

London and the A-Bomb

04/02/2015

In God's mercy we outran Germany

The statement was prepared by Mr. Churchill before he resigned, and was based on Downing-street last night.

By WINSTON S. CHURCHILL

BY THE YEAR 1939 IT HAD BECOME WIDELY RECOGNISED AMONG SCIENTISTS OF MANY NATIONS THAT THE RELEASE OF ENERGY BY ATOMIC FISSION WAS A POSSIBILITY.

The problems which remained to be solved before this possibility could be turned into practical achievement were, however, manifold and immense; and few scientists would at that time have ventured to predict that an atomic bomb could be ready for use by 1945. Nevertheless, the possibilities of the project were so great that His Majesty's Government thought it right that research should be carried on in spite of the many competing claims on our scientific manpower.

Experts worked at Bushy Park

By Guy EDEN

THESE DAYS what had in the 1930s been a dream of scientists that led to the atomic bomb is now a reality. It was considered scarcely to be worth the effort to discover the secrets of the atom, and to have been merely the work of British scientists.

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At this stage the research was carried out mainly in our universities, principally Oxford, Cambridge, London (Imperial College), Liverpool and Birmingham. At the time of the formation of the Coalition Government [May 1940] responsibility for co-ordinating the work and ensuring it forward by in the Ministry of Aircraft Production, advised by a committee of leading scientists presided over by Sir George Thomson.

At the same time, under the general arrangements then in force for the pooling of scientific information, there was a full interchange of ideas between the scientists carrying on this work in the United Kingdom and those in the United States.

A REASONABLE CHANCE

Such progress was made that by the summer of 1941 Sir George Thomson's committee was able to report that, in their view, there was a reasonable chance that an atomic bomb could be produced before the end of the war. At the end of August 1941 Lord Cherwell, whose duty it was to keep the Government up to date on all these and other technical developments, reported the astronomical progress which was being made.

The general responsibility for the scientific research carried on under the various technical committees lay with the then Lord President of the Council, Sir John Simon.

The men who knew

SIR JOHN SIMON
Sir Charles Dorn

PAINTING BY SIR JOHN SIMON

The 1941 memorandum was signed by Sir John Simon.

PAINTING BY SIR JOHN SIMON

BLAST FELT 300 MILES FROM BOMB TEST

Steel tower turned to vapour

From C. A. R. THOMPSON: New York, Monday

THERE is reason to believe that the vital part of the atomic bomb with its almost incredible power of devastation is not much bigger than a golf ball.

We have not seen it, all that is given officially—and this from the War Department—is that it is "a revolutionary weapon destined to change war, or which may even be the instrumentally to end all war."

But something is known about the first test, made in August 1945 at 5:30 a.m., on July 16, in a remote area of New Mexico.

We know that the bomb was 100 miles away from the target, and that it was 100 miles away from the target, and that it was 100 miles away from the target.

And there is the atomic bomb, as the U.S. War Department, at that moment, in New Mexico.

At the moment, the bomb was 100 miles away from the target, and that it was 100 miles away from the target.

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THANKS, BRITAIN

Says Professor

From GUY EDEN

LOS ANGELES, Monday.—Professor E. Robert Oppenheimer, director of the work on the atomic bomb, said he

4.30 a.m. LATEST

THE JAPANESE INVESTIGATE

Radio Tokyo today said that the cause of the disaster at Hiroshima was a new type of bomb.

JAP TOWN DESTROYED

OSAKA, Monday.—The Japanese Government today said that the cause of the disaster at Hiroshima was a new type of bomb.

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This ends war as we know it

Express Staff Reporter

THE Allied discovery ends war as we know it, because not only bombs, but weapons, gas, shells and military weapons can be used with a single explosion.

Here is the principle: when the atomic bomb strikes the ground, it produces a shock wave which is so powerful that it can destroy anything in its path.

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Daily Express article about the dropping of the atom bomb on Hiroshima

Southwark-based Bubble Theatre Company is launching an oral history and performance project to discover how the dropping of the first atomic bomb, on 6 August 1945, was reported in London and how residents reacted as more details of the scale of the destruction of the Japanese city became available.

Researchers will also research the reactions and experiences of Japanese-born Londoners and look at how the event led to the creation of the peace movement and the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. Bubble Theatre aims to weave these many different voices and experiences together and to present them through an intergenerational performance. In building a unique and striking portrait of the 'post Hiroshima' story, Bubble Theatre aims to connect Londoners with an important piece of living history.

The project will run in tandem with another in Japan. This follows a visit by members of Japanese theatre companies to an earlier Bubble Theatre project that charted reactions to the London Blitz. Memories and stories gathered during the atomic bomb project will be shared with a new project in Hiroshima.

More than 180 volunteers will be recruited from the local community to work with experts and artists to research the period from 1945 through to the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty of 1963. After the full

effects of the bombing, including radiation sickness, became more widely known in the UK, politicians, philosophers, scientists and church leaders came together to campaign against nuclear weapons with peaceful protests, marches, music and artwork among the responses.

Project volunteers will look into the way the bombing and the aftermath were reported, how the families of soldiers, sailors and airmen who had been serving in the Pacific, or had been held in Japanese prisoner of war camps, reacted and what stories the earliest peace protestors have to tell.

The resulting archive of memories and documents will be publicly accessible through a new website and made available to the Hiroshima Peace Museum.

Sue Bowers, Head of Heritage Lottery Fund London, said: "The reaction of Londoners to one of the defining moments in 20th-century world history is an important subject for study and dissemination to a wider audience as we approach the 70th anniversary of this event."

Jonathan Petherbridge, Creative Director of London Bubble, said: "We are very proud that our work on the Grandchildren of the Blitz project, supported by HLF, has now led to an exploration to the responses to the dropping of the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima, and the production of what we hope will be linked events in London and Hiroshima. The support of the HLF over the last four years has allowed us to develop our skills and thinking as researchers and creative explorers of heritage. In turn this has led to shared knowledge, increased community engagements plus two significant theatre pieces, and now the opportunity to test our ideas on a event of international significance. We are excited and trepidatious in equal measure!"

Further information

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