

Canada and the Atomic Project, (Page 288)

"Inquiries received from all parts of the world indicate the widespread interest in the work carried on in Canada in making possible the production of the atomic bomb...

"The dropping of the first atomic bomb is, however, the culmination of the work of scientists from many nations, the pooling of the scientific and natural resources of the United States, Britain and Canada and the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars in the United States and smaller, but substantial, sums in Canada on plant and equipment in the most extensive scientific effort ever directed towards the attainment of a new weapon.

"Having ample supplies of basic materials, good water supplies, and isolated sites well suited to the work, Canada, with foresight and enterprise and the organization of the National Research Council, has been able to enter as a pioneer into an important new field of technology."

5. Statement of Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King in House of Commons Debate, December 17, 1945 (Taken from U.S. Congressional Hearings on Atomic Energy Act of 1946, Part I, page 10).

Canadian Membership in the Combined Policy Committee and Canada's Raw Material Contribution.

"Upon invitation of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, in which I had concurred, Mr. Howe, the Minister of Munitions and Supply, was made a member of the Combined Policy Committee as the representative of Canada...

"As soon as the significant use of uranium in the atom bomb process was disclosed to Mr. Howe and myself, we secured the approval of the cabinet of the purchase of the Eldorado uranium properties in the Great Bear Lake area... This was a strategic factor of high importance, since this second largest known source of raw material thereby became accessible to the large manufacturing plants already built in the United States.

B. American, British and Canadian Reports on Participation in the Atomic Project.

1. Atomic Energy for Military Purposes (Smyth Report), August 12, 1945. (Princeton University Press, 1946 Edition).

a) Early American-British Exchanges.

"Before the National Academy issued its third report and before Pegram and Urey (American nuclear physicists) visited England, Bush had taken up the whole uranium question with President Roosevelt and Vice-President Wallace. He summarized for the British views, which were on the whole optimistic, and pointed out the uncertainties of the predictions. The President agreed that it was desirable to broaden the programme, ... and to effect complete interchange of information with the British... (page 53)