

This report summarizes the results of a detailed data reduction and casualty study made on over 35,000 persons who were subjected to the nuclear attack on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, in 1945. Both graphical and tabular representations are made of pertinent data to show that an excellent base exists for more reliable conclusions of a wider variety than have heretofore been available.

Total mortality and total injury curves are given as well as injury curves by type (blast, thermal, and initial nuclear) for thirteen shielding categories, which includes a breakdown of seismic reinforced-concrete buildings by floor divisions.

Further breakdowns of the blast and thermal injuries are also given here, but considerably greater detail will be presented in a follow-on effort directed towards predicting the medical load following a high-yield nuclear attack on the United States.

The freefield weapons effects are presented for both Japanese cities to allow the association of a given effects level with a particular percent mortality or injury. Such comparisons indicate that the initial nuclear radiation played a dominant role in the deaths of thermally-shielded people in both cities.

Other post-attack data are given for those persons killed immediately, those rescued by others, those who survived in the fire, and the time to death of those who were killed. Numerous other investigations could be made on the vast storehouse of information that has been collected on magnetic tape during the course of this project.