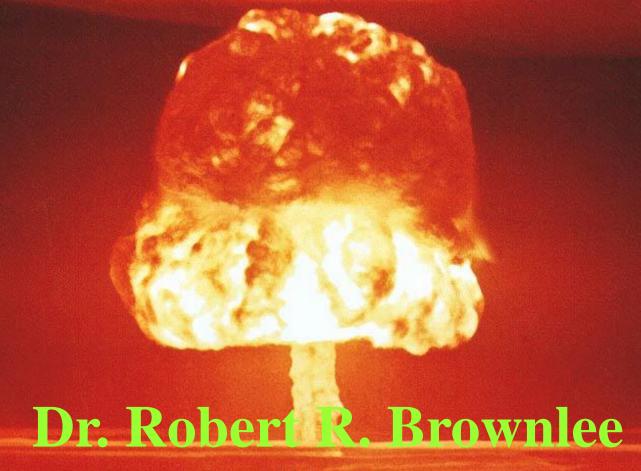
Reflections of a Tester



Points To Be Covered

Moments in History Worth Reviewing

Short History of Atmospheric Tests

Introductory Thought

- Ralph Waldo Emerson once wrote "There is properly no history, only biography."
- This quote is really a truism!
- Nowhere is found a discipline derived from fewer individuals than is "atomic energy."
- Every fact or event given here is owed to individuals whose names I can remember (maybe!).

Why Do We Have Nuclear Weapons, Anyway?

- In 1943, we had ample evidence that we might not win the war! Nuclear Energy (first) was seen by some as the only way to assure victory
- In 1944, winning in Europe was likely.
- In 1944-45, winning in Japan looked torturous, and Bloody.

What Role Did We Envisage for the First Two Atom Bombs?

- Slaughter in the Pacific grew day by day
- Two-thirds of deaths there occurred in last 10 months of the war
- We had killed 400,000 people in bombing raids without any offers for surrender
- New Goal: Stop the War Before the Invasion of Japan

Nuclear Explosions Appear

- 16 July 1945 Trinity test.
- 06 Aug 1945 Hiroshima.
- 09 Aug 1945 Nagasaki.
- 02 Sept 1945 Japan surrenders!

And,

That's

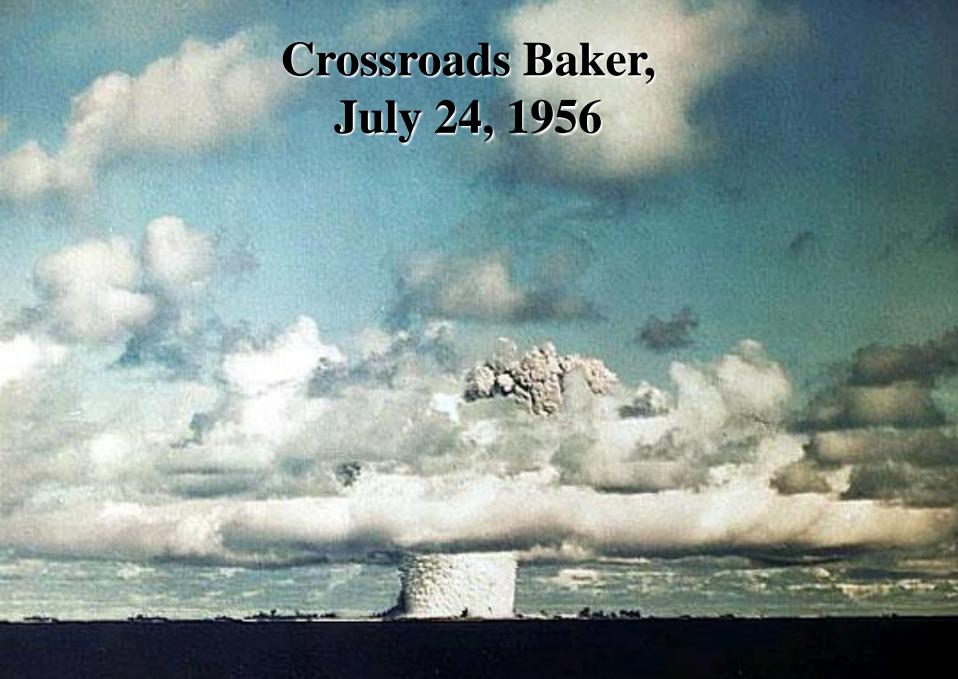
That!

Well, Not Quite!

- 16 Oct 1945 Adm. King details Navy interest, wants JCS to be in charge
- 22 Dec 1945 Nuclear test planning begins
- 07 Mar 1946 167 Bikini natives evacuated
- 01 July 1946 Crossroads Able test
- 24 July 1946 Crossroads Baker test

Crossroads Able, July, 1946





These Tests Were Very Frightening

- "War" for control of atomic things waged in 1946-47
- President Truman decides who's in charge of what

How Are Questions to Be Answered?

• 01 Jan 1947 Control of Atomic Energy transferred from "military" to AEC

• 27 Jun 1947 President approves nuclear tests

Traumatic Post-war Events Pour In

- •In 1948, Communist Coup in Czechoslovakia.
 - Israel established.
 - Berlin Blockade begins
- •1949 Communists take over China

And Then, the Really Bad News

• Soviets have first nuclear test much sooner than predicted in 1949, and had their first fusion bomb in 1953.

Our nuclear arsenal was now for deterrence!

• And, has remained so ever since! (?)

As An Aside, Deterrence Can Be Made to Work!



For Example, Neutron Bombs Were a Big Success

- Soviets had amassed thousands of tanks positioned from far north to far south.
- At any time, these tanks could have made it to the English Channel in a matter of days.
- Neutron Bombs had low yields, but reached "deep".
- The neutralization of Tanks saved the need for massive armies, and massive costs.
- These weapons easily paid for themselves.

Cold War Years Were Traumatic

• The Soviet threat grew, seemingly inexorably.

So did our deterrent capability.

• Ultimately our nuclear stockpile contained thousands of warheads of many kinds.

Nuclear Device "Honed" Outputs Are Quite Varied

- Neutrons
- X-rays
- EMP
- Dirty
- Clean, etc.

What Was Our Yield Rationale?

- Early on, to the U.S., there seemed to be little use for high-yield thermonuclear bombs
- We weren't really that mad at the world
- Our biggest nuclear yield was 15 Mt
- Play down "big", play up "accuracy"—
- A Great Advantage!

The Soviets Fired a Number of Bombs With Very Large Yields

• Their largest was 58 Mt

• There were a number of others larger than 15 Mt

We Should Now Look at Some Early Testing Problems

- 1. Where should we be testing?
- 2. How frequently can we test?
- 3. What about radioactive fallout?
- 4. Can we reduce weight of bombs?
- 5. Should we, and can we achieve fusion?

A Nominal Yield (20kt) Is Too Big For Home

- Alamogordo will not be used again.
- Pacific area, having been used for Crossroads, proves viable.
- Bikini and Enewetak are FAR from home, need massive military support.
- Nevada has some special properties—close, already government-owned land.

Nevada Test Site (NTS) Established in December, 1950

• NTS originally to be used as a stepping stone to the Pacific, i.e. for lower yields.

• Higher yields were planned to be at the PPG, or Pacific Proving Grounds.

Let's Count Shots

- 1, Alamogordo.
- 2. Hiroshima.
- 3. Nagasaki.
- 4. Crossroads Able.
- 5. Crossroads Baker.

Next Three Were In Enewetak, in 1948

Operation Sandstone

There Was Now a Pause in Testing of More Than 2 1/2 Years

• With the NTS now established, in January and February of 1951, we did 5 airdrops. In these tests, the highest yield was 22 kt.

• In April of 1951, we return to Enewetak for 4 tests, each on a tower, and two of which were quite significant.

Test George (#14--05/08/51) was the first thermonuclear test explosion (most of the yield was still fission)

Yield was 225 kt

The previous highest yield was Yoke, 04/30/48,

49 kt.



ITEM (test #15) Was Important Because It Was the First Device to Be Boosted

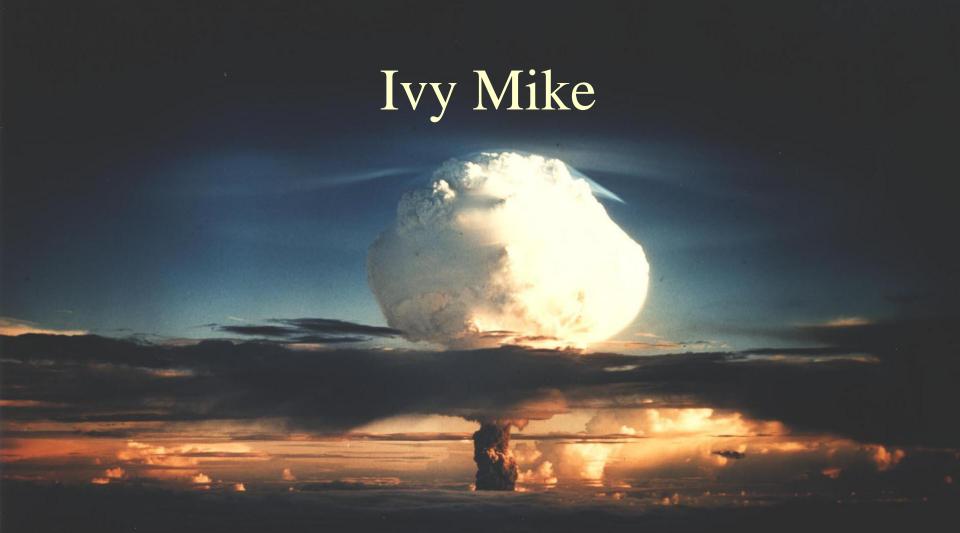
• Whereas the usual yield had been like 20 kt, with boosting, a yield of 45.5 kt was achieved.

In Oct-Nov, 1951 We Accomplish Operation Buster at the NTS In April-May, 1952, Operation Tumbler-Snapper

• The total number of tests is now 30

Operation Ivy a Milestone

- 2 shots, 10/31/52 and 11/15/52 at Enewetak
 - 1 surface
 - 1 airdrop
- Ivy Mike First Large Thermonuclear reaction. Yield was 10.4 Mt
 - A weapon? size 84 tons, 80 inches in diameter,
 - 244 inches long
- Ivy King A very large fission bomb (500kt) for stockpile if thermonuclear designs did not work

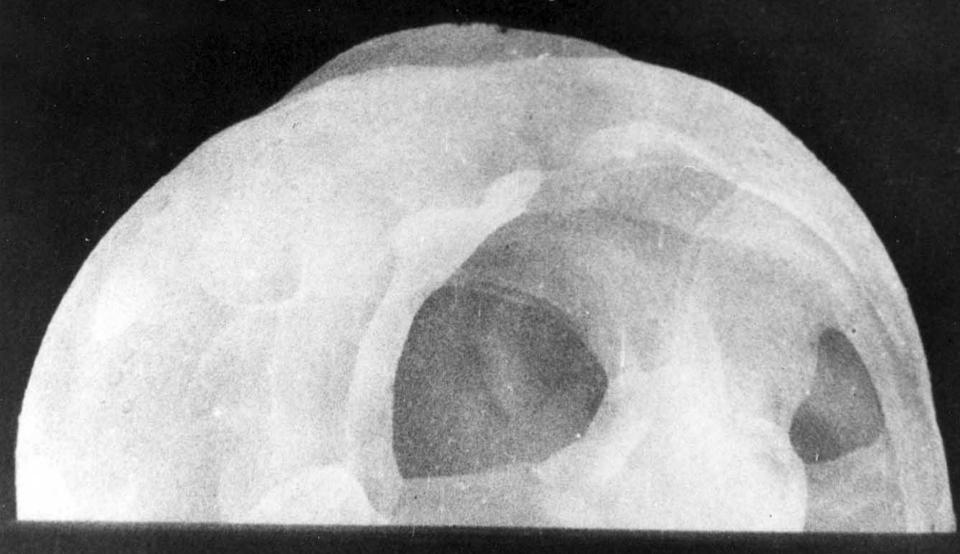


At H+30 minutes, upper cloud was 60 miles in diameter, stem had a 20 mile diameter.



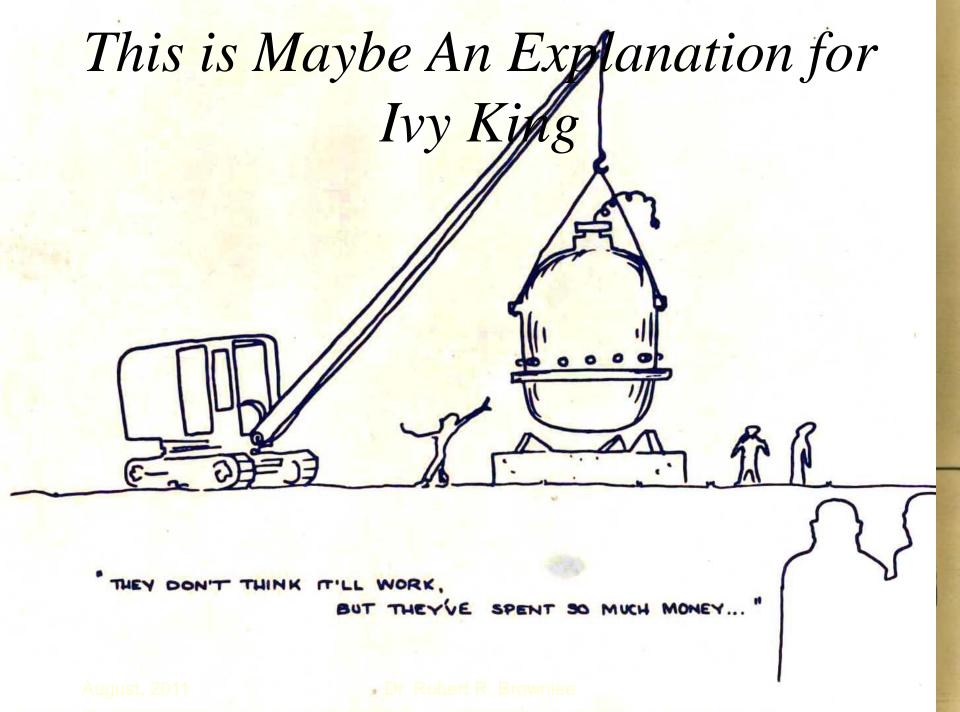
The Cloud Rose Into Sunlight, and to 120,000 Feet

Ivy Mike's Early Fireball



Ivy Mike Crater, Enewetak Atoll





1953 Saw 11 Tests at the NTS

All tests were weapons related.

• One test, Grable, was fired from a 280mm gun.





Operation Castle Produced Surprises

• 6 shots fired between 2/28/54 and 5/13/54

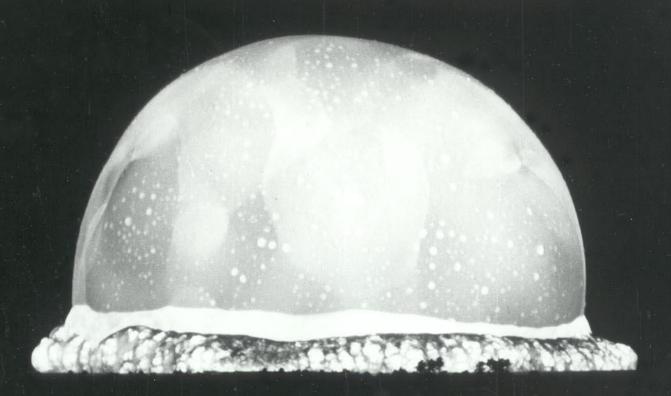
- Tests to provide emergency capability after Soviets first TN test
- Bravo has big yield, as did others



August, 2011



Bravo Fireball Reached 3.4 Miles in Diameter



Yield was 15 Mt

BRAVO STORY NOW AVAILABLE

 Definitive account authored by Tom Kunkle and Byron Ristvet

"Castle Bravo. Fifty Years of Legend and Lore."

Teapot, in Nevada, Started High-altitude Tests

- First test was # 50, named WASP
- 14 shots fired between 2/18/55 and 5/15/55
- 3 were airdrops
- 10 were on towers
- 1 was a cratering test



Upon My Arrival at the Lab

54 hour week

We needed to know:

Everything about our mission

testing

safety

security

Safety and Security Have to Get Into the BLOOD

• Not a particularly normal place for them.

• It takes hard effort, and training.

Purpose of Blood is not Safety and Security

Blood's purpose—
 Life, Achievement and taking risks

Which, for J-Division, meant blowing things up!



Project 56 - a Look at Safety

4 shots fired between 11/1/55 and 1/18/56,
 Nevada

"One-point" tests of previously-tested devices

 Lower probabilities of nuclear yields desired

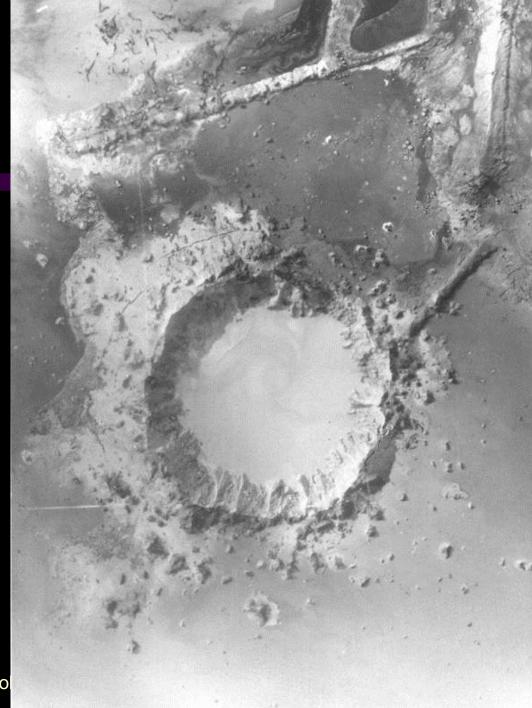
Redwing - An Ambitious Test Program

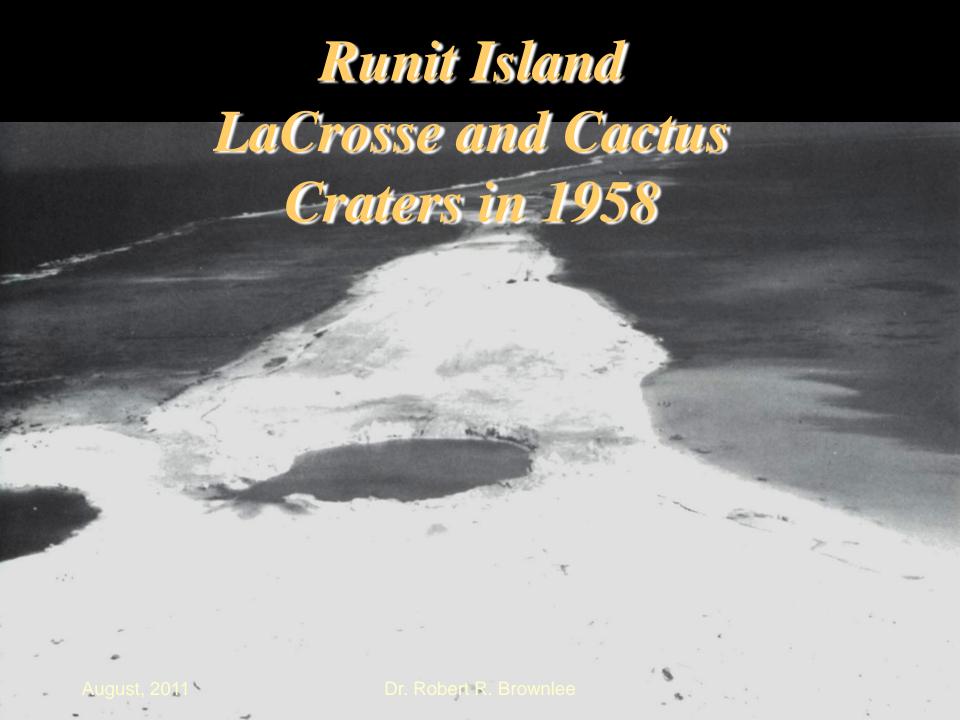
- 17 SHOTS FIRED BETWEEN 5/4/56 AND 7/2/56
 - 6 BIKINI
 - 11 ENIWETOK
 - 6 TOWER
 - 2 AIRDROP
 - 3 SURFACE
 - 6 BARGE
- ALL WEAPONS RELATED, TO REDUCE SIZE AND COMPLEXITY OF TN DEVICE

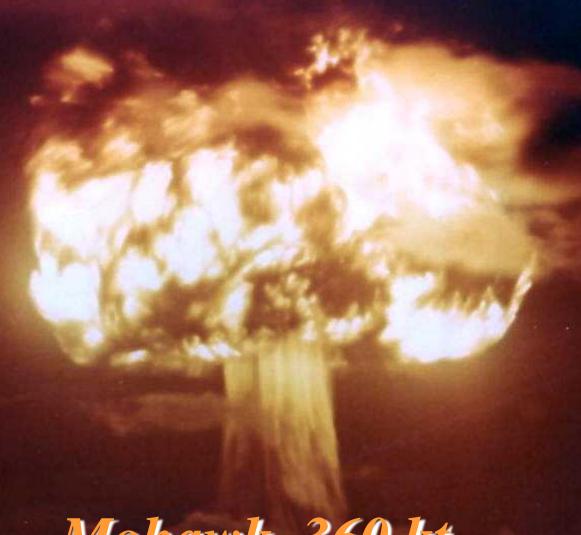


LaCrosse; crater and coral-filled water easily seen

Some remains of mirror stations exist







Mohawk, 360 kt

August, 2011

Dr. Robert R. Brownlee

Redwing/Mchawk 7/2/56 520' Tower

This test was Umbrella

June 8, 1958

9 kt





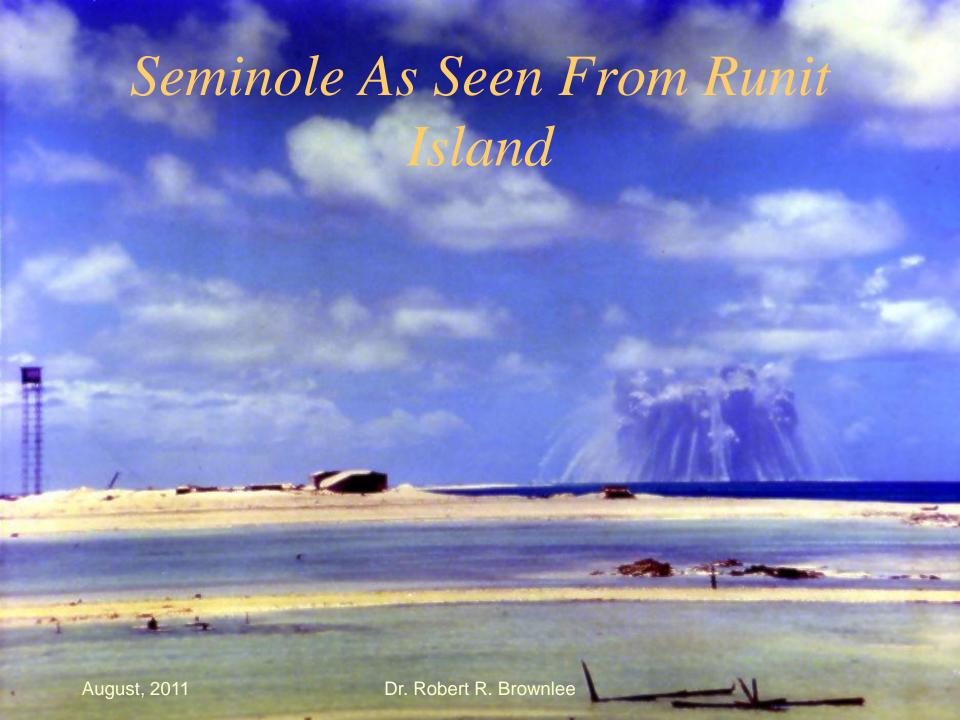
Seminole Early Fireball



Seminole Was Fired in a Tank of Water

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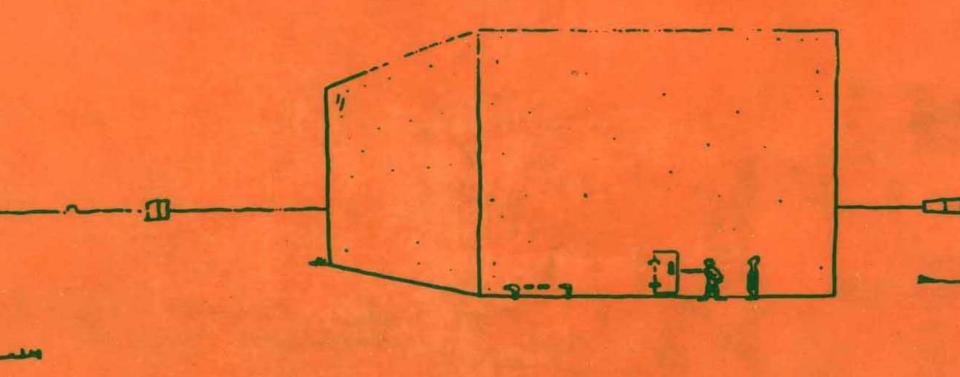
" STAN, LET'S RUN THROUGH THAT AGAIN NO FILM IN OUR CAMERA.

Cherokee 3.8 Mt

First Thermonuclear Airdrop

August, 2011

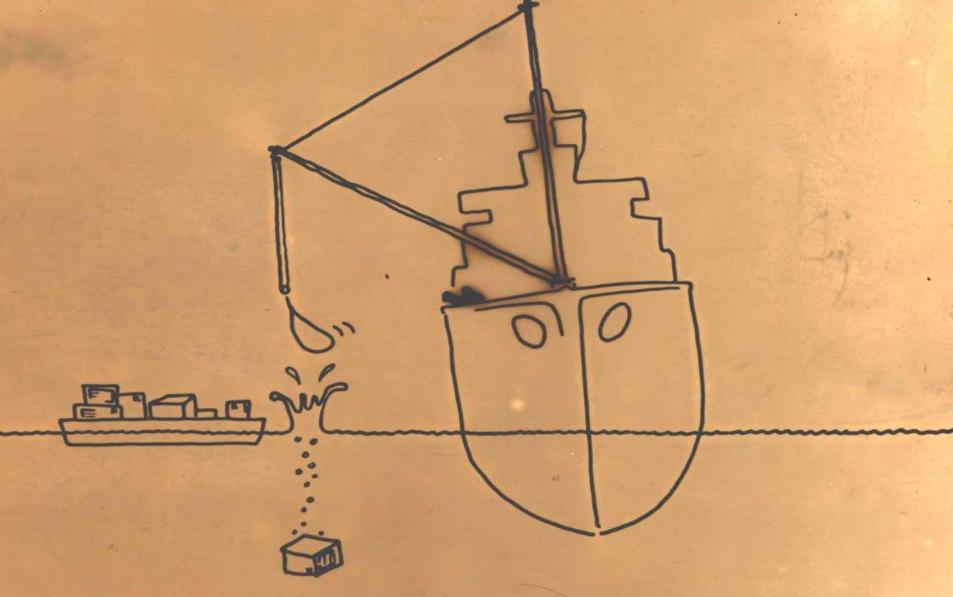
This Just Has to Be Twenty Yards Closer, Jack!



What makes you think we're rushed?



"WHAT MAKES YOU THINK WE'RE RUSHED?"



Well, there goes program 3.9.2.1.6

August, 2011 WELL, THERED. Robert R. Brownlee 3.9.2.1.6.

Proposed Full JTF 7 Troop Review

PROPOSED FULL JTF TROOP REVIEW

7.2. 7.4 7.1

7.2 7.3 7.4 7.1

Dr. Robert R. Brownlee

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE ..

"Your assignment is to mingle unobtrusively with 7.1 scientists..."

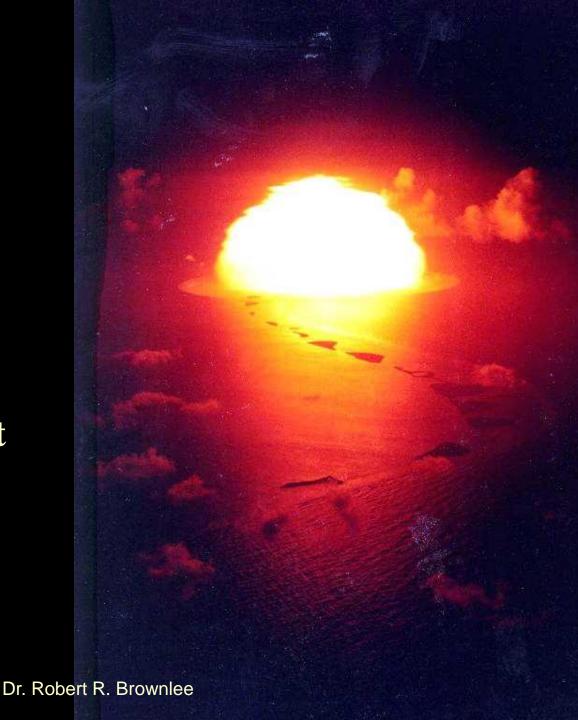


"YOUR ASSIGNMENT IS TO MINGLE UNDITRUSIVELY WITH 7.1 SCIENTISTS ... "

Bikini/ Tewa 07/20/56

This test caused considerable fallout on Enewetak Atoll, over 200 miles distant

Some layers of wind were not as expected.



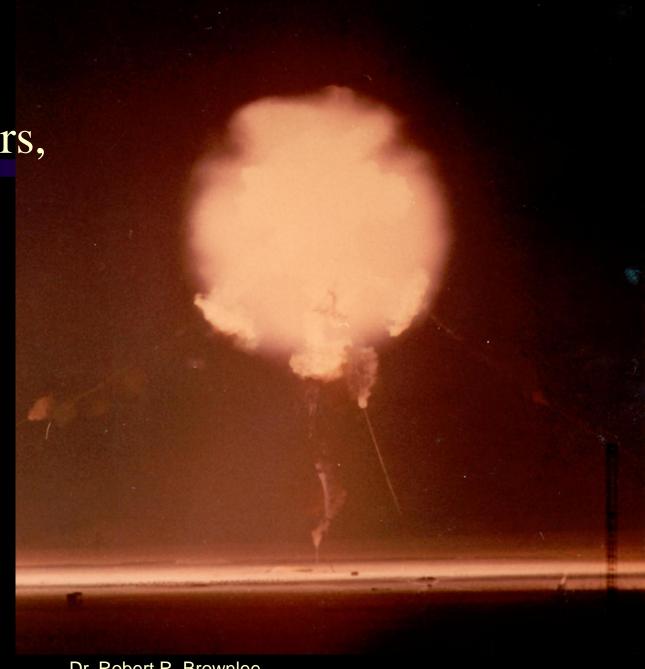
PLUMBOB - Progress In Weapon Design Continues

- 30 SHOTS FIRED BETWEEN 5/28/57 AND 2/22/58 IN NEVADA
 - 9 TOWER
 - 2 SURFACE
 - 13 BALLOON
 - 3 SHAFT
 - 2 TUNNEL
 - 1 ROCKET



The "solution" was to use towers,

first at 200 feet, then 300, then 500 feet. One tower was 700 feet.



Dr. Robert R. Brownlee

Most Towers at the NTS were 500 feet high



August, 2011

ne area surrounaing grouna zero was sometimes paved to reduce fallout

From towers we went to balloons. They were at 1500 feet, with three tethers.



Heat From Fireballs Also a Problem

- The ground immediately below the fireball is heated, even vaporized, and rises to join the fun.
- The fireball also rises quickly.
- Can the rising "stem" catch up?
- There is a combination of height and yield when the answer is "No."

Stokes, 19 kt on a balloon, was a "winner



So was Charleston, 12 kt



Climax, 61 kt, was an airdrop But the stem caught the fireball August, 2011

Project 57 - a One Shot Deal

• Fired 4/24/57, on the surface, Nevada Zero yield

• Purpose: the safety aspects of Pu dispersal

PLUMBOB – 29 Tests, Progress In Weapon Design Continues

- Proof tests of new weapon models
- Exploratory testing of new concepts
- Experimental determination of fundamental matters of design interest

Project 58, NTS Tries To Answer Continuing Safety Questions

- 4 shots fired between
 - -12/06/57 and 3/14/58
 - 1 surface (SURPRISE—500 tons)
 - 1 shaft
 - 2 tunnel
- All safety experiments

Hardtack Phase One Was in the Pacific

- 35 tests between April 28 and Aug 18, 1958.
- Largest yield was POPLAR, July 12.
 9.3 Mt.
- Preparations were being made for a big series in Nevada at the same time. Lab people were really being pressed.

Argus - a Test Series for High Altitude

- 3 shots fired between 8/27/58 and 9/6/58,
 - Each was 1-2 kt

 All rocket borne, about 300 miles above the south Atlantic

Hardtack, Phase Two-At the NTS

- 37 SHOTS FIRED BETWEEN 9/12/58 AND 10/30/58
 - 10 TOWER, 3 SURFACE
 - 11 BALLOON, 6 SHAFT
 - 7 TUNNEL, 18 SAFETY
 - 19 WEAPONS RELATED

Hardtack, Phase Two-At the NTS

• A NEARLY FRANTIC ATTEMPT BY BOTH LABS TO FIND SMALL-SIZED DEVICES THAT WERE ALSO ONE-POINT SAFE

Talk About Hustle!!

• Twenty-nine (29) tests fired in October, 1958

• Eighteen (18) of these were in the last 11 days

- Four on October 22, and four on October 30
- The fifth one on the last day was not quite ready at midnight. There was a debate about whose midnight should be observed!

October 31, 1958 Eisenhower's Test Moratorium Begins

- First order of business—try to remember who we were
- Next priority—rest

Resting Leads to Indolence

Many activities died

- Example:
- Air force special weapon center:
 - − ~1000 personnel, 1958
 - − ~14 personnel, 1961
 - Task force 7 "disappears

But There Were Good Things, Too

- Some activities grew
 - Computers
 - Data analysis
 - Satellites
 - Plowshare
 - H. E. CRATERING
- HOWEVER, by and large, our ability to test dribbled off into the sand

August 13, 1961- The Berlin Wall

- AUG 30, 1961: Soviets announce return to testing
- The Soviet spokesman surprised the Soviet Delegation in Geneva
- The Soviets tested on Sept 1, and fired in quick order ~50 shots, the largest being 58 Mt
- Last test in their series was on Nov 4

Kennedy Administration Not Happy With the Labs' Readiness

- The labs weren't either, being badly surprised
- There were just too many requirements
- Soviets did everything possible to keep us from doing any atmospheric testing after they completed their series
- Our atmospheric tests did not begin until 25 April,
 '62

We DID Start Testing Underground

- Livermore tested on Sept 15—2.6 kt
- Los Alamos responded on Sept 16—yield too low to call, as were the next three tests by both labs
- Meanwhile the Soviets were setting off many big bangs!
- We won no friends, nor influenced people

Atmospheric Testing Resumes With Operation Nougat

- Quest for safer, smaller, more efficient devices
- Beginning of continuous testing in Nevada

Dominic Was A Tester's Dream (Nightmare—where Will We Be When We Awake?)

- 40 shots fired between 4/25/62 and 11/4/62
 - 24 CHRISTMAS island
 - 10 JOHNSTON island
 - 4 NEVADA
 - 2 pacific (n4.83 e149.42) and (n31.23 e124.22)
 - 29 airdrop
 - 1 underwater, 2 surface, 1 crater, 1 tunnel
 - 6 rocket

The Extent of Our Ignorance Caused Some Sudden Awakenings

- 30 weapons related
 - 10 effects
- Stockpile weapons not previously tested in weaponized form
- New concepts leading to major weapon advances
- Major operational systems tests

Soviets Began Another Test Series of the Fall of 1962

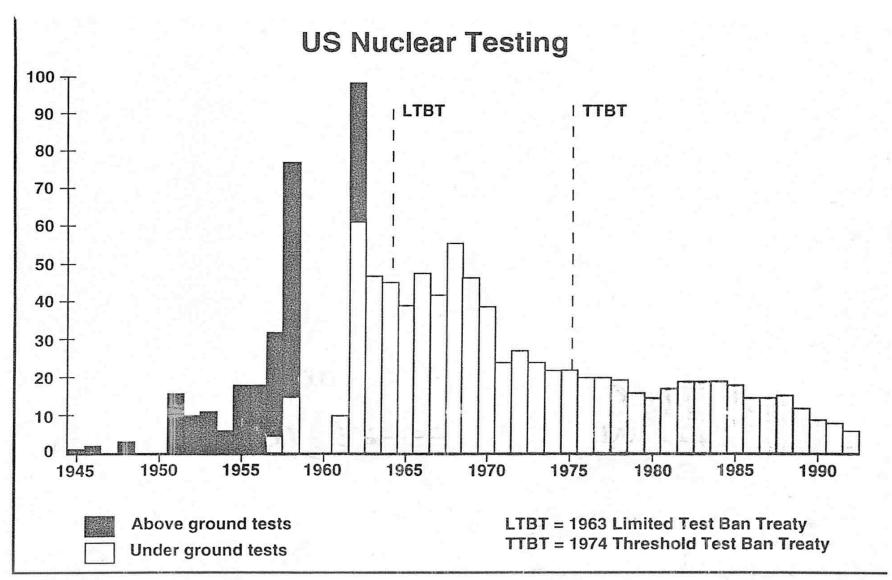
- Many of their tests were at yields much higher than our biggest. (Bravo).
- Many of us believed that there were not practical uses of really high yields. We were just not that angry at the world.

Operations and Numbers of Tests

•	Trinity	1	•	Wigwam	1
•	Crossroads	2	•	Project 56	4
•	Sandstone	3	•	Redwing	17
•	Ranger	5	•	Project 57	1
•	Greenhouse	4	•	Plumbbob	30 (5 Underground")
•	Buster	5	•	Project 58	3 (2 Underground)
•	Jangle	2	•	Hardtack I	35 (2 Underwater)
•	Tumbler/Snapper	8	•	Argus	3
•	Ivy	2	•	Hardtack II	37 (13 Underground)
•	Upshot/Knothole	11	•	Nougat	32 (All"Underground")
•	Castle	6	•	Dominic	37

Teapot

14



Data Source:

United States Underground Nuclear Tests - July 1945 through September 1992 DOE/NV-209 (Rev. 14)

11

Throughout our Atmospheric Test Program There Was One Constant

Perpetual Change Daily, even Hourly

An Aside--

- In those (golden) days, the chain of command was like this.
- The President of the U.S.
- To the Chairman of the AEC.
- To the Laboratory Director.
- To the Division Leader.
- To us!

Is It Any Wonder that we got things done?

Now, Let's Consider Certain Concerns!

- We know WHY we have nuclear weapons.
- We have believed that deterrence can be made to work.

So, We Have a Nuclear Stockpile

• We have been reducing the number of nuclear weapons for many years.

• We should be increasingly uncomfortable about what is left.

In Today's World, Would You Be in Favor of Unilaterally Giving up Our Nuclear Stockpile?

The Existence Of A Stockpile Is Profound

- The Nuclear Stockpile
 - Involves Many Hundreds of Thousands of Components
 - Each Wanes Differently Each Day
 - Brings About Nasty Problems

Nuclear Stockpile Is a Hard Master

- It existence constantly raises questions about its integrity.
- It has the capacity to outwit the biggest and fastest computers.
- It is unforgiving.
- It requires EXPERTS to care for it. (This is a HUGE demand).

Knowledgeable People a Rare Asset

- At least 5 years are required to educate real experts.
- An astonishing number of things have NOT been written down.
- Most needed: "new" experts mentored by "old" experts.

Must be achieved at any cost.

Remember

- Your Nuclear Stockpile
 DICTATES Behavior
- Do What It Demands, Or You'll Pay, BIG TIME

Probably Not Every Nuclear Country Understands This

• Most are eager to have nuclear devices, but are not really prepared to be responsible custodians.

Stockpile's Cadre of Experts Must Include

- Theoreticians
- Experimenters
- Visionaries
- Pragmatists
- World's best educators

Nuclear Stockpile Will Eventually Require Testing

- Places to test are disappearing before our eyes!
- NTS still has capability and capacity, but perhaps not much longer.
- Testing in Space is the way to go.

Nuclear Energy in Space?

- That's where it all is—already!
- Mankind's future is there
- Interplanetary travel needs nuclear energy
- So do we
- Reactors in space have enormous potential
- NASA currently of little help

"When the Soviet Union Collapsed----"

(I try to work this into my conversation every day).

- There was a price we also had to pay, or should have paid.
- The Soviets abandoned salaries, bookkeeping, responsibilities, control, common sense.
- We responded with salaries, bookkeeping, irresponsibility, bureaucratic boredom, odd controls,
- and little common sense.

Was This Behavior a Surprise?

Of Course Not.

(All bureaucracies become mindless)