

"...In September 1941, it was decided that Pegram and Urey should get first-hand information by a trip to England. They completed their trip in the first week of December 1941...

"...Actually the principal importance of this visit and other interchanges during the summer of 1941 lay not in accurate scientific data but in the general scientific impressions... They (the British) feared that if the Germans got atomic bombs before the Allies did, the war might be over in a few weeks. The sense of urgency which Pegram and Urey brought back with them was of great importance. (pages 70-71).

b) British Contributions.

"Reports received from the British, and the visit by the British group in the winter of 1941-1942, clarified a number of points. At that time the British were planning a diffusion separation plant themselves so that the discussions with F. Simon, H. Peierls, and others were particularly valuable. (Page 173)

(Work on the Atomic Bomb)... "J. Chadwick of England and N. Bohr of Denmark spent a great deal of time at Los Alamos and gave invaluable advice. Chadwick was the head of a British delegation which contributed materially to the success of the laboratory." (page 214)

2. British Information Service Statement, "Britain and the Atomic Bomb", August 12, 1945 (Published as Appendix 7 of the Smyth Report, Princeton University Press, 1946 Edition).

Concentration of British Efforts in the United States,  
(Pages 285-287).

"In August 1943 Sir John Anderson visited America and discussed with the U.S. authorities the means by which the co-operation between the two countries might best be placed upon a more formal basis. Further discussions took place subsequently between President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill which led to the setting up of the Combined Policy Committee in Washington...

"As a result of these discussions it was decided to move to America a large number of the scientists working in England on T.A. (Tube Alloys, British wartime code word for the atomic project) in order that they might work in the appropriate American groups.

"At this time Professor Bohr escaped from Denmark and the British Government appointed him as an adviser on scientific matters. This scientific advice on the T.A. project has been available both in the U.K. and in the U.S. to the two Governments...

"The effect of these transfers and others which were made to the Montreal project was to close down entirely all work in the U.K. on the electromagnetic process and to reduce almost to nothing the nuclear physical research.

"Nevertheless there is no doubt that this was the proper course to follow in the light of the decision which had been taken to give the highest priority to the