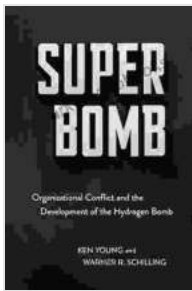


# Organizational Conflict and the Development of the Hydrogen Bomb: Uncovering the Hidden History



The development of the hydrogen bomb is one of the most controversial and consequential events in human history. The weapon's tremendous destructive power has led to decades of debate about its use and has raised profound questions about the ethical implications of scientific research.



## Super Bomb: Organizational Conflict and the Development of the Hydrogen Bomb (Cornell Studies in Security Affairs) by Ken Young

★★★★☆ 4 out of 5

Language	: English
File size	: 1988 KB
Text-to-Speech	: Enabled
Screen Reader	: Supported
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
Word Wise	: Enabled
Print length	: 341 pages



In his groundbreaking book, *Organizational Conflict and the Development of the Hydrogen Bomb*, historian Richard Rhodes provides a comprehensive history of the U.S. government's secret efforts to develop the H-bomb. Drawing on extensive archival research and interviews with key participants, Rhodes offers a gripping account of the organizational dynamics that shaped the development of the weapon.

Rhodes begins his book by tracing the origins of the H-bomb project to the early days of the Manhattan Project, which developed the atomic bomb during World War II. After the war, the U.S. government continued to pursue research on nuclear weapons, and in 1950, President Truman authorized the development of a hydrogen bomb.

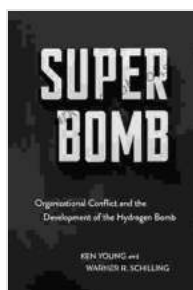
The H-bomb project was a massive undertaking, involving thousands of scientists and engineers from across the country. Rhodes describes the complex organizational structure of the project and the various conflicts that arose between different groups involved in the effort.

One of the most significant conflicts was between Edward Teller, the Hungarian-born physicist who is considered the "father of the H-bomb," and J. Robert Oppenheimer, the director of the Manhattan Project. Teller was a brilliant scientist, but he was also a driven and ambitious man who was often critical of Oppenheimer's leadership. The conflict between the two men eventually led to Oppenheimer's removal from the H-bomb project.

Despite the organizational conflicts, the H-bomb project eventually succeeded in developing a working weapon. In 1952, the U.S. conducted the first successful test of a hydrogen bomb at the Eniwetok Atoll in the Pacific Ocean. The test was a major turning point in the Cold War and led to a renewed arms race between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

Rhodes concludes his book by reflecting on the ethical implications of the H-bomb project. He argues that the development of the weapon was a "tragic necessity" in the context of the Cold War, but he also warns of the dangers of nuclear proliferation and the need for international cooperation to prevent the use of nuclear weapons.

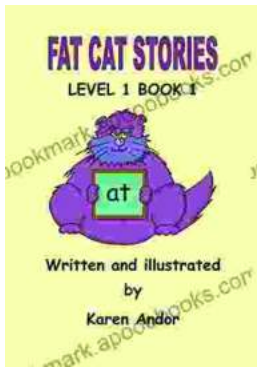
*Organizational Conflict and the Development of the Hydrogen Bomb* is a must-read for anyone interested in the history of nuclear weapons and the Cold War. It is a well-written and engaging book that provides a deep understanding of the organizational dynamics that shaped one of the most consequential events in human history.



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