Veterans History Project and the Library of Congress to preserve these recordings.



AHF FEATURED ON C-SPAN



AHF President Cynthia Kelly appeared on C-SPAN's Washington Journal Saturday morning, August 14, 2010 on the 65th anniversary of Japanese surrender and the official end of World War II.

During the 45-minute program, Kelly spoke about Truman's decision to drop the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki as well as the environmental and health impacts of the bomb. C-SPAN showed footage from the Army's long-classified documentary films of the aftermath of the bombs and clips of President Truman and J. Robert Oppenheimer.

A national audience commented and asked questions about the Manhattan Project, the atomic bomb and its impact. To see the footage from the program, please visit C-SPAN's video archive and locate the video from August 14, 2010.

The Atomic Heritage Foundation hopes to have a program on the Manhattan Project National Historical Park when the National Park Service presents its recommendations to Congress in 2011.

CONTACT AHF

Come visit us at:

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Please call us at **202-293-0045**
 or email us at **info@atomicheritage.org**.

Thank you for your interest!

SUPPORT AND PRODUCTS

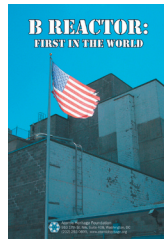
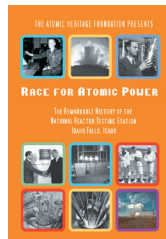
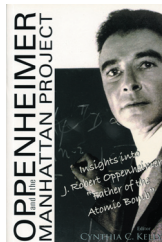
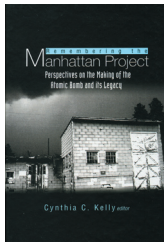
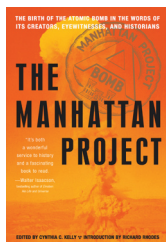
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The Atomic Heritage Foundation is working to preserve properties of the Manhattan Project, capture oral histories, and ensure that this history and its lessons for today are not forgotten. Most importantly, we are working towards a Manhattan Project National Historical Park. Help make the park a reality and write a check to “Atomic Heritage Foundation,” donate online or call us. Thanks very much!

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

The AHF has published a variety of books and educational resource materials on the Manhattan Project. All of these publications are available through our store and on Amazon.com. The following are our most recent publications:

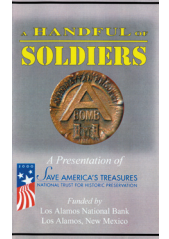
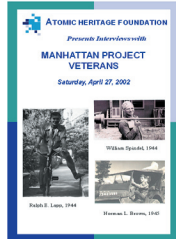
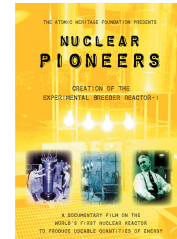
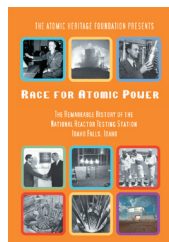
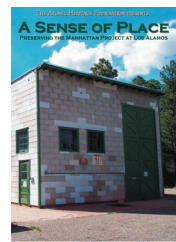
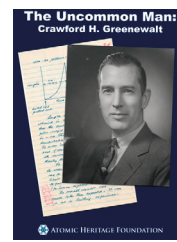
- *The Manhattan Project: The Birth of the Atomic Bomb in the words of its Creators, Eyewitnesses, and Historians.*
- *Remembering the Manhattan Project: Perspectives on the Making of the Atomic Bomb and Its Legacy.*
- *Oppenheimer and the Manhattan Project: Insights into J. Robert Oppenheimer, “Father of the Bomb.”*
- *A Guide to Manhattan Project Sites in Manhattan*
- *A Guide to Manhattan Project Sites in New Mexico*



FILMS AND MULTIMEDIA

In addition to our books and publications, the Atomic Heritage Foundation has also produced a number of documentary films and multimedia on the Manhattan Project. Products available on our online store include:

- *The Uncommon Man: Crawford H. Greenewalt*
- *A Sense of Place: Preserving the Manhattan Project at Los Alamos*
- *Hanford's Secret Wartime Mission*
- *Nuclear Pioneers*
- *Interviews with Manhattan Project Veterans* Volumes I, II, and III
- *Race for Atomic Power: The Story of the National Reactor Testing Station in Idaho Falls.*





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