

production, in the shortest possible time, of an atomic bomb for use in this war."

3. Canadian Information Service Statement, August 15, 1945 (Published as Appendix 8 of Smyth Report).

Canadian Heavy Water Pile, (Page 289)

"As a result of agreements reached between the three partner governments, the work of this laboratory (Canadian National Research Council Laboratory at Montreal) was closely co-ordinated with the tremendous research activity in this field in the United States. Its work led to the design of a (heavy water) pilot plant for the production of atomic bomb materials, now under construction at Petawawa (Chalk River) Ontario, by Defence Industries Limited, as a part of the combined United Kingdom-United States-Canadian programme.

"The primary material required for the operation of this plant and for its production of materials for atomic bombs is uranium. One of the world's most important deposits of this substance was discovered near Great Bear Lake in Canada."

C. Testimony of Dr. Robert F. Bacher, former Los Alamos Scientist and AEC Commissioner, before the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, July 6, 1949, re British and Canadian Wartime Contributions to the Atomic Bomb Project.

MR. JACKSON. Doctor, you worked with some of the British and Canadian scientists during the war?

DR. BACHER. I did.

MR. JACKSON. I wonder if you would be good enough to comment on our policy in connection with the British and the Canadians very briefly and whether you think it has been properly handled.

DR. BACHER. Just to make a few remarks on this, Mr. Jackson, the co-operation with the British and Canadians during the war was quite complete. It did not cover all parts of the project, but many parts of the project it covered with considerable thoroughness.

For example, with reference to the heart of the project, the laboratory at Los Alamos, the first discussions with the British were undertaken, if I recall correctly, in August of 1943. Subsequently, a sizable British mission came to Los Alamos, headed by Sir James Chadwick and composed of a number of eminent British scientists.

These men worked in many parts of the project. Several of them were in the Theoretical Division there and contributed ideas to the development of the bomb which were very important. As members of the Theoretical Division, of course, they had quite general access to work that was going on in the rest of the project and they had access to the work in experimental physics, in experimental chemistry, to the general metallurgical work that was going on there, to the ordnance development work, and to the bomb physics work. In fact, they had general access to all of the information that was developed at Los Alamos.