As this power station has been designed and built we have made many demands, and British industry has responded with skill and success to them all.

From now on industry will play an even larger part.

The Atomic Energy Authority will remain a pioneering body.

But it is industry that will be responsible for developing and building atomic power stations for the electricity authorities at home and abroad.

For the last eighteen months four groups of firms have been studying Calder Hall and preparing themselves to build power stations of the same type.

They have already submitted tenders to the Central Electricity for the first two stations to be built.

The building of these stations will begin next year.

We believe that the experience gained in building Calder Hall will prove of great benefit and that these new stations will produce electricity at a price comparable with the most modern type of coal-fired stations in this country.

Nuclear power development with its exacting technical requirements has confronted industry with new problems in engineering, metallurgy and in other fields.

It will do this increasingly.

The lessons learnt in solving these problems are often of direct value in other parts of the engineering and chemical industries.

Even when they are not, the very fact that there are these problems, and that they are being solved, adds drive, confidence and momentum to the whole process of technical advance.

The Lord Privy Seal has spoken of the nuclear power programme and of its importance to the United Kingdom.

In this country we must live by our brains and by our skills.

Today we see here in Britain the birth of a new industry.

If we follow up this first success with vigour and determination, our country and the world will be assured of a source of power which will be inexhaustible for many generations to come.

Calder Hall is a supreme example of what can be done by the skills of scientists, engineers and workpeople acting together.

It is I believe a good augury for the future.

Your Majesty, on the control desk before you is a lever.

When it is pulled, it will switch electric power in the turbine house of the Calder Hall Station into the national grid of the Central Electricity Authority.

I now ask Your Majesty to open this Station.

To which Addresses Her Majesty was pleased to return the following gracious answer:—

Today as power from Calder Hall begins to flow into the national grid, all of us here know that we are present at the making of history.

For many years now we have been aware that atomic scientists, by a series of brilliant discoveries, have brought us to the threshold of a new age. We have also known that on that threshold mankind has reached a point of crisis. Today we are, in a sense, seeing a solution of that crisis as this new power, which has proved itself to be such a terrifying weapon of destruction, is harnessed for the first time for the common good of our community.

In this turbulent century we have seen one technical revolution succeed another with astonishing speed. Within the span of a few generations our way of life has been transformed beyond anything our forefathers could have imagined. The age of steam was succeeded by an age of such startling achievement that we, who are close to it, can hardly realize that so short a period encompassed the invention of the motor car, the wireless set, the aeroplane and much else besides, which we now take for granted. So quickly have we learnt to accept the pace of modern development that we have been in danger of losing our sense of wonder.

That sense has been dramatically restored by the advent of the atomic age. We have been made vividly aware that the physical world, in which the great adventure of human life is lived, is of a complexity which must inspire in us a sense of awe. More than that; in the atom, man has discovered vast powers and ways to control them, and their tremendous possibilities for good or evil must fill us with a sense of humility. As new fields open before us, we become conscious that a grave responsibility is placed upon all of us to see that man adds as much to his stature by the application of this new power as he has by its discovery.

Future generations will judge us, above all else, by the way in which we use these limitless opportunities which Providence has given us and to which we have unlocked the door. They offer us, as we have heard today, a vital and timely addition to the industrial resources of our nation and to our material welfare. But above all we have something new to offer to the peoples of the undeveloped and less fortunate areas of the world, who will continue to look to us for assistance and example as they have done in the past.

That, to me, is the real importance of today's ceremony. For centuries past visionary ideals and practical methods which have gone from our shores have opened up new ways of thought and modes of life for people in all parts of the world. It may well prove to have been among the greatest of our contributions to human welfare that we led the way in demonstrating the peaceful uses of this new source of power.

I congratulate all those who have shared in this fine project—both those who conceived and planned the industrial application of atomic energy in this way, and those who have worked to see their plans fulfilled. And I hope this occasion will be an inspiration and encouragement to all who will continue this exciting enterprise, here and elsewhere.

It is with pride that I now open Calder Hall, Britain's first atomic power station.

Lord Chamberlain's Office,
St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

19th October, 1956.

The QUEEN has been graciously pleased, on the recommendation of Colonel the Earl Fortescue, the Captain, to appoint Brigadier the Honourable Richard Gustavus Hamilton-Russell, D.S.O. (late 17th/21st Lancers) to be one of Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel Humphrey Gilbert Grace, M.C., deceased.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

19th October, 1956.

The notice in the London Gazette of 9th October, 1956, regarding the grant of the British Empire Medal to Charles Gibbons is hereby cancelled it having been ascertained that he died before the date of the award therein mentioned.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

19th October, 1956.

The QUEEN has been graciously pleased to give orders for the publication in the London Gazette of a posthumous Commendation as below.

Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct.

Charles GIBBONS (deceased), Collier, Grade I, Water Haigh Colliery, near Leeds.

For services when two men were buried by a fall of roof at the Water Haigh Colliery.

Crown Office, House of Lords, S.W.1.

15th October, 1956.

The QUEEN has been pleased by Warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual dated the 10th October, 1956, to appoint John Roland Adams, Esquire, Q.C., to be Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the County of Essex, in accordance with the provisions of the Administration of Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1938.

Crown Office, House of Lords, S.W.1.

15th October, 1956.

The QUEEN has been pleased by Warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual dated the 10th October, 1956, to appoint Lionel Jellinek, Esquire, to be Deputy Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the County of Essex, in accordance with the provisions of the Administration of Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1938.