

# London project will mark the birth of the nuclear age

04/02/2015

## In God's mercy we outran Germany

This 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.

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 passing it forward lay 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 authorities carrying out 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 completed before the end of the war. At the end of August 1941 Lord Cherwell, whose duty it was to keep the informed on all those 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 Chief Scientific Officer of the Council, Sir John Cockcroft.

## BLAST FELT 300 MILES FROM BOMB TEST

### Steel tower turned to vapour

From C. E. 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 the War Department—so that it is a revolutionary weapon destined to change war, or which may even be the instrumentality to end all wars.

But considering it known about the first test, made in heavy rain at 5:30 a.m. on July 16 in a remote area of New Mexico:

We know that the blast was the nearly 100 miles away, creating a fireball 1,000 feet in diameter, the effect of a shock wave felt in Pasadena.

And there is the atomic cloud, the "Mushroom" cloud, as it is called, which is the result of the explosion, the cloud which is the result of the explosion, the cloud which is the result of the explosion.

## PLANE KIDNAPS SCIENTIST

### Snatched from Nazis to help us

A DANE who was smuggling his brother and two German scientists who were stranded out of their country helped the Allies to perfect the atom bomb.

**PROFESSOR NIELS BOHR** of the Danish Institute of Atomic Physics in Copenhagen, who was one of the world's leading scientists, was snatched from the Nazis by the Allies in 1941.

He was taken to the United States and his work was continued there. He was one of the few scientists who were able to escape from the Nazis and his work was continued there.

## Experts worked at Bushy Park

By Roy Egan

THE first vital link in the chain of experiments that led to the atomic bomb was made in Bushy Park, near Dublin, in 1933.

It was considered suitable to conduct the experiments in a place where there was no risk of discovery by the enemy.

The work was carried out by a group of scientists, including Sir George Thomson, who was one of the leading scientists in the world.

## THANKS, BRITAIN

### Says Professor

From GUY AUSTIN

LOS ANGELES, Monday.—Professor E. Rutherford, who was one of the leading scientists in the world, has said that the atomic bomb was the result of the work of British scientists.

He said that the atomic bomb was the result of the work of British scientists, and that it was the result of the work of British scientists.

## 4:30 a.m. LATEST

### THE JAPANESE INVESTIGATE

Tokyo radio today said that the cause of the disaster at Hiroshima was the result of the work of Japanese scientists.

The Japanese are investigating the cause of the disaster, and are trying to find out what happened.

## JAP TOWN DESTROYED

OSAKA, Monday.—The Japanese government today said that the atomic bomb had destroyed the city of Hiroshima.

The city was completely destroyed, and the death toll was estimated to be over 100,000.

## This ends war as we know it

Express Staff Reporter

THE Allied discovery ends war as we know it, because for only bombs, but weapons, gun, shells, and military weapons can be used with scientific explosion.

There is the principle: when the atomic bomb strikes the ground, it is the result of the work of scientists, and it is the result of the work of scientists.

## TWO GERMANS

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## THE WONDER OF THE WORLD

Ball of fire

The atomic bomb is the result of the work of scientists, and it is the result of the work of scientists.

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

A south London theatre will link with counterparts in Japan to commemorate the 70th anniversary this year of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima.

The Japanese city was destroyed on 6 August 1945 when the United States dropped the world's first atomic bomb.

Initial reports of the destruction caused by the bomb were censored but after the full effects, 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.

The Bubble Theatre, Southwark, has launched a project to see how Londoners reacted to the news that heralded the nuclear era. Their research project has been made possible by a grant of £74,000 from the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF). The information they uncover will be shared with theatre groups in Hiroshima as part of that city's commemoration of the traumatic event.

The research, much of which will be handled by volunteers, will cover a wide range of issues. They will set out to discover how newspapers in London reported the bomb explosion that destroyed

more than ten square miles of Hiroshima and killed up to 135,000 people. The researchers want to learn how Londoners received the news, what reaction came from Japanese people living in London and how families of British servicemen who had served in the Far East or had been prisoners of war under the Japanese felt at the time. The project will cover the period up to October 1963 when an international Test Ban Treaty was signed by the United States, the UK and the then Soviet Union. The early days and protests by the peace movement will also be studied.

Much of the research will be based on recorded interviews undertaken by the estimated 180 volunteers. The information and personal stories gathered during the project will be presented in a number of ways including dramatic presentations of testimony, a new website and teaching resources available to schools. The archive of information uncovered will be shared with the Hiroshima Peace Museum.



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[Daily Express article about the dropping of the atom bomb on Hiroshima](#)

[London and the A-Bomb](#)