

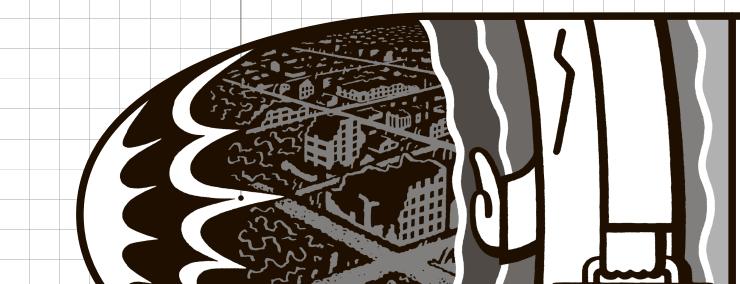
If Russia were to use nuclear weapons, 91.5 million people would be killed and injured in a matter of hours.

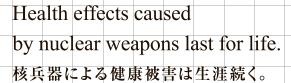
ロシアが核兵器を使用すると、

数時間後には9150万人が死傷する。

According to a video titled "PLAN A" and released by a research team at Princeton University in 2019, it is believed that if Russia were to use a single nuclear weapon due to the threat of NATO, nuclear war would break out with the Unite States, and in a matter of hours 91.5 million people would be injured and killed. The yield of nuclear weapons currently deployed by both countries ranges from several times to tens of times larger than that of those used in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It is also suspected that Russia began to deploy nuclear torpedoes upon the invasion of Ukraine, whose yield could be 100 times larger than that of the type of bomb used in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

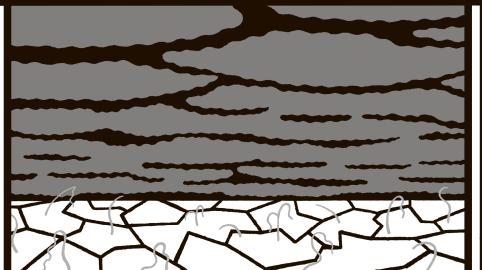
2019年にプリンストン大学の研究チームが公開した動画「PLAN A」によると、ロシアがNATOを威嚇するために一発の核兵器を使用するとロシアとアメリカの核戦争が勃発し、死傷者はわずか数時間で9150万人になるといわれている。現在両国が配備している核兵器の威力は、広島・長崎の数倍から数十倍。ウクライナ戦争をきっかけに、100倍の威力を持つ核魚雷をロシアが配備するのではないかと懸念されている。

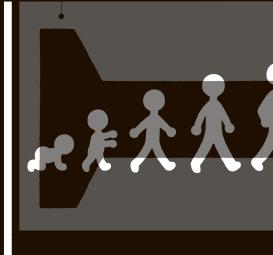




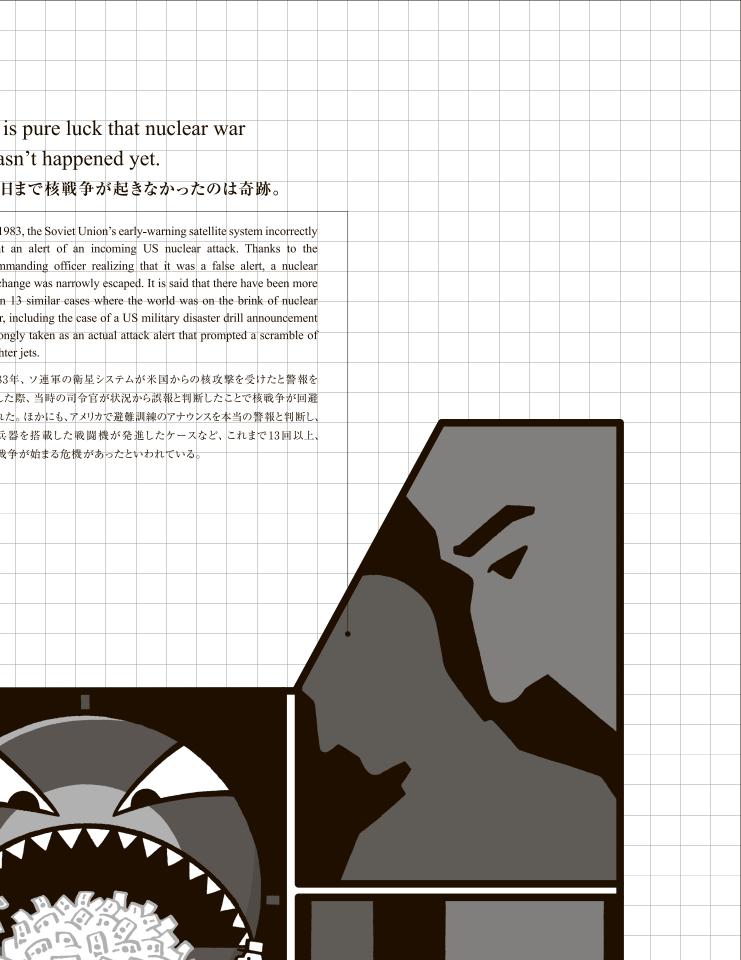
Dr. Masao Tomonaga has found that atomic bomb survivors in Hiroshima and Nagasaki carry a greater risk of developing diseases including cancer. Several years after the bombing, victims began to witness an increase of leukemia cases. After that, there was also an increase of cancer – in some cases, the survivors suffered from multiple types of cancer. Cancer cases appeared at varied timings, depending on patients and their circumstances. In addition, many patients experienced psychological disorders such as depression due to the loss of family members, their own illnesses, and a fear of illnesses in general.

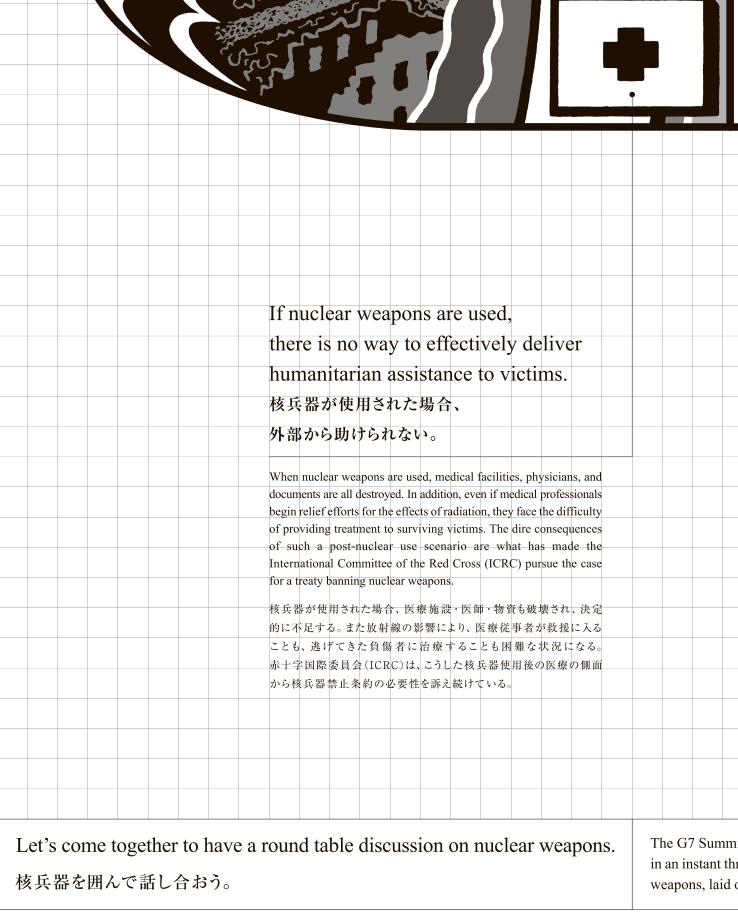
医師の朝長万左男さんは、長年の研究の成果として、被爆者は生涯、がんなどの発症リスクを抱えることを明らかにした。被爆から数年後、白血病が増加。その後はがんの発生率が上昇し、複数タイプのがんを併発することもあり、発症のタイミングは人や環境によって異なる。家族の死や、自らの病気、病気への不安からうつ病など心理障害を患う人も少なくない。















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