

MERSEYSIDE CND

HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI SPECIAL EDITION

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The Japanese were ready to surrender and it wasn't necessary to hit them with that awful thing.

- Dwight D. Eisenhower, U.S. Army General and 34th President



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HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI DAY 2020

NO MORE HIROSHIMAS • NO MORE NAGASAKIS

THURS. 6TH AUGUST

GATHER OUTSIDE LCVS AT 10:15AM
FOR MARCH TO ST. JOHN'S GARDENS

We will arrive at the Gardens by 10:45



Merseyside Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

Lies and Mass Murder

In August 1945 more than 300,000 people died when America dropped atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The excuse, that the bombing was necessary to force Japan to surrender and thus end the war, has since been shown to have been a lie. Germany had been defeated and the Japanese High Command was already suing for peace. There was no military justification for the slaughter.

The bombs were dropped to impress Russia and hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians died as pawns in what was to become known as the Cold War. The Act was, by any definition, a war crime and one which ushered in the nightmare of the nuclear arms race.

Lest We Forget

The survivors of the bombings are dying out and so the fate of those hundreds of thousands of victims are fading from living memory. But we must never forget those who suffered and died – the first victims of the Cold War. Today's nuclear weapons are vastly more deadly than those dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. That is why, all over the world, a special effort is being made to commemorate this 75th Anniversary. Join the Merseyside Peace Network on the 6th August to honour the dead of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and to bear witness to the inhumanity of nuclear weapons and the tragic waste of the last 75 years of the nuclear arms race.

Programme of events

10:15 Gather at LCVS, 151 Dale Street (near Birkenhead tunnel)

10:45 : Gather at St. John's Gardens

Introduction by MCND Co-Chair

11:00 Wreath laying in memory of all victims of the bombings and short address Lord Mayor of Liverpool, Anna Rothery and address.

Minute's silence

Poems, music, survivor testimonies by members and friends

Peace prayer

Everyone is welcome to join us in proceeding to the front steps of St. George's Hall for quiet discussion and reflection.

Peter Wilson, MCND Co-Chair

SURVIVOR TESTIMONIES

‘Nobody, in any country, deserves seeing the same hell on earth again’.



Sueko Takada

Nagasaki Survivor

I was six years old. On my way to the air-raid shelter I tripped and fell in the street and started crying. It was at that moment that the atomic bomb was dropped. It was incredibly

bright. A thunderous sound reverberated in my chest, and in an instant the entire city was a sea of fire. I was just a child and I was trembling with fear.

My mother's sister lived 3 kilometres away near the hypocenter in Nagasaki, and the next morning my mother went to search for her. Huge amounts of radioactivity remained for several days within one kilometre of the hypocenter, but my mother knew nothing of this. Holding me by the hand, she headed straight there.

What I saw there was unbearable to look at. In the Urakami River, you could see the swollen carcasses of numerous horses, cows and people. Dead bodies were lying in the street, and I had to avoid stepping on them as I walked. Survivors' flesh dangled from their bodies, and their faces were black with soot. They tried to grab me, saying, "Please give me water. Water please. Please help me." Terrified, I clung to my mother. We finally found my aunt buried under her collapsed house. We pulled her out and carried her to a shelter, but she died almost immediately.

A couple of weeks later, I began to feel very weak and suffer from persistent diarrhea. I also started bleeding from my gums. At night, while I slept, my mouth would fill with blood. The healthy children in the neighborhood would throw stones at me, fearing that they might catch my disease. In sixth grade, I suffered from peritonitis and a high fever that continued for about two months, giving me terrible nightmares of scenes from the days after the A-bombing.

Next I was diagnosed as having malignant lymphomas. I had surgery, but the tumors continued to appear twice a year, every year. I would spend only one or two months at home because I spent the rest of the time in the hospital. There I met other hibakusha. At night, I would often hear someone groaning, then screaming out in pain. Their voice would gradually grow fainter until around 4 am when they finally passed away.

I was terrified that I might be the next one to go. The fear of death was so overwhelming that I hated nighttime. Several times I went up to the rooftop of the hospital thinking of suicide, but then I would remember all my parents had done for me and return to my hospital room.

When I was around 22, a group of us in the hospital discussed what we could do for peace. We proposed building a statue of a girl holding an origami-style crane and having it placed in the Peace Park, which was eventually realized. Later we successfully lobbied for a fountain to be built in memory of those who died crying out for water.

My health problems persisted one after another, and my life was a constant series of encounters with death. I married and became pregnant, but in the seventh month I kept vomiting blood uncontrollably. Numerous blood transfusions saved my life, but my unborn baby died. Finally, four years later, I was able to give birth to a healthy baby boy.

Many of us survivors have had to pay huge medical expenses over the years because the government refuses to recognize the relationship between atomic bomb exposure and our illnesses. I applied for official recognition of my cirrhosis as an A-bomb disease, but my claim was rejected. So, together with others suffering like myself, I filed a lawsuit against the government. It requires great energy and courage to speak in public as a plaintiff. My health is weak and I often wanted to give up. But thanks to the encouragement of many supporters and my son, I carried on.

In March 2009, we won at the Tokyo High Court, and in July the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare officially recognized liver dysfunction as an A-bomb disease. All medical treatment of recognized diseases is free, and sufferers receive a special monthly medical allowance. Imagining how happy this would make many others like me, I was completely overjoyed.

It is my fervent belief that nuclear arms should never be manufactured. Once they are made, people will feel compelled to use them. I support every effort toward their abolition including the plan for a Nuclear Weapons Convention.

For 64 years, since I was exposed to the A-bomb, my life has been a living hell. But I am a Buddhist and I would never want anyone else to experience such suffering. I am determined to continue speaking out. I tell myself, "You can't be defeated by illness! Keep on going!"



Fujumori Toshiki, Hiroshima survivor

I was 1 year and 4 months-old when the bomb was dropped.

My fourth-eldest sister was 13 years old and was in her first year of an all-girls junior high school. She was around 400m from the hypocenter when the bomb was dropped.

Together with her teachers and other students, my sister was there to demolish houses to create firesafe areas against air raids. All of 676 of them including my sister were killed instantly through direct exposure to radiation, the heat, and the blast from the bomb. It is said that all together in the city of Hiroshima, 8400 students in the first and second year of junior high schools were being mobilized for similar purposes that day. The lives of 6300 of them were lost.

We were 2.3 km from the hypocentre. Fortunately, a two-story house between the hypocentre and us prevented us from directly being exposed to

the heat. Yet, we were thrown all the way to the edge of the river bank. My mother, with me in her arms, managed to get to the nearby mountain called Ushitayama. Our family members were in different locations at the time of the bombing, but everyone escaped to the same mountain of Ushitayama, except for my fourth-elder sister. For many days that followed, my parents and my sisters kept going back to the area near the hypocentre to look for my fourth-eldest sister, who was missing. We never found her. We never found her body either. In the meantime, I had my entire body covered with bandages, with only eyes, nose, and mouth uncovered. Everybody thought I would die over time. Yet, I survived. It is a miracle. I am here at the UN, asking for an abolition of nuclear weapons. I am convinced that this is a mission I am given as a survivor of the atomic-bomb.

Two hundred and ten thousand people died by the end of 1945 due to the atomic bombs the U.S. forces dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Hibakusha experienced hell on earth beneath the mushroom clouds.

Nobody, in any country, deserves seeing the same hell on earth again.

HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI TIMELINE

A summary of the key events surrounding bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki

- **1905** - [Albert Einstein](#) publishes the [On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies](#), which includes the famous equation $E=mc^2$. Describing how colossal amounts of energy can be released by comparatively small amounts of matter, it lays the theoretical foundation for nuclear weapons.
- **1911** - [Ernest Rutherford](#) describes the structure of the [atom](#) and discovers that the majority of its energy is contained within the nucleus.
- **1933** - [Leo Szilard](#) formulates the concept of a [nuclear chain reaction](#).
- **1938** - [Otto Hahn](#) and [Fritz Strassman](#) detect [barium](#) after bombarding [uranium](#) with [neutrons](#). This would later be correctly viewed by [Lise Meitner](#) and [Otto Frisch](#) as [nuclear fission](#)
- **3rd September 1939** - Following its [invasion of Poland](#), the United Kingdom and France [declare war](#) on Nazi Germany
- **2nd August 1939** - Fearing the Nazis may develop nuclear weapons, Leo Szilard [sends a letter](#), signed by Albert Einstein, to President [Franklin D. Roosevelt](#), encouraging the United States to begin nuclear weapons development. Roosevelt responds by forming the Advisory Committee on Uranium
- **22nd June 1940** - France [surrenders](#) to Nazi Germany
- **June 1941** - President Roosevelt forms the [Office of Scientific Research and Development](#). This includes the top secret [S-1 Section](#), the forerunner of the [Manhattan Project](#).
- **22nd June 1941** - Nazi Germany invades the Soviet Union
- **October 1941** - Roosevelt receives a report from the [Military Application of Uranium Detonation \(MAUD\)](#) committee, outlining the design and cost of a nuclear bomb
- **7th December 1941** - Japan launches a surprise attack on [Pearl Harbor](#). The United States enters World War II.
- **July - September 1942** - Physicist [J. Robert Oppenheimer](#) convenes a conference at University of California, Berkley where he discusses the design of an atomic bomb.
- **August - November 1942** - The Manhattan Project is established under the direct command of [General Leslie Groves](#). Oppenheimer is appointed director of [Los Alamos Laboratory](#), responsible for research and design.
- **1st September 1944** - Col. [Paul Tibbets](#) meets with representatives of the Manhattan Project and is appointed leader of the [509th Composite Group](#), responsible for deploying U.S. nuclear weapons
- **December 1944** - Design of a [plutonium-239](#) bomb, codenamed [Fat Man](#), is completed.
- **February 1945** - Design of a [uranium-235](#) bomb, codenamed [Little Boy](#), is completed
- **12th April 1945** - Following the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt, [Harry S. Truman](#) becomes U.S. President. War Secretary [Henry L. Stimson](#) informs him of the Manhattan Project
- **7th May 1945** - Nazi Germany [surrenders](#) to the Allies, ending the war in Europe
- **16th July 1945** - The first nuclear bomb, codenamed 'Gadget', is [detonated](#) at Alamogordo, New Mexico. The components of [Little Boy](#) leave San Francisco on board USS Indianapolis, destined for [Tinian Island](#)
- **24th July 1945** - General Groves drafts a directive authorising the use of atomic bombs
- **25th July 1945** - Nagasaki is added to the list of possible targets
- **26th July 1945** - President Truman issues the [Potsdam Declaration](#), warning Japan of 'prompt and utter destruction' if it doesn't unconditionally surrender
- **29th July 1945** - Japan rejects the terms of the Potsdam Declaration
- **31st July 1945** - The assembly of Little Boy is completed.
- **2nd August 1945** - Col. Paul Tibbets, bombardier [Thomas Ferebee](#) and [General Curtis LeMay](#) agree on Hiroshima as the primary target for Little Boy. Assembly of 'Fat Man' begins
- **4th August 1945** - Tibbets informs the 509th Composite Group they will 'drop immensely powerful bombs', but the true nature of the weapons is not revealed.
- **5th August 1945** - Little Boy is loaded on to a B29 Superfortress bomber, named [Enola Gay](#)
- **8:16 am (CST), 6th August 1945** - Little Boy detonates approximately 1,900ft above Hiroshima. Between 60,000 - 80,000 people are killed instantly
- **8th August 1945** - Fat Man is loaded on to a B29, named [Bockscar](#)
- **10:44am (CST), 9th August 1945** - Bockscar arrives at the primary target, Kokura, but due to cloud cover bombing is not possible. The crew continue to their secondary target, Nagasaki
- **12:02 (CST), 9th August 1945** - Fat Man detonates 1,650ft above Nagasaki. Between 40,000 - 75,000 people are killed instantly.

- **Midnight, 9th August 1945** - The Soviet Union invades Japan
- **10th August 1945** - Hirohito makes his 'sacred decision' to accept the Potsdam Declaration, providing the Emperor remain sovereign. Japanese civilian and military leaders are divided. The U.S. begins broadcasting that Japan has surrendered. General Groves reports that a third atomic bombing may be possible on 17th or 18th August

[Yōsuke Yamahata](#), a Japanese photographer, arrives in Nagasaki. He captures over 100 images documenting the [utter devastation](#) of the city.
- **11th August 1945** - U.S. Secretary of State James Byrnes rejects Japan's conditional surrender. He states: 'From the moment of surrender the authority of the emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the state shall be subject to the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers... the ultimate form of government of Japan shall be established by the freely expressed will of the Japanese people'.
- **14th August 1945** - Hirohito accepts Byrnes demands.
- **2nd September 1945** - Japanese officials sign the Japanese Instrument of Surrender, formally ending the Second World War.

[Wilfred Burchett](#), the first Western journalist to visit the city, arrives in Hiroshima. Along with Yamahata, his report was the first to mention radiation poisoning. These claims were dismissed by the U.S. Government
- **16th October 1945** - J. Robert Oppenheimer resigns as director of Los Alamos Laboratory
- **November 1946** - An Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission report states that over 13, 000 people died from Acute Radiation Syndrome within 30 days of the bombings
- **15th August 1947** - The Manhattan Project is officially disbanded.
- **Spring 1948** - President Truman establishes the [Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission](#), which aimed to study the effects of radiation on Hiroshima and Nagasaki survivors.
- **29th August 1949** - The Soviet Union detonates its first nuclear bomb, codenamed RDS-1. This occurred much sooner than Western government thought possible, leading to suspicions of Soviet espionage within the Manhattan Project.
- **10th March 1950** - President Truman approves a Joint Chiefs of Staff request to develop the [hydrogen bomb](#)
- **8th September 1951** - The [Treaty of San Francisco](#) is signed by the U.S. and Japan, re-establishing peaceful relations between the two nations. It does, however, prohibit atomic bomb survivors from suing the American Government for compensation.
- **28th April 1952** - The U.S. occupation of Japan officially ends, along with American censorship of survivors' testimonies. From this point photographs of the bombings and its victims were freely published in Japan.
- **1st April 1954** - The [Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park](#), designed by Japanese architect [Kenzō Tange](#), opens with the aim of memorialising the bombs' victims and advocating world peace.
- **28th February 1954** - The U.S. detonates [Castle Bravo](#), a 15 megaton hydrogen bomb. The crew of a Japanese fishing boat are exposed to radioactive fallout. This incident sparks anti-nuclear activism in Japan and support Hiroshima and Nagasaki survivors.
- **29th June 1954** - The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission revokes Oppenheimer's security clearance due to his objections to hydrogen bomb development.
- **9th July 1955** - The [Russell-Einstein Manifesto](#) is published. Highlighting the dangers posed by nuclear weapons, it calls for peaceful solutions to international conflicts.
- **24th August 1955** - The [Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum](#) opens with the aim of 'collecting belongings left by victims, photos and other items which convey the horror of the bombings'.
- **19th September 1955** - The [Japanese Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs](#) is founded
- **1957** - The Atomic Bomb Victims Medical Care Law is established. It provided a 'health management allowance' and medical assistance for diseases and injuries caused by the bombings.
- **3rd June 1958** - After years of U.S. and Russian testing of increasingly powerful hydrogen bombs, [Linus](#) and [Ava Helen](#) Pauling present a petition to the U.N. calling for an end to all nuclear testing. By the end of the year it would be signed by 9,000 scientists and is credited with instigating the [Partial Test Ban Treaty](#) in 1963
- **November 1961** - Drs. Eric and [Louise Reiss](#) publish [The Baby Tooth Survey](#), which conclusively demonstrates the health risks posed by atmospheric nuclear testing & radioactive fallout.
- **18th February 1967** - J. Robert Oppenheimer dies from cancer aged 62.
- **1st July 1968** - The treaty on the [Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons](#) (NPT) opens for signatories.
- **1994** - The Atomic Bomb Survivors Law is established. It stipulates that the Japanese Government must assume responsibility for survivors' healthcare and welfare.
- **11th November 2007** - The [Overseas Hibakusha Case](#) is heard by the Supreme Court of Japan. The court rules that Government refusal to provide assistance to survivors living abroad is illegal.
- **7th July 2017** - 72 years after the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the UN General Assembly passes the [Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons](#). This is the first international legislation specifically banning nuclear weapons.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Why were the bombs dropped?

Ostensibly to bring the Second World War to an end, negating the need for a US ground invasion of Japan and, therefore, saving thousands of American troops' lives.

However, there is considerable evidence to suggest that Japan was already willing to accept conditional surrender, the condition being that [Emperor Hirohito](#) remain in position. Although there was a consensus amongst Western leaders that this was acceptable, it was not conveyed to the Japanese Government and omitted from the [Potsdam Declaration](#). The U.S. was deeply concerned about the future political and economic influence of the Soviet Union. Their economic systems were incompatible and countries that were seeking an alternative to Western capitalism, may look to the Soviet Union as a model. The US, therefore, viewed the atomic bombs as a means of establishing its dominance in Europe and Asia following the end of World War II.

Why were Hiroshima and Nagasaki chosen as targets?

The American Government and the leaders of the Manhattan Project wanted to accurately determine how destructive the atomic bombs were. It was therefore necessary to target cities which had not been previously attacked and both Hiroshima and Nagasaki had been largely untouched by massive bombing raids which had destroyed other areas of Japan.

Did the bombs really end the war?

Up to the present day, the American Government and proponents of nuclear weapons have argued that the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki directly led to Japan's surrender. Subsequently, however, numerous military figures have contradicted this.

For example, Fleet Admiral and Chief of Staff to President Truman, [William D. Leahy](#) stated: 'The use of the atomic bombs at Hiroshima and Nagasaki was of no material assistance in our war against Japan. The Japanese were already defeated and ready to surrender...'; [Major General Curtis LeMay](#) stated: 'The atomic bomb had nothing to do with the end of the war at all'.

Japanese historian [Tsuyoshi Hasegawa](#) has argued that the true decisive factor in ending the war was the Soviet invasion. The Japanese had previously hoped that Moscow would remain neutral regarding the war in the Pacific and could be persuaded to act as a mediator for peace with the U.S. Once the Soviets declared war on Japan they realised their defeat was inevitable. They may have been able to fight one great power, but fighting two would be impossible.

At a meeting of the Supreme War Council in June 1945, [Torashirō Kawabe](#), Deputy Chief of Staff to the Imperial Japanese Army, stated: 'The absolute maintenance of peace in our relations with the Soviet Union is one of the fundamental conditions for continuing the war'.

Although Emperor Hirohito cited the atomic bombs in his address announcing the surrender, [Ward Wilson](#), Senior Fellow at the [British American Security Information Council](#) (BASIC), has argued this was merely a face-saving exercise. It was far more palatable to both the Japanese government and population to claim that they had surrendered due to a 'miracle weapon' rather than a conventional ground invasion.

Were the bombings a war crime?

In his 1971 book *Victors' Justice: The Tokyo War Crimes Trial*, [Richard H. Minear](#) describes how the war crimes of the victorious side are rarely, if ever, prosecuted.

This was something General Curtis LeMay, who passed on Truman's order to drop the bombs, was acutely aware of, stating: 'If we had lost the war, we'd have all been prosecuted as war criminals.'

In 1963 the Tokyo District court carried out a judicial review of the bombings. Citing the [Hague Regulations on Land Warfare 1907](#) and the Hague Draft Rules of Air Warfare 1922-1923, they stated: 'the attacks upon Hiroshima and Nagasaki caused such severe and indiscriminate suffering that they did violate the most basic legal principles governing the conduct of war', and were, therefore, illegal.

What are Hiroshima and Nagasaki like today?

Although Hiroshima and Nagasaki will perhaps always be synonymous with the atomic bombings, both have since become modern, metropolitan and cultural cities.

In 1949 the Hiroshima Peace Memorial City Construction Law was passed, which sought not simply to rebuild the city but to reimagine it to 'symbolise the ... sincere pursuit of genuine and lasting peace'. With this in mind, the 120,000 sq m Peace Memorial Park was created on the banks of the Motoyasu River and comprises over 60 peace-related monuments and facilities. It also boasts the Museum of Contemporary Art, which 'awards an annual prize to works that help spread the message of harmony' and hosts the 'Messages of Peace' concert, aiming to bring people across the world together. Nagasaki passed the International Culture City Reconstruction Law in May 1949, replacing war industries with shipbuilding, fishing and foreign trade. Like Hiroshima, it has a Peace Memorial Park and Atomic Bomb Museum, but instead of rebranding itself as a city of peace, Nagasaki sought to reconnect with its pre-war traditions of cultural and religious diversity. This is reflected by the numerous churches and Buddhist temples built after World War II. As a port city Nagasaki's cuisine, architecture and public events have all been heavily impacted by its trading links, particularly with Portugal, the Netherlands and China.

Both cities stand as a testament not only to humanity's ability to recover and rebuild, but also to the terrible destructive power of nuclear weapons and the threat they still pose to us today.

SURVIVOR TREES

In 1982 the mayor of Hiroshima, Takeshi Araki, instigated the founding of [Mayors for Peace](#), an international organisation to work for peace and disarmament. Its main objective is “The realisation of a world without nuclear weapons”. Among their projects is sharing seeds from A-bomb survivor trees ([Hibakujumoku](#)) to be symbols of hope and peace and to raise peace consciousness among citizens of member cities.

170 trees from about 40 different species survived the bombing of Hiroshima. (50 trees survived the bombing of Nagasaki.)

Six [ginkgos](#) growing between 1.8 and 2 kilometres from the epicentre of the blast over Hiroshima survived. From their burnt trunks new buds began to emerge, and so ginkgos became a symbol of hope. Cuttings were taken from these, and the seeds from these second generation trees were harvested.

“Through nurturing the descendants of survivor trees we want people around the world to learn about the realities of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki as well as share the earnest wish of the hibakusha (atomic bomb survivors) for nuclear abolition.” (News Flash, April 2020, the newsletter of Mayors for Peace)

Roger Stephenson



CRANES FOR PEACE

As part of our work in commemorating the anniversary, and telling the stories of those who lived through the bombings, National CND has launched the Peace Crane challenge – will you take part?

We’re asking supporters to get sponsored by family and friends to fold origami peace cranes, to raise money to help our campaign against nuclear weapons to ensure that the world never has to see another Hiroshima or Nagasaki. Our suggested target is 75 cranes – one for each year since the bomb was dropped – but you can set your own target instead.

Everyone can take part, and you don’t need any previous experience of origami – we have a variety of guides available to help you. And by taking the challenge, you can help us continue to campaign for a nuclear free world. So if you’d like to help, then sign up for [CND’s Peace Crane challenge today](#).

One of the victims of the bombing was a child named Sadako Sasaki (right). She was just two years old when the bomb was dropped on her hometown of Hiroshima. At the age of 12, she was hospitalised with leukaemia.

Despite being gravely ill, Sadako managed to fold 1,000 paper cranes, hoping that an ancient Japanese legend was true – that this would grant her wish to be healthy again.

Tragically, she passed away within months. But Sadako’s story has become a global symbol of peace, and a reminder of the human tragedy and unimaginable suffering that today’s nuclear weapons threaten.

CND campaigns tirelessly to see an end to nuclear weapons both in the UK and across the world, so that no child has to suffer as Sadako did. If you want to help, then sign up to our Cranes For Peace challenge and help us win a nuclear-free world.

Take part in our
Cranes For Peace
challenge



FURTHER INFORMATION

- [2000 paper cranes - A Memorial to Sadako Sasaki](#)
- [After the A-Bomb: Hiroshima and Nagasaki then and now](#) - The Guardian, 6th Aug 2015
- [The Atomic Bombs and the Soviet Invasion](#) - Tsuyoshi Hasegawa
- [The Day after Trinity](#), a 1981 documentary on the life of J. Robert Oppenheimer
- [The Hibakusha Voice and the Future of the Anti-Nuclear Movement](#), Lecture by Japanese Historian, [Yuki Tanaka](#)
- [Hiroshima - Dropping the Bomb](#), excerpt from a BBC dramatisation
- [Hiroshima Memorial Museum and Peace Park - Virtual Tour](#)
- [Hiroshima - Why the Bomb Was Dropped](#), ABC documentary presented by Peter Jennings
- [Hiroshima by John Hershey](#), New Yorker magazine, 24th August 1946
- [How Hiroshima Rose from the Ashes of Nuclear Destruction](#), Justin McCurry, The Guardian 2016
- [Interview with Hiroshima survivor, Setsuko Thurlow](#)
- [Interview with Nagasaki survivor, Sachiko Matsuo](#)
- [The Moment in Time](#), University of California documentary on the Manhattan Project
- [The Trees that Survived the Bombing of Hiroshima](#), BBC World Service short film
- [Why the atom bomb was dropped on Japan](#), Kate Hudson 5th Aug 2018, CND blog

TRIDENT GETTING MORE EXPENSIVE

No sooner had government auditors slammed the Ministry of Defence's serial failures in the purchase of military equipment, including drones and jet-fighters, than another withering attack comes – this time over the escalating costs of the Trident nuclear Programme.

The Commons Public accounts committee last week slated the MoD over its handling of the MENSAs warhead project – the design and development of new nuclear warheads for Trident missiles, the new fleet of Dreadnought submarines that will carry them, and the new nuclear reactors to power the subs. The combined increase costs of the three nuclear projects total £1.35 billion and rising – more than twice the original estimates. As with so many MoD projects, delays now range from 1.7-6.3 years.

The report finds that most of the extra costs arise from problems with the warheads being made in Berkshire by the AWE consortium of Jacobs, Serco and Lockheed-Martin, with construction starting before requirements or designs were sufficiently clear". But there were also significant overruns with the BAE systems shipyard in Barrow and the Rolls-Royce nuclear reactor facility in Derby.

MPs said the MOD "Immensely regrets" the money lost. But regret is not enough. "To utterly fail to learn from mistakes over decades, to spectacularly repeat the same mistakes at huge cost to the taxpayer – and at huge cost to confidence in our defence capabilities – is completely unacceptable," said committee chair Meg Hillier.

[Private Eye](#), 22nd May - 4th June

REMEMBRANCE DAY

11:00, Wednesday 11th November

St. John's Gardens

We would like to invite all our members and allies to join us as we remember **all** victims of war, regardless of their nationality, race or religion.

Following speeches, a minute's silence will be observed and a wreath laid in their memory.

For further information, please contact the Merseyside CND office. Please note that social distancing guidelines must be observed.

CND CONFERENCE 2020

Campaigning in the post-virus world

CND AGM and Policy Conference: Sat. 10th October

London Region CND public conference of discussion and workshop: Sunday 18th October

Please note that, due to the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, this year's conference will be held online.

Registration for the AGM and Policy Conference will be open soon and more details will be announced on the [CND website](#)

50 CLUB - RECENT WINNERS

Monthly Draw

March - Janet Laycock (7)

April - Judy Patterson (27)

May - Angela Wylie (32)

June - Wallasey CND (3)

Annual Draw

1st Prize: (£250) Rita Walker (6)

2nd Prize: (£100) John Usher (25)

3rd Prize: (£50) John Middleton (43)

Please note that despite the possibility of Co-ord not physically meeting for the foreseeable future, the 50 Club draw will continue each month. If you have won you'll be notified immediately by email.

CO-ORD MEETINGS

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, Merseyside CND Co-ord met online in May, June and July.

Although we have discussed the possibility of meeting in person next month, there is a chance that won't be practical. If the meeting is held online and you would like to take part, please don't hesitate to contact the office. Our details are at the top of Page 1.

The next meeting will be at 14:00, Wednesday 5th August

JOIN MERSEYSIDE CND

MERSEYSIDE C.N.D. MEMBERSHIP FORM

To receive regular newsletters please complete this form and return it to the address at the top of Page 1 along with your cheque.

NAME.....TELEPHONE.....

ADDRESS.....

EMAIL.....

I wish to *join/ rejoin Merseyside CND. Subscription rates: *waged-£5/ family-£6/ unwaged or youth (under 22) £2.

I *would/ would not also like a new member's pack at a cost of £1.

I understand that Merseyside CND needs funds for its campaigns and donate £.....

Please return to Merseyside CND, 151 Dale Street, Liverpool, L2 2AH



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