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WALMAR HATS
A hat to suit every woman's hair style

The Daily Telegraph

4 A.M.

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ALLIES INVENT ATOMIC BOMB: FIRST DROPPED ON JAPAN

2,000 TIMES THE BLAST-POWER OF R.A.F. 11-TONNER

ENEMY THREATENED WITH "RAIN OF RUIN" FROM THE AIR

The Allies have made the greatest scientific discovery in history: the way to use atomic energy. The first atomic bomb has been dropped on Japan. It had:

- Over 2,000 times the blast power of the largest bomb ever before used, which was the British "Grand Slam," weighing about 11 tons; and
- More power than 20,000 tons of T.N.T.

Yet the explosive charge is officially described as "essentially small." A spokesman at the Ministry of Aircraft Production said last night that the bomb was one-tenth the size of a "block-buster," yet its effect would be "like that of a severe earthquake."

The first atomic bomb, a single one, was dropped on Hiroshima, a town of 17 square miles, on the Japanese main island of Honshu. Tokyo radio said that the raid was at 8.15 a.m. yesterday, Japanese time, and that the extent of the damage was being investigated.

The official announcement proceeded of the existence of the bomb was made 16 hours after its first use. Little had night in Japan had been made on the damage through reports of the results of fire and bomb.

EFFECT ON WAR AND PEACE

Scientists were anxiously waiting for Mr. Churchill's (last Government), by Sir Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, to announce the discovery which led to the development of the new energy, or to describe the scientific basis of the bomb and its potentiality for the purpose of "bringing to a speedy and glorious conclusion the war against the forces of evil."

TEST FLASH WAS SEEN 350 MILES AWAY

Impact Vaporised Steel Tower

The first test of the new atomic bomb took place on 16 Aug. at 5.29 p.m. on a range of hills in the New Mexico desert, 19 miles from the town of Alamogordo. The test was a success. The explosion was heard 350 miles away and the steel tower on which the reaction was being tested was vaporised.

The explosion had such an impact that a cloud of dust and debris was seen for miles around the test site.

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'THIS TERRIBLE MEANS OF MAINTAINING LAW'

MR. CHURCHILL'S WARNING TO JAPAN

The following statement was issued by the Prime Minister, Mr. A. Churchill, from No. 10 Downing-street, last night:

"Everybody will have seen the important statements which have been made by President Truman and by Mr. Truman, the United States Secretary for War, about the atomic bomb."

"The problems of the release of energy by atomic fission have been solved and an atomic bomb has been dropped on Japan by the United States Army Air Force."

"President Truman and Mr. Truman have declared in their statements the fact and the meaning of the new power which has been revealed in the new atomic bomb. It is a power which has the potentiality of being used on a large scale."

"The atomic bomb is a new type of weapon which has the potentiality of being used on a large scale."

STATEMENT BY MR. CHURCHILL

Mr. Churchill said that the atomic bomb was a new type of weapon which has the potentiality of being used on a large scale.

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GERMANS' NORWAY PLANT WRECKED

BLOW TO 'HEAVY WATER' OUTPUT

ATOM-SPLITTING MEDIUM

The following statement was issued by the United States Secretary for War, Mr. Truman, last night:

"The atomic bomb is a new type of weapon which has the potentiality of being used on a large scale."

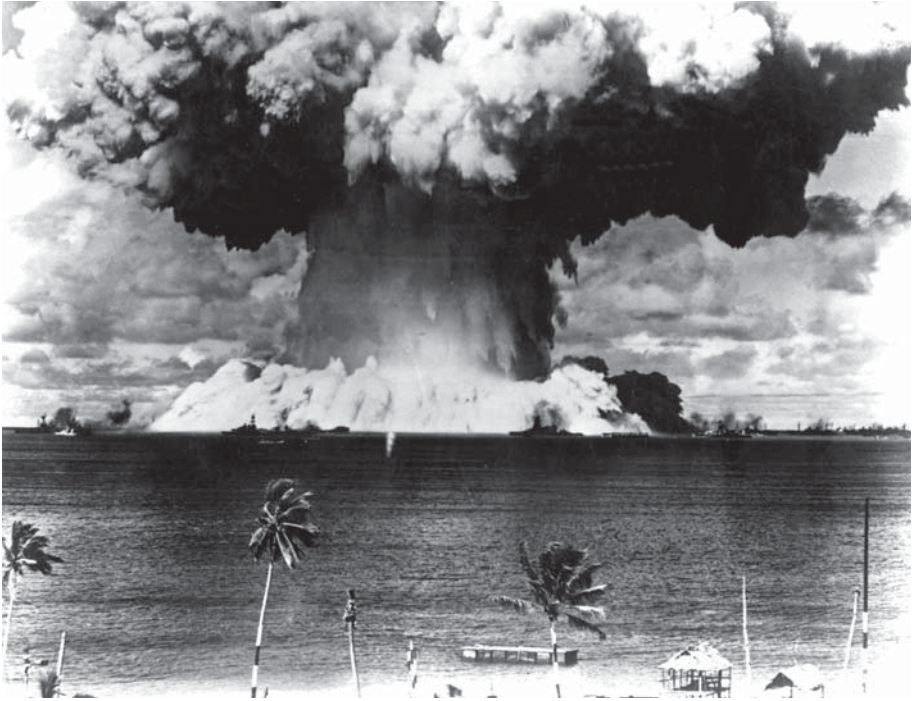
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Wielka Brytania, 7 sierpnia 1945 r. Nagłówek brytyjskiego dziennika „The Daily Telegraph” dzień po zrzuconiu bomby atomowej na Hiroszimę. Fot. PAP/Photoshot



Japonia, 6 sierpnia 1945 r. Panorama Hiroszimy po zrzuconiu na miasto bomby atomowej z pokładu amerykańskiego bombowca B-29. Fot. PAP/EPA



Wyspy Marshalla, atol Bikini, lipiec 1946 r. Próbną podwodną eksplozję bomby atomowej w ramach amerykańskiej operacji Crossroads, testującej wpływ broni jądrowej na jednostki pływające.

Fot. PAP/UPPA/Photoshot



Pakistan, 10 kwietnia 2013 r. Start pakistańskiego raketowego pocisku balistycznego średniego zasięgu Hatf-IV Shaheen-1 zdolnego do przenoszenia głowic nuklearnych.

Fot. PAP/EPA



ZSRR/Rosja, 24 listopada 1974 r. Podpisanie przez prezydenta Stanów Zjednoczonych Geralda R. Forda i sekretarza generalnego KPZR Leonida Breżniewa wspólnego komunikatu *Joint Communiqué* dotyczącego rozmów na temat SALT (*Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty*).

Fot. PAP/EPA



Republika Czeska, 8 kwietnia 2010 r. Prezydenci Stanów Zjednoczonych Barack Obama i Rosji Dmitrij Miedwiediew po podpisaniu układu „Nowy START” w Pradze.

Fot. PAP/ITAR-TASS



Indie, 26 stycznia 2002 r. Indyjski raketowy pocisk balistyczny pośredniego zasięgu Agni II zdolny do przenoszenia głowic nuklearnych podczas parady w stolicy kraju.
Fot. PAP/EPA



Rosja, 9 maja 2012 r. Rosyjski międzykontynentalny raketowy pocisk balistyczny Topol-M zdolny do przenoszenia głowic jądrowych podczas parady wojskowej w Moskwie z okazji Dnia Zwycięstwa.
Fot. PAP/EPA