What’s at stake: The official and dominant US explanation of the annihilations of the civilian cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki has been that they prevented the necessity of an invasion and saved US soldiers’ lives. But many other cogent explanations are available which together make a powerful case against the bombings. What’s at stake is that the official explanation has provided the US with a justification for repeated resorts to “shock and awe” instead of diplomacy since 1945. We must stop invading, bombing, and occupying “enemies,” and acknowledging the atomic bombings as unacceptable war crimes will help end the US foreign policy of violence and wars.

Forward to your social media. Send to Facebook as an Event. http://jamesrichardbennett.blogspot.com/2014/08/hiroshima-nagasaki-remembrance.html

OMNI NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL DAYS PROJECT

See: Nuclear Free Future Month Newsletter
  Nuclear Abolition Day June 2
  Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific Day
  Three newsletters for H-N Remembrance 2013

Myblog:
War Department/Peace Department
http://jamesrichardbennett.blogspot.com/
Newsletters
http://www.omnicenter.org/newsletter-archive/

See: Nuclear Weapons War Disarmament
Index:
http://www.omnicenter.org/omni-newsletter-general-index/

Contents of Hiroshima-Nagasaki Newsletter, August 6, 2014
HIROSHIMA/NAGASAKI REMEMBRANCE, AUGUST 10, 2014

The Remembrance this year will take place at the Town Center, Fayetteville, AR, August 10, 7p.m. MC Kelly Mulhollan, Proclamation by Mayor Jordan, meditation by UUF Rev. Parrish, poetry by Gerry Sloan, bombings unjustifiable by Dick Bennett, nuclear weapons abolition movement by Art Hobson, and more. Come share with us this moment of looking back in order to end the fear and madness.


UNDERSTAND THE BOMBINGS OF HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI

Pearl Harbor: No Choice But War—for the Japanese. . .and the US

Roland Worth, Jr. No Choice But War: The United States Embargo Against Japan and the Eruption of War in the Pacific. 1995. The US embraced a severe embargo “knowing full well its probable result. Hence. . .the Pacific war was caused by the United States launching a policy of economic destruction against the Japanese nation” (218).

Surrender Imminent, Soviet Invasion August 9, 1945

Tsuyoshi Hasegawa. Racing the Enemy: Stalin, Truman, and the Surrender of
Japan. 2005. “In his 2005 book, Racing the Enemy, Hasegawa puts forward the view that the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were not the main decisive factor in the Japanese decision to surrender, ending World War II, specifically the Pacific Theater. Instead, Hasegawa looks to the breaking of the Neutrality Pact by the Soviet Union, and the imminent fall of Manchuria and Korea to the Soviet invasion of Manchuria. This view is in contrast to earlier critics of the bombing, who argued that US President Harry S. Truman’s underlying objective was showcasing US military might, as a deterrent to Soviet leader Joseph Stalin’s ambitions. Hasegawa emphasizes the extent to which Japanese decision-making was independent of the nuclear attacks. According to British historian Geoffrey Jukes: “[Hasegawa] demonstrates conclusively that it was the Soviet declaration of war, not the atomic bombs, that forced the Japanese to surrender unconditionally.”

**Bombings Did Not End WWII in the Pacific**

In the piece below, John Pilger readily debunks the myth that the bombing of Hiroshima was either needed or intended to end the war in the Pacific. . . .

Judith Norman

“The Lies Of Hiroshima Are The Lies Of Today Aug 06, 2008” By John Pilger

[http://www.zcommunications.org/zspace/commentaries/3578](http://www.zcommunications.org/zspace/commentaries/3578)  [I have the article, having copied it when it was published in Z Magazine. But this link failed just now. –Dick]

**Kill Japanese**

“Harry Truman and Memory of Mass Murder” By David Swanson  06 August 2013. High officials intended to kill as many Japanese as possible. Since then, the US has threatened to use nuclear weapons a dozen times.

**Revenge**

“America’s Habit of Revenge” by James Carroll. Published on August 5, 2003 by the Boston Globe. [Also published in Carroll’s book, Crusade: Chronicles of an Unjust War. 2014. Carroll was an USAF General, and his magnificent book about the Pentagon, House of War, won the National Book Award. – Dick]

**Alternatives Not Tried, War Crimes Committed**

Are There Any [Good] Arguments for Nuking Hiroshima?

by Bretigne Shaffer

[http://www.lewrockwell.com/2011/08/bretigne-shaffer/are-there-good-arguments-for-nuking-japan/](http://www.lewrockwell.com/2011/08/bretigne-shaffer/are-there-good-arguments-for-nuking-japan/)  The Bombs were not the only options available to the US. Truman and his administration wished to hit the Japanese, and in doing so they committed two of the most atrocious of all war crimes—the deliberate murder of several hundred thousand innocent civilians.
ABOLISH NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The Case for Abolition by Jonathan Schell
The Fate of the Earth. 1982.

History of US Nuclear Domination


History of the Abolition Movement

Lawrence Wittner. Confronting the Bomb: A Short History of the World Nuclear Disarmament Movement. 2009. Are the people of the world ready “for the new thinking...necessitated by the nuclear age? His reply: YES. “…the history of the disarmament movement inspires a greater respect for the human potential.”

Gerry Sloan will read several of his poems at the 2014 Hiroshima-Nagasaki Remembrance. Here is one of them.

6 AUGUST 1945

For the first time in history, man usurped God’s prerogative
to wipe the planet clean, snuff out His creation in a twinkling.
If warfare is madness, we were mad in the extreme in our
vainglorious attempt to harness the atom, our reptilian brain
and nuclear energy grotesquely incompatible. Mythology fails us

who pulled back the veil, lifted the lid to Pandora’s box, releasing
the genie from its damnable lamp which left silhouettes in cement.
Words fail us proverbial ostriches, heads helplessly buried in sand,
when reality exceeds our ability to disbelieve, paralyzes our will
to take those impossibly difficult steps toward disarmament.

UNITEDNATIONS
Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon

- Home
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  - The role of the Secretary-General

LATEST STATEMENT
Hiroshima, Japan, 6 August 2014 - Secretary-General's message to Peace Memorial Ceremony [delivered by Ms. Angela Kane, High Representative for Disarmament Affairs]

I am honoured to send greetings to all participants in this year’s Peace Memorial Ceremony in Hiroshima.

The atrocious bombing we remember today had as its original target the Aioi Bridge not far from this ceremony, according to historians. In the years since, the citizens of Hiroshima and supporters around the world have created many new kinds of bridges -- of trust, friendship and understanding.

This solemn commemoration connects memories of a tragic past with the vision of a future free of nuclear weapons. I am especially grateful to the hibakusha for forging links with the new generations who can carry forward the commitment to pursue nuclear disarmament until it is finally achieved. The United Nations is actively pursuing this goal.

Hiroshima’s many messages of peace and hope have educated the world about the devastating humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons, inspiring a global campaign focused on the unacceptability of using these arms under international humanitarian and human rights law. The hibakusha have been the face of that effort. Their testimonies have deeply touched me and countless other people.

One of the great ironies of modern science is that humans are searching for life on other planets while retaining and modernizing weapons of mass destruction that, if used, can destroy all life on planet Earth. We must address this failing and counter the militarism that breeds the pursuit of such weaponry.

The people of Hiroshima have a direct bridge to the United Nations, where nuclear disarmament remains one of our most important goals. The United Nations is an indispensable arena where Member States and civil society can work together to advance our vision of a world free of nuclear weapons.

Let us press for immediate and concrete progress so that the hibakusha and the world can witness the final destruction of the last nuclear weapon as we end the historical nightmare known as the age of nuclear weapons – and welcome the dawning of a new era of hope, peace, and prosperity for all.

Statements on 6 August 2014

- Hiroshima, Japan, 6 August 2014 - Secretary-General's message to the 2014 World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs [delivered by Ms. Angela Kane, High Representative for Disarmament Affairs]
If some extraterrestrial species were compiling a history of Homo sapiens, they might well break their calendar into two eras: BNW (before nuclear weapons) and NWE (the nuclear weapons era). The latter era, of course, opened on August 6, 1945, the first day of the countdown to what may be the inglorious end of this strange species, which attained the intelligence to discover the effective means to destroy itself, but -- so the evidence suggests -- not the moral and intellectual capacity to control its worst instincts.

Day one of the NWE was marked by the "success" of Little Boy, a simple atomic bomb. On day four, Nagasaki experienced the technological triumph of Fat Man, a more sophisticated design. Five days later came what the official Air Force history calls the "grand finale," a 1,000-plane raid -- no mean logistical achievement -- attacking Japan's cities and killing many thousands of people, with leaflets falling among the bombs reading "Japan has surrendered." Truman announced that surrender before the last B-29 returned to its base.

Those were the auspicious opening days of the NWE. As we now enter its 70th year, we should be contemplating with wonder that we have survived. We can only guess how many years remain.

Harry Truman spoke in the U.S. Senate on June 23, 1941: "If we see that Germany is winning," he said, "we ought to help Russia, and if Russia is winning we ought to help Germany, and that way let them kill as many as possible."
Did Truman value Japanese lives above Russian and German? There is nothing anywhere to suggest that he did. Yet we debate, every August 6th or so, whether Truman was willing to unnecessarily sacrifice Japanese lives in order to scare Russians with his nuclear bombs. He was willing; he was not willing; he was willing. Left out of this debate is the obvious possibility that killing as many Japanese as possible was among Truman's goals.

A U.S. Army poll in 1943 found that roughly half of all GIs believed it would be necessary to kill every Japanese person on earth. William Halsey, who commanded the United States' naval forces in the South Pacific during World War II, thought of his mission as "Kill Japs, kill Japs, kill more Japs," and had vowed that when the war was over, the Japanese language would be spoken only in hell. War correspondent Edgar L. Jones wrote in the February 1946 *Atlantic Monthly*, "What kind of war do civilians suppose we fought anyway? We shot prisoners in cold blood, wiped out hospitals, strafed lifeboats, killed or mistreated enemy civilians, finished off the enemy wounded, tossed the dying into a hole with the dead, and in the Pacific boiled flesh off enemy skulls to make table ornaments for sweethearts, or carved their bones into letter openers."

On August 6, 1945, President Truman announced: "Sixteen hours ago an American airplane dropped one bomb on Hiroshima, an important Japanese Army base. That bomb had more power than 20,000 tons of T.N.T. It had more than two thousand times the blast power of the British 'Grand Slam' which is the largest bomb ever yet used in the history of warfare." Hiroshima was, of course, a city full of people, not an Army base. But those people were merely Japanese. Australian General Sir Thomas Blamey had told the *New York Times*: "Fighting Japs is not like fighting normal human beings. The Jap is a little barbarian.... We are not dealing with humans as we know them. We are dealing with something primitive. Our troops have the right view of the Japs. They regard them as vermin."

Some try to imagine that the bombs shortened the war and saved more lives than the some 200,000 they took away. And yet, weeks before the first bomb was dropped, on July 13, 1945, Japan sent a telegram to the Soviet Union expressing its desire to surrender and end the war. The United States had broken Japan's codes and read the telegram. Truman referred in his diary to "the telegram from Jap Emperor asking for peace." Truman had been informed through Swiss and Portuguese channels of Japanese peace overtures as early as three months before Hiroshima. Japan objected only to surrendering unconditionally and giving up its emperor, but the United States insisted on those terms until after the bombs fell, at which point it allowed Japan to keep its emperor.

[Beat the Soviet Union, August 9]

Presidential advisor James Byrnes had told Truman that dropping the bombs would allow the United States to "dictate the terms of ending the war." Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal wrote in his diary that Byrnes was "most anxious to get the Japanese affair over with before the Russians got in." Truman wrote in his diary that the Soviets were preparing to march against Japan and "Fini Japs when that comes about." Truman ordered the bomb dropped on Hiroshima on August 6thand another type of bomb, a plutonium bomb, which the military also wanted to test and demonstrate, on Nagasaki on August 9th. Also on August 9th, the Soviets attacked the Japanese. During the next two weeks, the Soviets killed 84,000 Japanese while losing 12,000 of their own soldiers, and the United States continued bombing Japan with non-nuclear weapons. Then the Japanese surrendered.
[Bombs unnecessary]

The United States Strategic Bombing Survey concluded that, "... certainly prior to 31 December, 1945, and in all probability prior to 1 November, 1945, Japan would have surrendered even if the atomic bombs had not been dropped, even if Russia had not entered the war, and even if no invasion had been planned or contemplated." One dissenter who had expressed this same view to the Secretary of War prior to the bombings was General Dwight Eisenhower. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Admiral William D. Leahy agreed: "The use of this barbarous weapon at Hiroshima and Nagasaki was of no material assistance in our war against Japan. The Japanese were already defeated and ready to surrender."

Whatever dropping the bombs might possibly have contributed to ending the war, it is curious that the approach of threatening to drop them, the approach used during a half-century of Cold War to follow, was never tried. An explanation may perhaps be found in Truman's comments suggesting the motive of revenge:

"Having found the bomb we have used it. We have used it against those who attacked us without warning at Pearl Harbor, against those who have starved and beaten and executed American prisoners of war, and against those who have abandoned all pretense of obeying international law of warfare."

**Truman** doesn't say he used the bomb to shorten the war or save lives. He says he used the bomb because he could. "Having found the bomb we have used it." And he provides as reasons for having used it three characteristics of the people murdered: they (or their government) attacked U.S. troops, they (or their government) brutalized U.S. prisoners, and they (or their government) -- and this is without any irony intended -- oppose international law.

Truman could not, incidentally, have chosen Tokyo as a target -- not because it was a city, but because we (or our government) had already reduced it to rubble.

The nuclear catastrophes may have been, not the ending of a World War, but the theatrical opening of the Cold War, aimed at sending a message to the Soviets. Many low and high ranking officials in the U.S. military, including commanders in chief, have been tempted to nuke more cities ever since, beginning with Truman threatening to nuke China in 1950. The myth developed, in fact, that Eisenhower's enthusiasm for nuking China led to the rapid conclusion of the Korean War. Belief in that myth led President Richard Nixon, decades later, to imagine he could end the Vietnam War by pretending to be crazy enough to use nuclear bombs. Even more disturbingly, he actually was crazy enough. "The nuclear bomb, does that bother you? ... I just want you to think big, Henry, for Christ'sakes," Nixon said to Henry Kissinger in discussing options for Vietnam.
I just want you to think, instead, about this poem:

Hiroshima
by Sherwood Ross

I am the Reverend Kiyoshi Tanimoto
A graduate of Emory College, Atlanta,
Pastor of the Methodist Church of Hiroshima
I was in a western suburb when the bomb struck
Like a sheet of sunlight.
Fearing for my wife and family
I ran back into the city
Where I saw hundreds and hundreds fleeing
Every one of them hurt in some way.
The eyebrows of some were burned off
Skin hung from their faces and hands
Some were vomiting as they walked
On some naked bodies the burns had made patterns
Of the shapes of flowers transferred
From their kimonos to human skin.
Almost all had their heads bowed
Looked straight ahead, were silent
And showed no expression whatever.
Under many houses I heard trapped people screaming
Crying for help but there were none to help
And the fire was coming.

I came to a young woman holding her dead baby
Who pleaded with me to find her husband
So he could see the baby one last time.
There was nothing I could do but humor her.

By accident I ran into my own wife
Both she and our child were alive and well.

For days I carried water and food to the wounded and the dying.

I apologized to them: "Forgive me," I said, "for not sharing your burden."

I am the Reverend Kiyoshi Tanimoto
Pastor of the Methodist Church of Hiroshima
I was in a western suburb when the bomb struck
Like a sheet of sunlight.

The Lies Of Hiroshima Are The Lies Of Today Aug 06, 2008 By John Pilger
When I first went to Hiroshima in 1967, the shadow on the steps was still there. It was an almost perfect impression of a human being at ease: legs splayed, back bent, one hand by her side as she sat waiting for a bank to open. At a quarter past eight on the morning of August 6, 1945, she and her silhouette were burned into the granite. I stared at the shadow for an hour or more, then walked down to the river and met a man called Yukio, whose chest was still etched with the pattern of the shirt he was wearing when the atomic bomb was dropped.

He and his family still lived in a shack thrown up in the dust of an atomic desert. He described a huge flash over the city, "a bluish light, something like an electrical short", after which wind blew like a tornado and black rain fell. "I was thrown on the ground and noticed only the stalks of my flowers were left. Everything was still and quiet, and when I got up, there were people naked, not saying anything. Some of them had no skin or hair. I was certain I was dead." Nine years later, when I returned to look for him, he was dead from leukaemia.

In the immediate aftermath of the bomb, the allied occupation authorities banned all mention of radiation poisoning and insisted that people had been killed or injured only by the bomb's blast. It was the first big lie. "No radioactivity in Hiroshima ruin" said the front page of the New York Times, a classic of disinformation and journalistic abdication, which the Australian reporter Wilfred Burchett put right with his scoop of the century. "I write this as a warning to the world," reported Burchett in the Daily Express, having reached Hiroshima after a perilous journey, the first correspondent to dare. He described hospital wards filled with people with no visible injuries but who were dying from what he called "an atomic plague". For telling this truth, his press accreditation was withdrawn, he was pilloried and smeared - and vindicated.

The atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was a criminal act on an epic scale. It was premeditated mass murder that unleashed a weapon of intrinsic criminality. For this reason its apologists have sought refuge in the mythology of the ultimate "good war", whose "ethical bath", as Richard Drayton called it, has allowed the west not only to expiate its bloody imperial past but to promote 60 years of rapacious war, always beneath the shadow of The Bomb.

The most enduring lie is that the atomic bomb was dropped to end the war in the Pacific and save lives. "Even without the atomic bombing attacks," concluded the United States Strategic Bombing Survey of 1946, "air supremacy over Japan."
have exerted sufficient pressure to bring about unconditional surrender and obviate the need for invasion. Based on a
detailed investigation of all the facts, and supported by the testimony of the surviving Japanese leaders involved, it is
the Survey's opinion that ... Japan would have surrendered even if the atomic bombs had not been dropped, even if
Russia had not entered the war and even if no invasion had been planned or contemplated."

The National Archives in Washington contain US government documents that chart Japanese peace overtures as early as
1943. None was pursued. A cable sent on May 5, 1945 by the German ambassador in Tokyo and intercepted by the US dispels
any doubt that the Japanese were desperate to sue for peace, including "capitulation even if the terms were hard". Instead, the
US secretary of war, Henry Stimson, told President Truman he was "fearful" that the US air force would have Japan so
"bombed out" that the new weapon would not be able "to show its strength". He later admitted that "no effort was made, and
none was seriously considered, to achieve surrender merely in order not to have to use the bomb". His foreign policy
colleagues were eager "to browbeat the Russians with the bomb held rather ostentatiously on our hip". General Leslie Groves,
director of the Manhattan Project that made the bomb, testified: "There was never any illusion on my part that Russia was our
enemy, and that the

Project was conducted on that basis." The day after Hiroshima was obliterated, President Truman voiced his satisfaction with
the "overwhelming success" of "the experiment".

Since 1945, the United States is believed to have been on the brink of using nuclear weapons at least three times. In waging
their bogus "war on terror", the present governments in Washington and London have declared they are prepared to make "pre-
emptive" nuclear strikes against non-nuclear states. With each stroke toward the midnight of a nuclear Armageddon, the lies of
justification grow more outrageous. Iran is the current "threat". But Iran has no nuclear weapons and the disinformation that it is
planning a nuclear arsenal comes largely from a discredited CIA-sponsored Iranian opposition group, the MEK - just as the lies
about Saddam Hussein's weapons of mass destruction originated with the Iraqi National Congress, set up by Washington.

The role of western journalism in erecting this straw man is critical. That America's Defence Intelligence Estimate says "with
high confidence" that Iran gave up its nuclear weapons programme in 2003 has been consigned to the memory hole. That
Iran's president Mahmoud Ahmadinejad never threatened to "wipe Israel off the map" is of no interest. But such has been the
mantra of this media "fact" that in his recent, obsequious performance before the Israeli parliament, Gordon Brown alluded to it
as he threatened Iran, yet again.

This progression of lies has brought us to one of the most dangerous nuclear crises since 1945, because the real threat
remains almost unmentionable in western establishment circles and therefore in the media. There is only one rampant nuclear
power in the Middle East and that is Israel. The heroic Mordechai Vanunu tried to warn the world in 1986 when he smuggled out
evidence that Israel was building as many as 200 nuclear warheads. In defiance of UN resolutions, Israel is today clearly itching
to attack Iran, fearful that a new American administration might, just might, conduct genuine negotiations with a nation the west
has defiled since Britain and America overthrew Iranian democracy in 1953.
In the *New York Times* on July 18, the Israeli historian Benny Morris, once considered a liberal and now a consultant to his country's political and military establishment, threatened "an Iran turned into a nuclear wasteland". This would be mass murder. For a Jew, the irony cries out.

The question begs: are the rest of us to be mere bystanders, claiming, as good Germans did, that "we did not know"? Do we hide ever more behind what Richard Falk has called "a self-righteous, one-way, legal/moral screen [with] positive images of western values and innocence portrayed as threatened, validating a campaign of unrestricted violence"? Catching war criminals is fashionable again. Radovan Karadzic stands in the dock, but Sharon and Olmert, Bush and Blair do not. Why not? The memory of Hiroshima requires an answer.

Jewish Peace News editors

Jewish Peace News archive and blog: [http://jewishpeacenews.blogspot.com](http://jewishpeacenews.blogspot.com)

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*Yoko Ono*

Stream

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*Yoko Ono*

Shared publicly - Aug 2, 2014
Dear Family of Peace This time (on my latest visit to Japan) I went specially to Hiroshima to fold a paper crane with one victim of the 1945 Atomic Bomb, and the youth of now beautiful Hiroshima City.

Yoko Ono

Shared publicly - Aug 1, 2014

Yoko Ono asks youths to spread Hiroshima A-bomb peace message to world

Google Search, Hiroshima Day August 6, 2014

Join us at The Chantry Peace Garden at 8am to take part in the peace service on the anniversary of the dropping of the first atomic bomb on the Japanese City of ...

2. Hiroshima Day - 6 August - Resources - Education Scotland

www.educationscotland.gov.uk/.../h/hiroshimaday.as...

Education Scotland

Hiroshima Day commemorates 6 August 1945, the day when an atomic bomb was dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima, followed a few days later by ...

3. Remember Hiroshima Day, Wednesday Aug.6 | Peace Quest

peacequest.ca/remember-hiroshima-day-wednesday-aug-6/

Remember Hiroshima Day, Wednesday Aug.6. July 17, 2014, Leave a Comment ·hiroshima-day-poster. Wednesday, August 6th 2014 7pm-dusk. Skeleton ...

4. Sadako Peace Day in Santa Barbara - August 6, 2014 ...

www.wagingpeace.org/sadako-peace-day-reflecting-on-the-past-to-assur...

Jul 10, 2014 - The event will be held Wednesday, August 6, from 6:00-7:00 p.m., ... a young girl from Hiroshima who died of radiation-induced leukemia as a ...

5. Hiroshima - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hiroshima

Wikipedia

From top left:Hiroshima Castle, Baseball game of Hiroshima Toyo Carp in HiroshimaMunicipal .... On Monday, August 6, 1945, at 8:15 a.m., the nuclear bomb "Little Boy" was dropped on ..... Pacific War Research Society, Japan's Longest Day (Kodansha, 2002, ISBN 4-7700-2887-3), the ..... Guangzhou · 2014: South Korea ...

6. Hiroshima Commemoration, August 6, 2014 | Long Island ...

www.longislandpeace.org/hiroshima-commemoration-august-6-2014/

6 days ago - 69th Commemoration of Hiroshima. Wednesday August 6, 2014. 7:30 p.m.. “It is Time to Abolish Nuclear Weapons,. Climate Change and War”.

7. Events | Medical Association for Prevention of War

www.mapw.org.au/events

Hiroshima Day Vigil, 06/08/2014 - 07:30, St Paul's Cathedral, Crn Flinders ... Film Festival : Remembering Hiroshima & Nagasaki, 06/08/2014 - 17:30 ...

8. Upcoming Events | PSR

www.psr.org› News & Events

Physicians for Social Responsibility

August 6, 2014 - August 9, 2014. Hiroshima Day Events. A calendar of Hiroshima Day events around the country. Check to see if there’s one in your area! August ...
Searches related to Hiroshima Day August 6, 2014

6th august hiroshima day
hiroshima august 6 1945
hiroshima day 2013
hiroshima day wikipedia
hiroshima day information
hiroshima day wiki
hiroshima day is celebrated on
hiroshima day pass

ANTI-NUCLEAR WEAPONS ORGANIZATIONS, GOOGLE SEARCH, AUGUST 6, 2014

1. International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons: ICAN
www.icanw.org/
Campaign overview - Nuclear weapons timeline - Nuclear arsenals - Contact ICAN

2. Anti-nuclear organizations - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anti-nuclear organizations
Wikipedia
Anti-nuclear organizations may oppose uranium mining, nuclear power, and/or nuclear weapons. Anti-nuclear groups have undertaken public protests and acts ...
Types of organizations - Activities - International organizations

3. List of anti–nuclear power groups - Wikipedia, the free ...
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_anti–nuclear_power_groups
Wikipedia
Anti-nuclear power groups have emerged in every country that has had a ... 10 million signatures on petitions calling for the abolition of nuclear weapons.

4. UNODA - Nuclear Weapons Home
www.un.org/disarmament/WMD/Nuclear/
United Nations
Nuclear weapons are the most dangerous weapons on earth. ... Preparatory Commission for the
5. **Nuclear | Greenpeace International**

www.greenpeace.org/international/en/campaigns/nuclear/

Greenpeace

Despite what the nuclear industry tells us, building enough nuclear power stations to make ... waste, contribute to further proliferation of nuclear weapons materials, and result in a ... Gil Scott-Heron’s anti-nuclear song speaks to us across ...

6. **Anti-nuclear working group - For Mother Earth**

www.motherearth.org/nuke/info.php

Campaigns for a worldwide ban on nuclear weapons and for action on the Non-proliferation Treaty, and the ruling ... Network of anti-nuclear groups in Belgium.

7. **The Nuclear Freeze and Its Impact | Arms Control Association**

www.armscontrol.org › ... › December 2010

Arms Control Association

by LS Wittner - Related articles

(July 23, 2014); Nuclear Weapons: Who Has What at a Glance ... meeting of Mobilization for Survival, a major anti-nuclear organization of that era, she scrapped ...

8. **A-Z Anti-Nuclear, Etc., Web Sites - Proposition One**

www.prop1.org/prop1/azantink.htm

Arcata Nuclear Weapons Free Zone Commission .... Forces of Nature - New EnglandAntinuclear Group .... Nuclear Weapons / Testing / Groups and Events

Searches related to anti-nuclear weapons organizations

anti nuclear weapons quotes
anti nuclear weapons groups
anti nuclear weapons treaty
anti nuclear weapons symbol
anti nuclear weapons arguments
anti nuclear weapon technology
anti nuclear power
anti nuclear
From Japan to the Navajo Nation: Generational Legacies of Uranium

Today, in commemoration of the 69th anniversary of the US dropping an atomic bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima, we recognize the legacies of nuclear destruction across our world. At the height of the Cold War, the US detonated its first atomic bomb on Hiroshima. A few days later, the US dropped a second bomb on the people of Nagasaki. Both bombs immediately devastated communities, a legacy which continues to this day through a host of life-threatening health problems for bodies and lands. Hiroshima Day has become a day for anti-war and anti-nuclear resistance, dialogue, and demonstrations.

WRL also recognizes the impact of nuclear proliferation transnationally, in Hiroshima and Nagasaki as well as here, on the lands of the Diné people. In recognition of the continued intoxication of indigenous peoples and their lands, we lift up the voices of New Mexico’s uranium-impacted communities through the 2012 Nuclear Free Zone Declaration from Multicultural Alliance for a Safe Environment (MASE).

Since the boom of nuclearism in the 1950s, indigenous communities and coalitions such as MASE have resisted the contamination of their land by US government collaborations with uranium mining companies. MASE organizes in the US Southwest to hold government agencies and companies accountable, demanding the clean up of the toxic legacy of uranium mining. They are also engaged in an ongoing struggle to stop new mining operations on land that has already been poisoned by nuclearism. On October 20, 2012, with support from WRL, MASE adopted a Nuclear Free Zone Declaration, asserting the sovereignty of people’s rights to safe drinking water and to be free from exposure to hazardous and toxic substances.

NUCLEAR FREE ZONE DECLARATION

for Northwest New Mexico/Grants Uranium Belt

Whereas:

Uranium legacy contamination poisons our water, land, and lives through ongoing radioactive releases that will continue to plague our cultural landscape and future generations,

We are committed to protect and restore our shared water resources that are so critical to our continued survival in an arid desert environment, our quality of life, and multi-cultural preservation,

Therefore:

We, the undersigned, join a growing global movement to limit the use of nuclear power and transform National Sacrifice Areas into Nuclear Free Zones.

We further urge all federal and state regulatory agencies to promote the right to a clean, sustainable water
sources within their jurisdictions as an element of their public trust to further the best interests of the public welfare, including those poor, minority populations already overburdened by legacy contamination from uranium mining and milling in the Grants Mining District.

In Conclusion,

We, the undersigned, pledge to work in solidarity with all people who wish to break free of their nuclear fuel chains and dependency on non-renewable, polluting sources of energy and move towards the development of renewable and sustainable energy that does not threaten the public health, public water supplies, or our special landscapes.

Check out WRL's blog for MASE's full declaration!

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Dick Bennett

Newsletters
http://www.omnicenter.org/newsletter-archive/

Index:
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