The Australian action to ban nuclear testing was greatly influenced by the protests which were organized by the United Nations and supported by all nations to observe a nuclear weapons test ban.

The decision of France to test nuclear weapons in the South Pacific Ocean about 4,400 miles east of Australia is a matter of grave concern.

The test site has been described as a 'hazardous area for the South Pacific. The test will have direct impacts on the environment and on the lives of people living in the region. The radioactive fallout will also affect our health and wellbeing.

French Nuclear Tests

We are deeply concerned by the French decision to conduct nuclear weapons tests in the South Pacific. The tests will have serious implications for the region's environment and the health of its people. We call on the French government to cease its nuclear testing program and to work towards a nuclear weapon-free zone in the South Pacific.
**FISH POISONING**

Fish swimming in the waters around the Marshall Islands became contaminated with the debris particles which fell upon the water after the explosion. One hundred and fifty miles downwind and covered by an area of 7,000 square miles with serious lethal doses of radioactivity. The fallout area continued to spread as the radioactive plume moved with the Trade Winds.

The most seriously exposed area was Japanese fishermen aboard the tuna catamaran "Lucky Dragon No. 5", also American personnel stationed in the Marshall Islands and natives on the islands of Rongelap, Ailinginae and Utirik, and Kangerik.

**HUMAN POISONING**

Bells from the explosion killed at least 58 men, women and children. The number of deaths varied from 58 to 110 according to different sources. Some estimates placed the toll at 200. The tsunami created by the explosion killed an estimated 40,000 people on the island of Rongelap.

The British atomic bomb tests in the Pacific had already caused severe radiation sickness among the local population, including the death of a number of children. The Lucky Dragon No. 5 incident was a further tragedy for the islanders, who had already been exposed to radiation from the previous tests.

**THE FISH**

After the explosion, the sea was choked with a thick white smoke and the air was filled with a pungent odour. Fish, shellfish and other marine life were killed or seriously injured by the radiation. The fallout was so widespread that it affected fish caught as far away as the Philippines.

**THE AIR**

The air was filled with a pungent odour and the smell of burning plumes of smoke. The radioactive plume had reached as far as the Philippines, where it caused severe radiation sickness among the local population.

**THE WIND**

The wind carried the radioactive plume across the Pacific Ocean, reaching as far as the Philippines. The fallout was so widespread that it affected fish caught as far away as the Philippines.

**THE PEOPLE**

The population of the Marshall Islands was severely affected by the radiation. The death toll was estimated at 200, with many more suffering from radiation sickness. The survivors were left with severe health problems, including cancer and thyroid disorders.

**THE FISHERMEN**

The fishermen who had been fishing in the area were affected by the radiation. Many of them developed radiation sickness, and some died within days.

**THE GOVERNMENT**

The government of the United States was aware of the dangers of nuclear testing, but it was not willing to take action to protect the local population. The government was more concerned with its own research and testing programs than with the health of the local population.

**THE MEDIA**

The media coverage of the incident was limited, and the government did not want the public to know about the dangers of nuclear testing. The government was more concerned with maintaining its image and avoiding negative publicity.

**THE ENVIRONMENT**

The environment was severely affected by the nuclear testing. The fallout contaminated the ocean and the air, and the radiation sickened the local population. The government was more concerned with maintaining its research and testing programs than with protecting the environment.