

ATOMIC HERITAGE FOUNDATION

DEDICATED TO PRESERVING THE HISTORY OF
THE MANHATTAN PROJECT AND THE ATOMIC AGE.



The Restored V Site, Los Alamos, New Mexico

ANNUAL REPORT AUGUST 2007

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WHY WE SHOULD 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? It’s certainly good enough for me.”

-Richard Rhodes “Why We Should Preserve the Manhattan Project,”
Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, May/June 2006.



The “V Site” at Los Alamos before its restoration.
Photo by Nathaniel Freeman

TABLE OF CONTENTS



Bob Egge talks to Steve Buckingham



Bill Wilcox, Steve Goodpasture, and D. Ray Smith.



Colin Clay, Cindy Kelly, Jennifer Rea and Kate McPike



Dan Gillespie and Ray Stein



Paul Vinther, Roger Rohrbacher, and Hank Kosmata

BOARD MEMBERS & ADVISORY COMMITTEE	3
LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT	4
SITES: PAST & PRESENT	5
HANFORD B-REACTOR EXHIBITS	6
<i>THE MANHATTAN PROJECT</i>	7
“V SITE” DEDICATION AT LOS ALAMOS	9
SECRET CITY FESTIVAL 2007	10
NATIONAL TRAVELING EXHIBITION	11
WEBSITE & FILMS	12
UPCOMING EVENTS AND PROJECTS	13
PRODUCTS, MEMBERSHIP & SUPPORT	14

“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 lets 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.

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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.

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

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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:

\$250,000 and up:

M.J. Murdoch Charitable Trust
Department of Energy

\$50,000 and up:

Crystal Trust

\$25,000 and up:

Clay and Dorothy Perkins
Los Alamos National Bank
Los Alamos County
Bechtel Jacobs Company

\$5,000 and up:

K-25 Federal Credit Union
Sandia National Laboratories
Bechtel National

2007 ANNUAL REPORT

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LAYOUT AND DESIGN:

Tim Malacarne

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Friends:

The Atomic Heritage Foundation celebrates its fifth year with the publication of a first-of-a-kind anthology: *The Manhattan Project: The Birth of the Atomic Bomb in the Words of Its Creators, Eyewitnesses, and Historians*. This issue gives you a preview of what Walter Isaacson, best-selling author of *Einstein: His Life and Universe*, called “both a wonderful service to history and a fascinating book to read.” We are very grateful to our illustrious team of Manhattan Project experts who advised us on the anthology: Richard Rhodes, who also wrote the introduction, Kai Bird, Andrew Brown, William Lanouette, and Robert Norris. AHF’s Kate McPike and Jennifer Rea did an excellent job compiling and editing the manuscript. The anthology has both key historic documents and personal accounts that give rich and diverse perspectives on the Manhattan Project. Thanks to all who have contributed.



Another highlight of the past year was the successful preservation of the “V Site” where the Trinity test bomb was assembled at Los Alamos. On October 6, 2006, officials representing the Department of Energy, the Los Alamos National Laboratory, the State of New Mexico, Los Alamos County, and the Los Alamos Historical Society commemorated this restoration made possible by a 1999 Save America’s Treasures grant. The building is very humble, making what happened there all the more remarkable. As one noted architect commented, “It is monumental in its lack of monumentality.” While public access is still restricted, we envision that over the next decade it will be one of the six Manhattan Project properties restored by the Laboratory and become a part of a national historical park site at Los Alamos.

While J. Robert Oppenheimer, Enrico Fermi, and Edward Teller are among the most famous Manhattan Project veterans, 125,000 “ordinary” men and women were essential to the top-secret Manhattan Project. Through oral histories and publications, Atomic Heritage Foundation has been trying to preserve their stories. This past year, we hosted reunions for veterans in Los Alamos and Oak Ridge, recording the sessions. We hope to keep the history alive through the voices of the participants in the decades to come.

With the generous support of the M.J. Murdoch Charitable Trust, we have worked closely with the B Reactor Museum Association and other local experts to produce new exhibits for the historic B Reactor at Hanford. With funding from Congress, we have worked with the Oak Ridge Historic Preservation Association and the Partnership for K-25 Preservation to develop plans for the preservation of the North End of the the K-25 building and restore exhibits at the overlook at the K-25 site. In addition, we are working on a national traveling exhibit on the Manhattan Project and its legacy that will travel across the country beginning in 2009. Finally, we are involved with the National Park Service study on whether there ought to be a national historical park site for the Manhattan Project sites at Los Alamos, Oak Ridge, Hanford and Dayton.

Thank you for your interest in the Atomic Heritage Foundation. Please join us and our partners in preserving the history of the Manhattan Project, a history that changed the world and left an indelible legacy.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Cindy Kelly".

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.

New B-Reactor Exhibits

This October, B Reactor tours will include new graphic panels, a 1:10 scale reactor model, and videos. The Atomic Heritage Foundation is planning events on October 4, 2007 to celebrate the new exhibits and thank the Murdoch Charitable Trust, and all of those who made it possible.



LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO

Los Alamos, New Mexico, codenamed "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.

"V Site" Restoration

On October 6, 2006, the restored "V Site" was dedicated at Los Alamos (see cover photo and story on page 9). On May 1, 2007, the restoration of the V Site was recognized with a 2007 New Mexico Heritage Preservation Award. Certificates were presented to Cynthia Kelly (AHF), John Isaacson and Ellen McGehee (LANL), Ed Crocker and Jonah of Crocker Ltd., architectural firm, and J. B. Henderson, contractor.

OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE

Oak Ridge, Tennessee was the first site selected for the Manhattan Project at the end of 1942 and codenamed "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.

On Track with K-25

On April 3, 2007, Steve McCracken, Assistant Manager for Environmental Management for Oak Ridge Operations (ORO), confirmed that the Department of Energy (DOE) will stand behind the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) signed in March 28, 2005 for preservation of the north end of the K-25 plant. The Partnership for K-25 Preservation is working on plans for an interpretative center at the K-25 plant.



HANFORD B-REACTOR EXHIBITS

In collaboration with the B Reactor Museum Association (BRMA), the Hanford Reach National Monument Heritage and Visitor Center, and the Columbia River Exposition on History, Science, and Technology, the Atomic Heritage Foundation has produced new interpretive exhibits for the B-Reacto. The B-Reacto was the first full scale plutonium production reactor in the world. It has recently been nominated as a National Historic Landmark.

Thanks to the M. J. Murdock Charitable Trust, the Atomic Heritage Foundation has developed exhibits for the B Reactor, a documentary film, and educational materials on the history of the Hanford site and its role in the top-secret Manhattan Project.

Lockheed Martin Information Services fabricated a four-foot cubic scale model of the B Reactor. Visitors will see how the reactor was made of 75,000 graphite blocks with 40-foot long tubes into which the uranium fuel elements were loaded. A computer-generated model created by MEIER Enterprises, Inc. will give visitors a way to watch the uranium fuel going through the reactor where a portion of it is converted into plutonium. These models are funded by the Murdock grant and BRMA funds.

The Atomic Heritage Foundation filmed interviews with former B Reactor employees describing the complex engineering history of the B Reactor. These are being made into museum-quality short videos to show at the B 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."

This exhibit production is particularly timely because the DOE plans to complete its cleanup by 2012. When the B Reactor will be accessible

to the public is still uncertain, but the Department of Energy is taking additional steps each year to preserve it.

U.S. Senators Patty Murray and Maria Cantwell and Congressman Doc Hastings have been tremendous in supporting the B-Reacto. As Doc Hastings wrote, "From a scientific standpoint, the B Reactor is a testament to American ingenuity and innovation. From a historical standpoint it represents a part of Central Washington's and our nation's past that should not be forgotten. . .

"Walking through the B Reactor is like catching a glimpse into the 1940's. Because it has been left largely intact,

touring the B Reactor gives you a very real sense of what it might have been like to work there." Our goal is to ensure that future generations can do just that.



B-Reacto complex while in operation

Controlling a Reactor

1. Beckman recorders measured the rate of reaction when the reactor was running at full power. Ionization chambers located in four tunnels under the reactor core recorded the amount of radiation they received and transmitted it into electrical signals. The signal was sent to these meters, where operators reading them could adjust the control rods accordingly.
2. Nine horizontal control rods controlled the rate of reaction inside the reactor. These setpoint indicators showed the position of each rod, which could be inserted or retracted individually or as a group.
3. Operators moved the control rods using the switches located on this panel. The circle knob in the center allowed operators to select which rod to move, and the switches on either side moved the rods in or out.
4. Galvanometers measured the rate of reaction as the reactor was coming on line. The top scale showed the continuous power level, while the bottom showed the rate of increase.
5. The 28-step annunciator displayed 28 serious conditions, any one of which would automatically remove the reactor or set off an alarm if it was reached. These conditions ranged from high radioactivity in the discharge water (indicating that a fuel slug may have ruptured to low water pressure at the inlet of any one of the 2004 process tubes).
6. Green, amber, and red lights kept operators apprised of the levels of oil in the accumulators, which were essential for scavenging the reactor in case of power loss.
7. Locked switches allowed operators to shut off certain safety systems if necessary for maintenance or repairs. The keys were held in the fire cases above the switches.
8. The 20 vertical safety rods poised above the reactor could be controlled through this panel, either individually or as a group. Red and green lights showed the positions of each rod, and an emergency switch allowed them all to be dropped at once.

The operators of the B Reactor manipulated control rods through this panel to ensure the smooth operation of the reactor. The gauges on the panel and covering the walls of the control room allows operators to monitor temperature, pressure and power levels throughout the reactor core. Based on the readings, operators could adjust the control rods to speed up or slow down the reaction, or 'scram' the reactor in case of emergency.

Many of the instruments on the control panel were built on site and had never been used in an industrial setting prior to the creation of the B Reactor.

During the Cold War, several new instruments and controls were added to the panel. The image above shows the control panel as it appeared during the Manhattan Project.

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

The latest Atomic Heritage Foundation publication will be available in bookstores on September



J. Robert Oppenheimer
with General Groves

18, 2007. This 480-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



Y-12 workers in Oak Ridge

aspects of the situation which has arisen seem to call for watchfulness and, if necessary, quick action on the part of the Administration.”

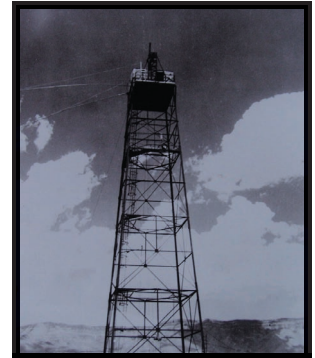
—Albert Einstein, 1939 letter to FDR

“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



Trinity test tower

“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

“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



Japanese survivor

“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

Advance 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.”

Other authors and experts have said:

“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.

“A wonderful addition to the literature on the development of the atomic bomb. This rich anthology... enhances our knowledge of the formative years of the nuclear era and underscores the perils we still face.”

- Kai Bird, co-author of the Pulitzer Prize-winning *American Prometheus*

“A remarkable collection that vividly conveys the great drama surrounding the development of the atomic bomb.... All the more compelling—and horrifying—placed in the full context of the scientific, military, and moral questions they faced.”

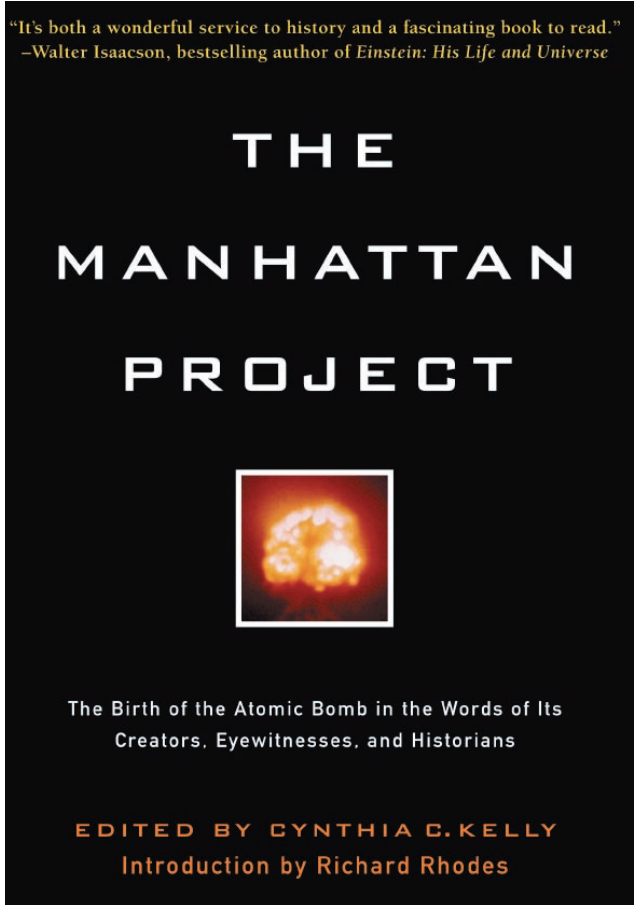
- Jennet Conant, author,
Tuxedo Park and 109 East Palace

“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

“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



“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 definitive anthology”

- Gregg Herken, author, *Brotherhood of the Bomb*

“The mammoth World War II effort comes alive.”

- Richard Moe, President,
National Trust for Historic Preservation

“It tells a story that will resonate equally with World War II history buffs and newcomers to the subject.”

- Congressman Doc Hastings, Fourth District, WA.

“V SITE” DEDICATION AND EVENTS AT LOS ALAMOS

Together with the Los Alamos Historical Society, Los Alamos County, Los Alamos National Laboratory and other partners, AHF organized three days of events in October 5-7, 2006 to commemorate the restoration of the “V Site.” Featured on the cover of this report, this humble building was where scientists assembled the Trinity test device.

On Thursday, October 5, AHF hosted a reunion and reception for Manhattan Project veterans in Los Alamos. The reunion reached national audiences through articles in *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post*.

Throughout the day on Friday, October 6, guided bus tours introduced visitors to Manhattan Project life. Visitors toured the Oppenheimer home, explored the Bradbury Science Museum and the Los Alamos Historical Society Museum. Fuller Lodge was filled with a Manhattan Project book signing and a film crew collected the stories of veterans: Jack Aeby, Paul Numerof, McAllister Hull, Ralph Gates, Ray Stein, Dan Gillespie, and Dana Mitchell.

Two ceremonies commemorated the V Site restoration: one “behind the fence” organized by the Laboratory and one for the general public in the Rose Garden at Fuller Lodge.

Distinguished speakers included: David Crandall (NNSA), Terry Wallace (LANL), Clara Apodaca (Save America’s Treasures), John Fowler (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation), Kathryn Slick (NM State Historic Preservation Officer), and representatives from Senator Dominici, Senator Bingaman, and Congressman Udall.

A reception and gala dinner at Fuller Lodge following the dedication of the “V Site” was a great success. Thanks to John Balagna for donating some La Bomba wine and the Central Avenue Grill for a superb meal.

On Saturday, October 7, the Atomic Heritage Foundation and the Los Alamos Historical Society hosted a symposium, “Legacy of the Manhattan Project: Creativity in Science and the Arts.”

Featured speakers at the symposium included author Richard Rhodes, opera composer Jon Adams, documentary film producer Jon Else, novelist Joseph Kanon, distinguished Manhattan Project veterans, George Cowan, Louis Rosen, former director of the Los Alamos Neutron Science Center, “Krik” Krikorian, David Crandall

(NNSA), Terry Wallace (LANL), and Tom Hunter, (SNL). Excerpts from several of these presentations are included in *The Manhattan Project*, such as George Cowan’s “Thoughts on a 21st Century Manhattan Project.”

Thanks to the Los Alamos National Bank, Los Alamos County, Bechtel National and Sandia National Laboratory for their support and to everyone who contributed to making the three days a success. It was a fitting tribute to the “V Site’s” restoration, a major step towards preserving the Manhattan Project properties at Los Alamos.

**“Then out of the great silence came a mighty thunder...
The first cry of a new born world.”**

New York Times columnist William Laurence describing the world’s first nuclear explosion at Alamogordo, NM.

Richard Rhodes

J. Robert Oppenheimer

Jon Else

Join us in Los Alamos to hear author Richard Rhodes, composer John Adams, filmmaker Jon Else and other luminaries discuss

**The Legacy of the Manhattan Project:
Creativity in Science and the Arts**

October 5-7, 2006 Los Alamos, NM

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Los Alamos National Laboratory

Los Alamos Historical Society

SECRET CITY FESTIVAL 2007



On June 15-16, 2007 AHF contributed to Oak Ridge's Secret City Festival for the third year. With the Oak Ridge Heritage Preservation Association (ORPHA) and the Partnership for

K-25 Preservation (PKP), AHF hosted a reunion for Manhattan Project veterans and offered two days of guided bus tours on the Heritage Center History Trail around the K-25 plant.

At the reunion AHF President Cynthia Kelly reminded attendees that "what really makes these physical properties come alive are the voices of people like yourselves who actually lived and worked in those buildings and can tell future generations about what this project meant." A dozen Manhattan Project veterans provided a glimpse of their lives at Oak Ridge and how they felt to about working on the Manhattan Project.



Tom Evans, pilot of the Sunday Punch

Ray Stein recalled: "I had guilty feelings that I should be overseas. In fact, some of us asked if we couldn't get out. Well they wouldn't let us out. So that eased our conscience somewhat."

One special guest at this reunion was Tom Evans, the pilot of the Sunday Punch, the bomber that had been purchased with the contributions of workers at Oak Ridge. Evans spoke, gave his thanks to the men and women who worked at Oak Ridge, and shared his scrapbook featuring pictures of himself and the bomber. Thanks to Tom Evans, Raymond and Alice Stein, Bill Wilcox, Elmer Brummitt, Naomi Brummett, Dick Lord, Howard Rosser, Mary Kermicle, and other speakers at this reunion for their wonderful insights into the Manhattan Project.

Over 250 people enjoyed bus tours of the Heritage Center History Trail on June 15 and 16. Sponsored by K-25 Federal Credit Union, the tours highlighted the K-25 plant, surrounding industrial areas, Happy Valley, once a construction camp for 15,000 people during the war, and the pre-war Wheat Community.

New exhibits in the K-25 Overlook building update the previous exhibits built for the Knoxville World's Fair in 1982. These exhibits give an overview of the Manhattan Project in Oak Ridge with particular focus on the K-25 gaseous diffusion plant. A video, narrated by veteran Bill Wilcox, provides an engaging history of the K-25 plant and the Manhattan Project's legacy.



Helen Hall Brown

Bechtel Jacobs generously contributed to refurbishing the K-25 overlook with repairs, painting and landscaping. The new exhibits were designed by Access Museum Services.

AHF, in partnership with PKP, has been involved in plans to preserve the North End of K-25. An interpretive center would focus on the Manhattan Project and its legacy for innovation in science and technology.



Bus Tour at the K-25 Overlook

NATIONAL TRAVELING EXHIBITION

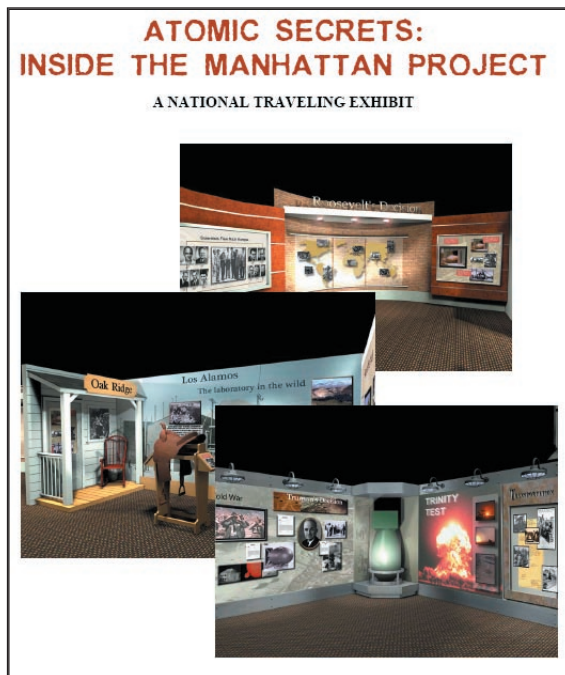
The Atomic Heritage Foundation is developing a national traveling exhibition about the Manhattan Project entitled “Atomic Secrets: Inside the Manhattan Project.”

The exhibition will provide insight into the top-secret effort to build the world’s first atomic bomb during World War II, and its ongoing legacy for the twenty-first century. Current plans for the exhibition include more than 80 Manhattan Project period artifacts and numerous first-hand accounts included in audio-visual material.

“Atomic Secrets” is designed as a self-guided experience thematically structured around six loosely chronological content areas: “Roosevelt’s Decision,” “Breaking New Ground,” “Wartime Alliance,” “Top Secret,” “Community of Workers,” and “The Manhattan Project’s Legacy.”

The traveling exhibition will be the first of its kind, dealing comprehensively with the Manhattan Project and its legacy. AHF is seeking funding from corporations, foundations, and other sources.

Work is also being done to develop exhibits within the exhibition that will highlight the tapestry of WWII experiences in Tennessee, New Mexico, and Washington.



For example, the Tennessee exhibition will feature the role of the Tennessee Valley Authority and Alcoa, the New Mexican exhibit will highlight the Navajo Code Talkers, Japanese internment camp and Bataan experiences, and Washington will showcase Boeing’s role, among other themes.

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



AHF WEBSITE REDESIGNED

www.atomicheritage.org

The Atomic Heritage Foundation is continuing to incorporate website and other material from the Manhattan Project Historic Preservation Association in the new AHF website.

From the home page, you can access information 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 Storefront is the easiest and fastest way to purchase Atomic Heritage Foundation products. See page 13 for an inventory. You may also sign up for the newsletter on the website.

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Atomic Heritage Foundation website. At the top, there is a navigation menu with links for Home, News, Donate to the AHF, and Membership. The main header features the AHF logo on the left, the text 'The Atomic Heritage Foundation' in the center, and a large aerial photograph of a Manhattan Project site on the right. Below the header, there is a 'Welcome to The Atomic Heritage Foundation' section with a brief introduction and a 'Classic' link. To the left is a vertical sidebar menu with categories like 'MPPHA Classic', 'Foundation Info', 'In The News', 'Veterans Project', 'History Resources', 'Historic Preservation', 'Blog', 'Atomic Storefront', 'Related Links', 'Contact AHF', 'Veterans Listing', 'Photo Gallery', and 'AHF Member Forum'. On the right side, there are sections for 'The Atomic Heritage Foundation' contact information, a search bar, 'ATOMIC STORY OF THE WEEK', 'ATOMIC HERITAGE STORE', and 'Race for Atomic Power DVD'. At the bottom, there is a newsletter sign-up form and a 'LATEST ATOMIC HERITAGE NEWS' section.

THE UNCOMMON MAN

With the generous support of the Crystal Trust, AHF is completing the production of a documentary film about Crawford Greenewalt, "The Uncommon Man." As a young engineer, he played a key role in the design and operation of Hanford's plutonium production facilities. In 1948 he was named president of DuPont and oversaw the tremendous expansion of the company over his 14 years as president.



Crawford Greenewalt

In his free time, he photographed hummingbirds, using a new technique largely of his own devising. He became a world-class expert on the subject. When Greenewalt passed away on September 27, 1993, the world lost a gifted scientist, a talented business leader and a dedicated humanist. Greenewalt was truly an uncommon man.

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*, made its debut at the October 7, 2006 symposium. The film was made possible by contributions from Dorothy and Clay Perkins and the Los Alamos Historical Society with support from the Los Alamos National Laboratory.

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. This film includes interviews with Richard Rhodes, historians and veterans who explain the roles of these properties and why they should be preserved.



Concrete Bowl

UPCOMING EVENTS

September 18 *The Manhattan Project*

Our new book, an anthology of the Manhattan Project that combines historic documents and lively first-hand accounts, is available in stores across the country.

October 4 B-Reactor Exhibit Opening

New exhibits for the Hanford B-Reactor will be in place this fall. AHF is planning events to thank everyone who has contributed to the preservation of this icon of Hanford's history. Along with a special tour of the B-Reactor and its new exhibits, the events will honor Manhattan Project veterans at a program and reception.

October 10 Washington DC

On the 65th anniversary of the Manhattan Project, we are inviting veterans to share their experiences and reflections. The program and reception will be at the historic Carnegie Institution of Washington where Vannevar Bush oversaw the Manhattan Project for President Roosevelt.

Oct./Nov. 2007 General Groves Day

AHF is working with the Department of State, Army Corps of Engineers, and Department of Energy to dedicate General Groves' former offices in the old War Department Building, now a part of the Department of State. A program will feature Groves' family members and former colleagues as well as Robert S. Norris taking about the significance of General Groves as the "indispensable man" of the Manhattan Project. Tour of the Manhattan Project suite will be followed by a reception.



General Leslie Groves

November 5 Oak Ridge, TN

On the eve of a meeting on the preservation of the north end of the K-25 plant, this event will celebrate Oak Ridge's Manhattan Project's history and honor its veterans.

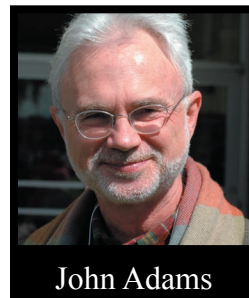
November 18 Santa Fe, NM

In the Saint Francis Auditorium in Santa Fe, a program will recognize the 65th anniversary of the decision to locate the Manhattan Project's scientific laboratory at Los Alamos with a panel of Manhattan Project veterans and experts talking about their experience and its significance.

Winter 2008

January 5 "Doctor Atomic," Chicago

AHF was pleased to welcome "Doctor Atomic" opera composer John Adams to the 2006 Los Alamos symposium. AHF is coordinating a trip to the Chicago Lyric Opera for a matinee performance of "Dr. Atomic" on Saturday, January 5, 2008.



John Adams

For anyone knowledgeable about the Manhattan Project, John Adams' masterful interpretation of the drama of the Trinity test will be an extraordinary experience.

Interested in learning more?

Please see our website at www.atomicheritage.org for more information or for tickets to these events. You can also call us at 202-293-0045 or send an email to info@atomicheritage.org.

AHF PRODUCTS

Films



“Nuclear Pioneers.” This 28 minute documentary film about the Experimental Breeder Reactor-I (EBR-I) tells the story of the first nuclear reactor built by the Atomic Energy Commission.

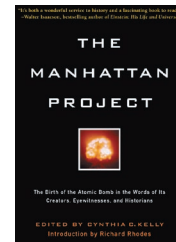
“Hanford’s Secret Wartime Mission.” This is a documentary film that chronicles the story of the Manhattan Project at Hanford where the world’s first plutonium production facilities were built along the Columbia River in Eastern Washington State.

“Interviews With Manhattan Project Veterans, Volumes I, II, III.” These two-hour videos are collections of interviews with Manhattan Project veterans.

“Race for Atomic Power.” This documentary film traces the history of the National Reactor Testing Station in Idaho Falls where 52 experimental reactors were built in 20 years.

“A Handful of Soldiers.” This short 11-minute film features three Manhattan Project veterans who describe their experiences at Los Alamos working on the plutonium-based bomb.

Books



Oppenheimer and the Manhattan Project: Insights into J. Robert Oppenheimer, “Father of the Atomic Bomb.”

Remembering the Manhattan Project: Perspectives on the Making of the Atomic Bomb and its Legacy.

Race for Atomic Power: The Remarkable History of the National Reactor Testing Station, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

The Manhattan Project: The Birth of the Atomic Bomb in the Words of its Creators, Eyewitnesses, and Historians.

MEMBERSHIP AND SUPPORT

The Atomic Heritage Foundation is working to preserve the key properties associated with the Manhattan Project, capture its oral histories, and ensure that this important history and its lessons for today are not forgotten.

Becoming a member is an easy way to support our work. Just go to www.atomicheritage.org and submit your membership application on-line or simply provide a donation. Your contribution will be tax exempt and much appreciated.

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Army-Navy "E" Production Award program autographed by Manhattan Project leaders for Dana Mitchell.