ear explosions produce both immediate and delayed destruc
ts. Immediate effects (blast, thermal radiation, prompt ionizi
tion) are produced and cause significant destruction within s
inutes of a nuclear detonation. The delayed effects (radioacti
ut and other possible environmental effects) inflict damage o
nded **THE WORLD IS** period ranging from hours to centurie
cause adverse **AT A CROSSROADS.** effects in locations
nt from the site of the detonation. These two classes of effec
ed in separate subsections. The three categories of immedia
ts are: blast, **TERRORISTS ARE SEEKING** thermal radia
t), and prompt **NUCLEAR WEAPONS.** ionizing or nuclear
Their relative importance varies with the yield of the bomb. A
s, all three can be significant sources of injury. With an explo
of about 2.5 kt, **SEVERAL NUCLEAR COUNTRIES** the t
ts **ARE EXPANDING THEIR ARSENALS.** are roughly eq
capable of inflicting fatal injuries at a range of 1 km. In the ci
hima attack (bomb yield approx. 15 kt) casualties (including
aties) **OTHER NATIONS ARE ATTEMPTING** were seen
e causes. **TO JOIN THE NUCLEAR CLUB.** Burns (includi
e caused by the ensuing fire storm) were the most prevalent
y (two thirds of those who died the first day were burned), ar
rred at the greatest range. Blast and burn injuries were both
-70% of all survivors. **TOGETHER** People close enough to
ficant radiation illness **WE CAN CHANGE THIS.** were wel
ethal effects radius for blast and flash burns, as a result only
ed survivors showed radiation illness. Many of these people
ered from burns and blast and thus escaped their main effe
so, It appears that most victims with radiation illness had bl
es or **NATIONAL RELIGIOUS PARTNERSHIP** severe bu
With yields **FOR THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS** in the rang
lreds of kilotons or **DANGER** greater (typical for strategic
ls) immediate radiation injury becomes insignificant. Danger
ation levels only exist so close to the explosion that surviving
is impossible. the other effect of nuclear weapons hand, fat
s can **WWW.FAITHFULSECURITY.ORG** be inflicted wel
nd the target of substantial blast damage. A 20 megat
cause potentially fatal third degree burns at a range of 4
e the blast can do little more than break windows and ca
rficial cuts. A convenient rule of thumb for estim ating th
t-term fatalities from all causes due to a nuclea
count everyone inside the 5 psi blast over pressure c
nd the hypocenter as a fatality. In reality, substant
bers of people inside the contour will su
substantial survivor numbers outside the contour
ney will die but the assumption is that these two groups
This completely ignores any possible fallout effe
sion closer to the ground (close enough for the fireball to to