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**WHAT DO
WE KNOW
ABOUT
LOBNOR
TEST SITE**

Almaty, 1997

International ecological association of Women of the Orient

1st edition

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In this brochure the reader is offered fact materials from publications of deferent authors concerning Chinese test site and its influence upon the health of people and environment.

Till 1st international conference of Lobnör problems (Almaty, March 1992) the public practically did not have data on number, character and consequences of nuclear explosions at this test site.

The authors call for complete elimination of all arsenals of atomic and hydrogen bomb.

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of natural sciences Pak I.T.**

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INTRODUCTION

For more than half a century, nuclear weapons were tested in various regions of the world. American explosions took place over the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, in the deserts of Nevada and Alamogordo, in Colorado and New Mexico (U.S.A.), in the Marshall Islands and three Pacific atolls, on Kamchatka Island near the shores of Alaska, and elsewhere. In all, approximately 1100 nuclear tests, of which 200 were atmospheric tests, have been held.

Soviet nuclear explosions thundered near Semipalatinsk, on Novaya Zemlya, in Western Kazakstan, Yakutia, the Volga Region and many other regions of the former USSR. 715 tests were carried out, of which 215 were in the atmosphere.

The French conducted tests on the Pacific atolls of Moruroa and Fangataufa, and the Region test site in Algeria. They carried out 40 atmospheric tests, out of a total of around 200.

Great Britain tested its nuclear weapons on Montebello Island, in Australia's Emu Fields and Maralinga, and on the Pacific Ocean's Christmas Island. They held more than 40 tests (22 atmospheric), some jointly with the Americans.

The nuclear arms race, militarized global policy, the economy technology and have brought humanity to the verge of catastrophe. Despite the strong opposition of those struggling for a non-nuclear world, like the anti-nuclear "Nevada-Semipalatinsk" movement and the International Ecological Association of Women of the Orient, led by O. Suleymenov and U.Z. Ilieva respectively, as well as other movements - nuclear weapons were tested until August 1996.

At the 1993 Almaty Congress of the Global Anti-Nuclear Alliance it was said, "The production, testing and spread of all weapons of mass destruction is ecological genocide and a crime against humanity."

If nuclear tests are renewed at the sites numbered above and the number of states ready to carry out tests, it will lead to the death of humanity and all life on Earth.

Scientists long ago came to the conclusion that nuclear weapons are not a means of fighting a war, not means of politics conducting, but means of self-destruction.

Our common home, the Earth's biosphere, will not survive a new arms race and new Chernobyls. Humanity must end nuclear tests on our planet, outlaw and destroy nuclear weapons.

In September 1996, the UN General Assembly adopted a treaty banning nuclear tests in all environments.

This compendium includes publications and excerpts concerning chiefly the "Lobnor" test site.

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