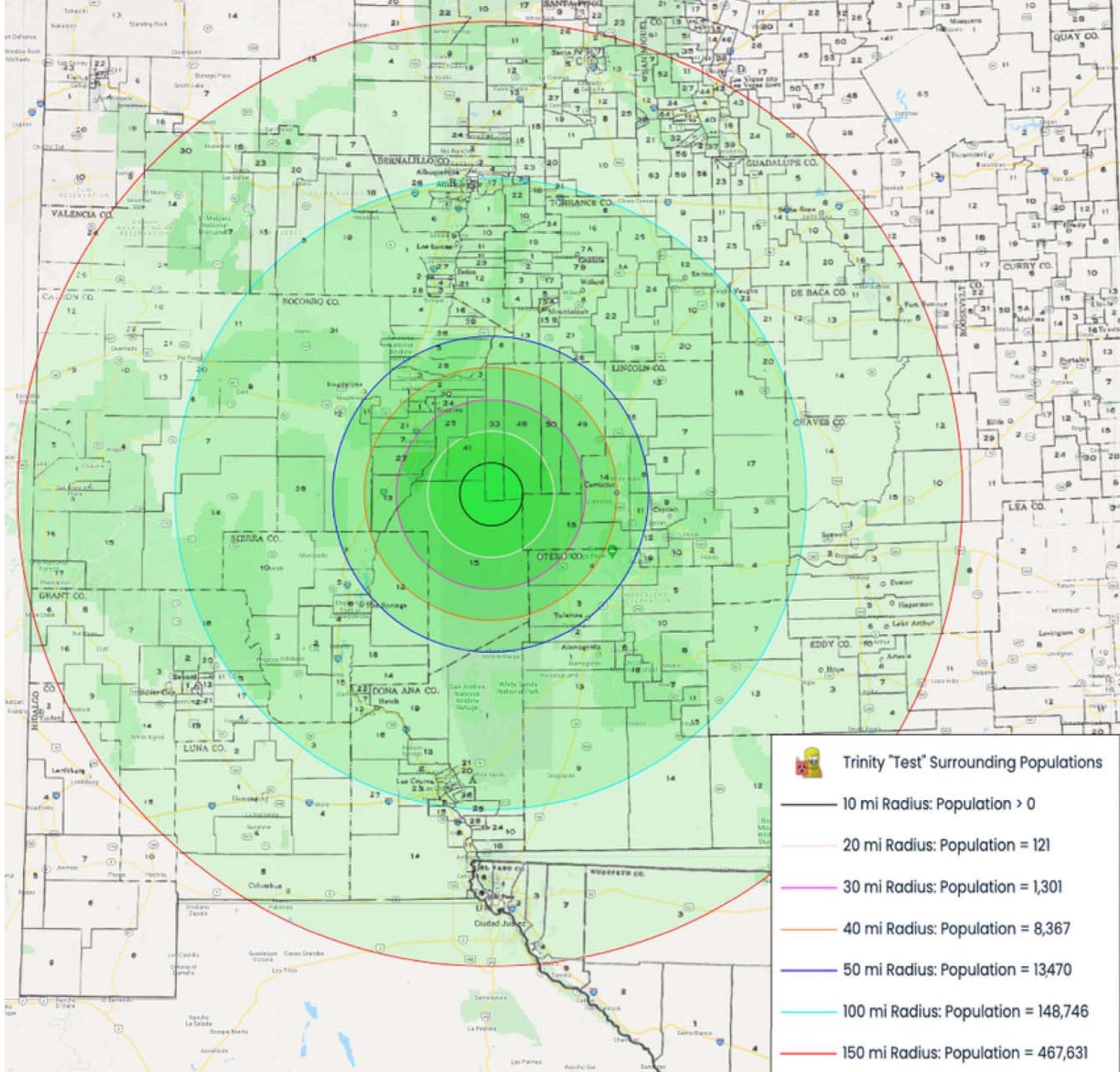


The *Trinity 150 mile radius map* on the reverse side was developed by Bryan Kendall a native New Mexican who grew up in Albuquerque. Bryan is a dedicated student at the University of New Mexico who plans to receive a B.S. degree in Mechanical Engineering with a minor in both Sustainability Studies and Mathematics. Bryan spent many painstaking hours taking a map of New Mexico, locating the Trinity Site on the map, drawing incremental radii around the site and then overlaying that information on the census map from 1940. The census data map has the many precinct districts indicated that were used to count the people in New Mexico, Texas and parts of Mexico. If you look closely, you can see the many small towns and villages around the Trinity site and how far they were away from the site. Each precinct has the number of people living there as part of the census data that was collected in 1940. With this information and using this methodology, Bryan was able to compile the number of residents at each incremental distance from Trinity.

Bryan's passion is to address the current climate crisis which has propelled him into the Environmental Justice arena where activism and direct support of grassroots campaigns is central. The map was created as a final project in Eileen O'Shaughnessy's "Nuclear New Mexico" class that was offered at UNM. This project specifically addresses the potential radiation exposure to those nearest the Trinity Test Site, and dispels the myth that "no one lived here and no one was harmed" or that the "area was remote and uninhabited". Both of these statements have been used extensively by the Government and others to describe the Trinity test site.

Tina Cordova of the Tularosa Basin Downwinders Consortium addressed the "Nuclear New Mexico" class at UNM while Bryan was in the class, and he was inspired by her dedication as an activist and wanted to assist the TBDC in their fight for justice. Bryan hopes that his map will help the TBDC in their pursuit of social justice and the restitution offered through the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (RECA).

Of note the reason we chose to construct the map with radii drawn to 150 miles was because five days after the Trinity test, Stafford Warren wrote a long letter to General Groves. In it he warned that the Jornada del Muerto region was too populated for further nuclear explosions. Instead he urged that any future test be held at a site with a radius of at least 150 miles without people. As Louis Hempelmann observed in a 1982 interview, "we were just damn lucky." *Taken from the book The Day The Sun Rose Twice by Ferenc Morton Szasz p. 144.*



### Trinity "Test" Surrounding Populations

- 10 mi Radius: Population > 0
- 20 mi Radius: Population = 121
- 30 mi Radius: Population = 1,301
- 40 mi Radius: Population = 8,367
- 50 mi Radius: Population = 13,470
- 100 mi Radius: Population = 148,746
- 150 mi Radius: Population = 467,631