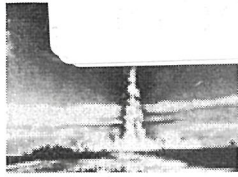


# MCH, 2012m

# 1963

# Test Ban Treaty



French test at Mururoa Atoll

... frequently tested nuclear weapons in the Pacific region. In the 1950s New Zealand military personnel observed British and American nuclear tests in Australia, the Pacific and in Nevada, and vessels of the Royal New Zealand Navy were weather ships for British tests in the Indian Ocean. In 1963 the British, American and Soviet governments agreed to ban atmospheric tests. New Zealand also signed this treaty. Noticeable exceptions among the signatories were India, China and France.

New Zealand was involved in ongoing protest over French nuclear testing from the mid-1960s when France began testing nuclear weapons in French Polynesia. Mururoa (also called Moruroa) Atoll became the focal point for both the tests and opposition to them. Greenpeace vessels sailed into the test site in 1972, and the following year the New Zealand and Australian governments took France to the International Court of Justice in an attempt to ban tests. France ignored the court's ruling that they cease testing.

The third Labour government, led by Norman Kirk, responded by sending two navy frigates, HMNZS *Canterbury* and *Otago*, into the test area. A Cabinet minister was also selected to accompany this protest. Prime Minister Kirk put all the Cabinet ministers' names into a hat and drew out the name of Fraser Colman, the minister of immigration and mines. He sailed from Auckland on 25 June aboard the *Otago*, which carried a crew of 242. A month later the ship was at Mururoa, and those on board witnessed the first atmospheric test. Fraser Colman transferred to the *Canterbury* when it arrived to relieve the *Otago* on 25 July, and he and the crew of the *Canterbury* saw the second French atmospheric test on Mururoa. These protests achieved some limited success because in 1974 the new French president, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, ordered that the tests move underground. With testing continuing, however, Mururoa remained a focus of anti-nuclear protest.

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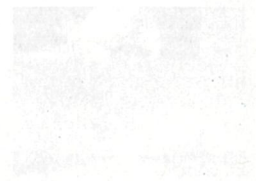
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# Nuclear testing in the Pacific - nuclear-free New Zealand



After the Second World War the United States, along with their  
Britain and France, began to conduct nuclear weapons in the  
Pacific region. In 1946 the United States conducted its first  
nuclear test in the Pacific, at Bikini Atoll. This was followed  
by a series of other tests in the region, including the 'Fat Man'  
bombing of Nagasaki in Japan in August 1945. The tests were  
conducted in the name of the United States and aimed to  
demonstrate the power of nuclear weapons.

The United States was involved in nuclear testing in the Pacific  
region from 1946 to 1958. During this time, the United States  
conducted a total of 67 nuclear tests in the Pacific region.  
The tests were conducted in the name of the United States and  
aimed to demonstrate the power of nuclear weapons. The tests  
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