

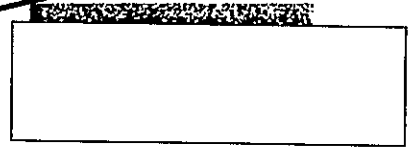
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APPROVED FOR RELEASE:
DATE: OCT 2003
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Directorate of
Intelligence

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Science and Weapons Review

Tuesday
31 July 1990

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31 July 1990

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Science and Weapons Review

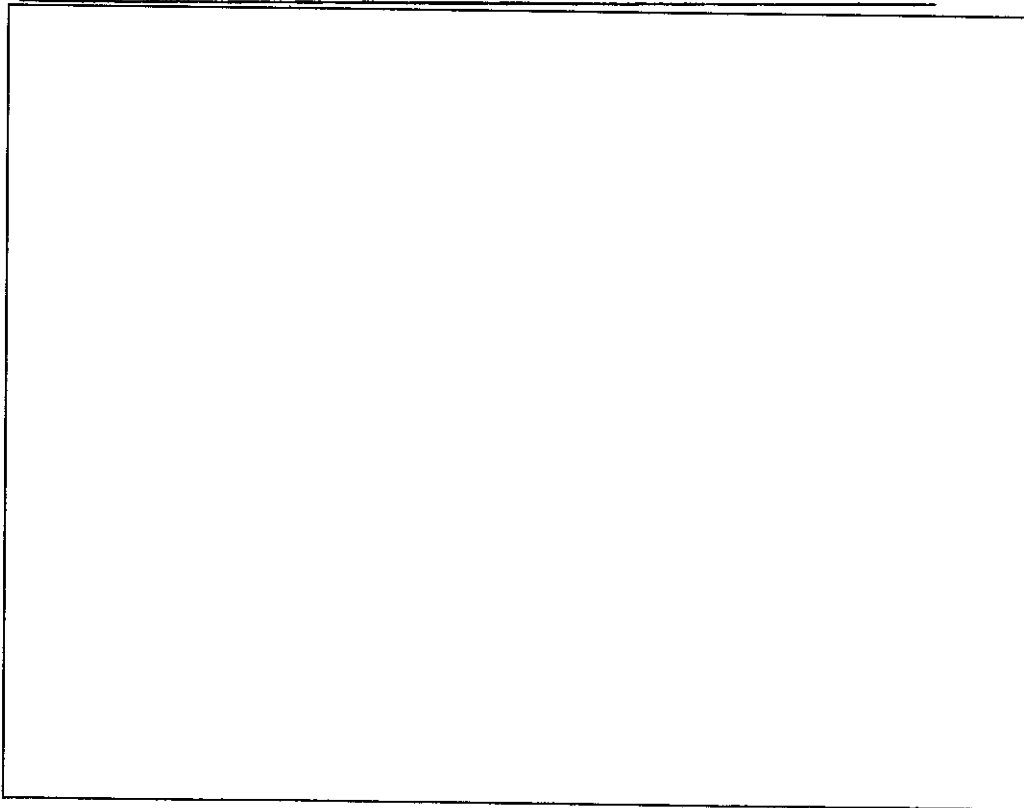
A Publication of the
Office of Scientific & Weapons Research

Tuesday, 31 July 1990

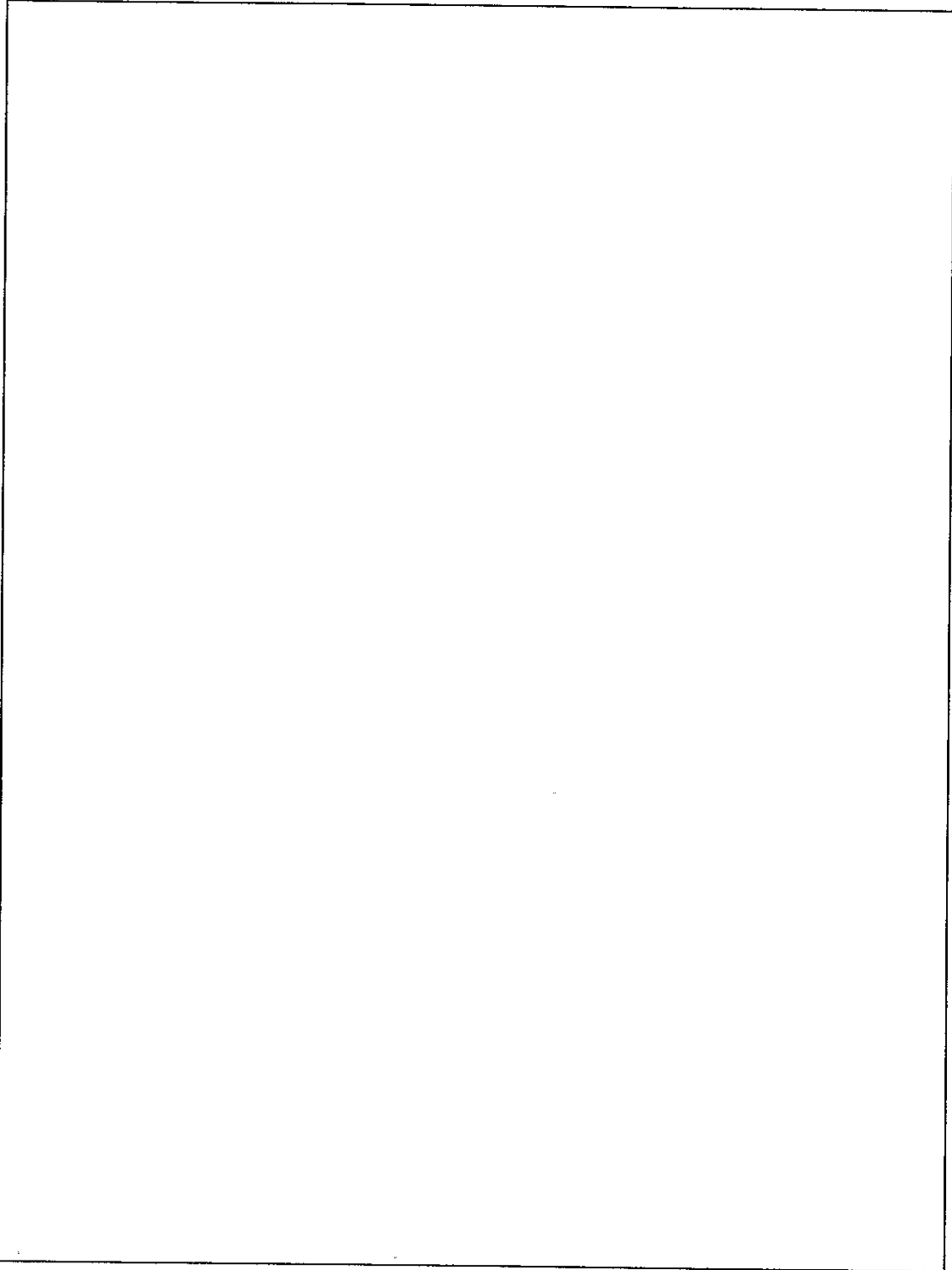
CHINA: New Nuclear Test

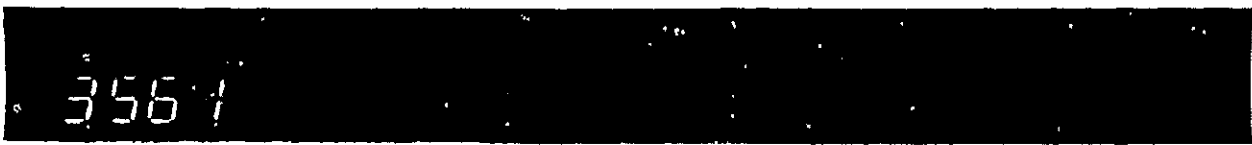
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[redacted] *China is*
[redacted] *to conduct its second nuclear test this year.*
[redacted] *The test may be related to development of a warhead for a*
Chinese short-range ballistic missile. [redacted]



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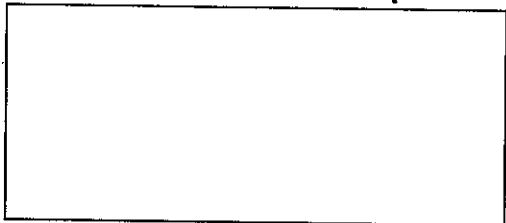




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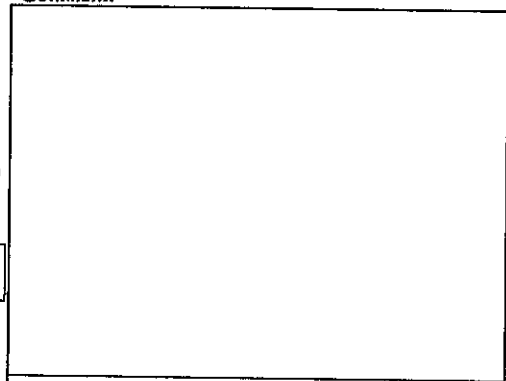
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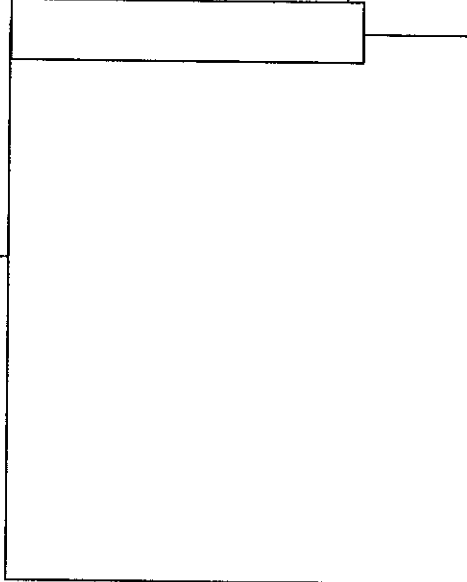
CHINA
New Nuclear Test



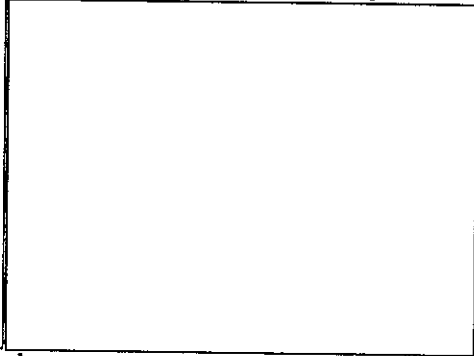
Comment:



[redacted] underground
nuclear test at [redacted] Lop Nur Nuclear Test
Site, Qingji Underground Test Site East, [redacted]



The current test may be related to development of a warhead for a Chinese short-range ballistic missile. China's ability to field weapons is limited at present because of the lack of a substantial test program. This will be only its second high-yield underground test



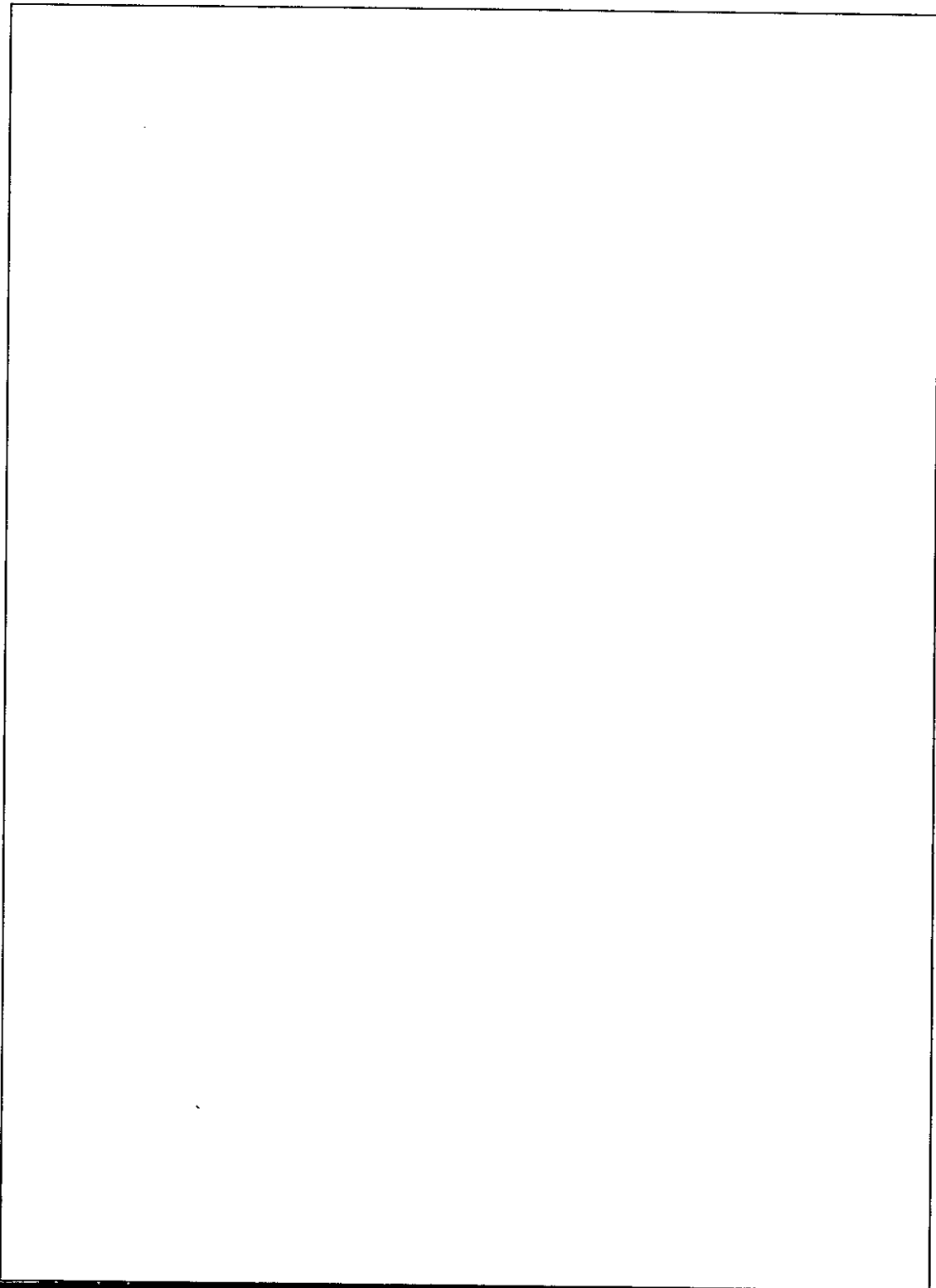
¹China is not a signatory to the 150-kt Threshold Test Ban Treaty, which was signed by the United States and the USSR in 1976.

²The SDOB for a 1-kt device can be scaled to any other depth of burial for a higher device yield by using the cube root of the yield. For example, the effects (at the ground surface) of a 1-kt device buried at 100 meters are equivalent to the effects of an 8-kt device buried at 200 meters.



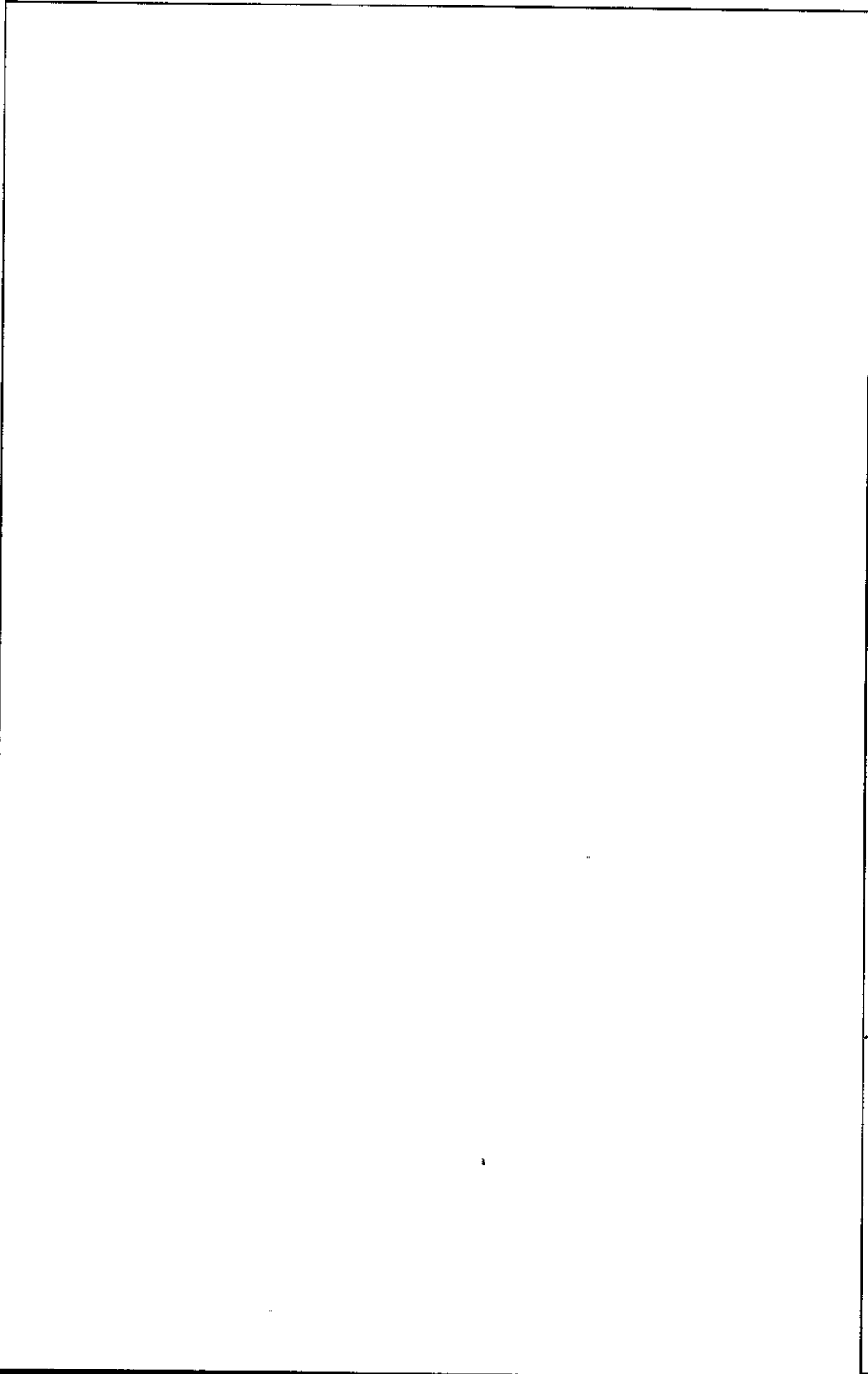


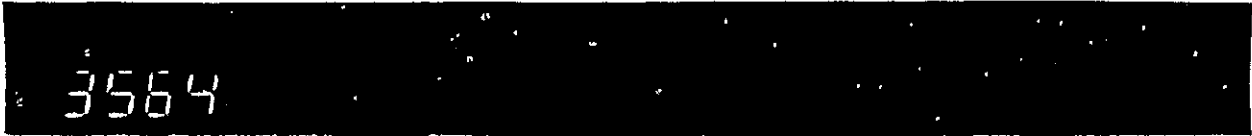
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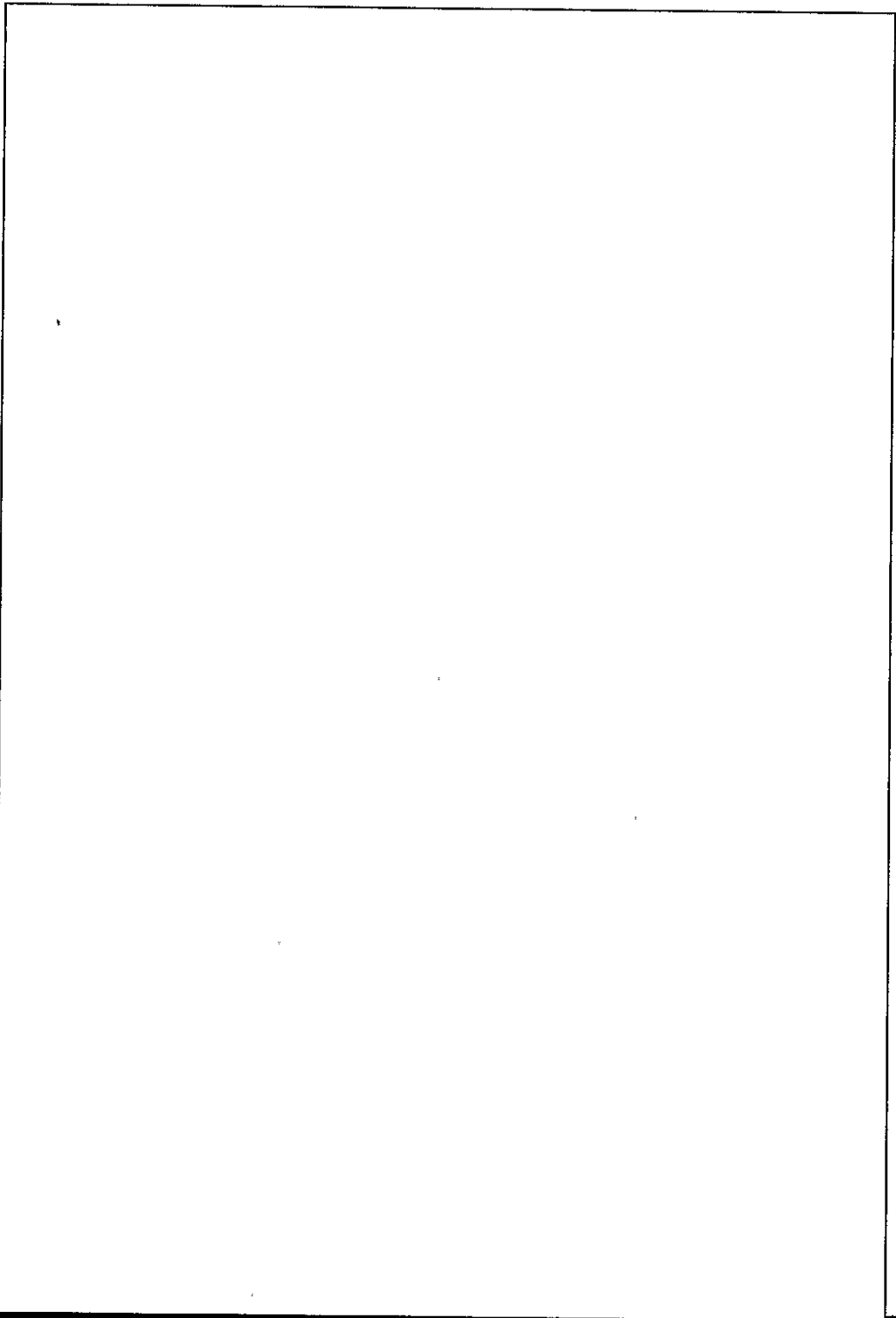
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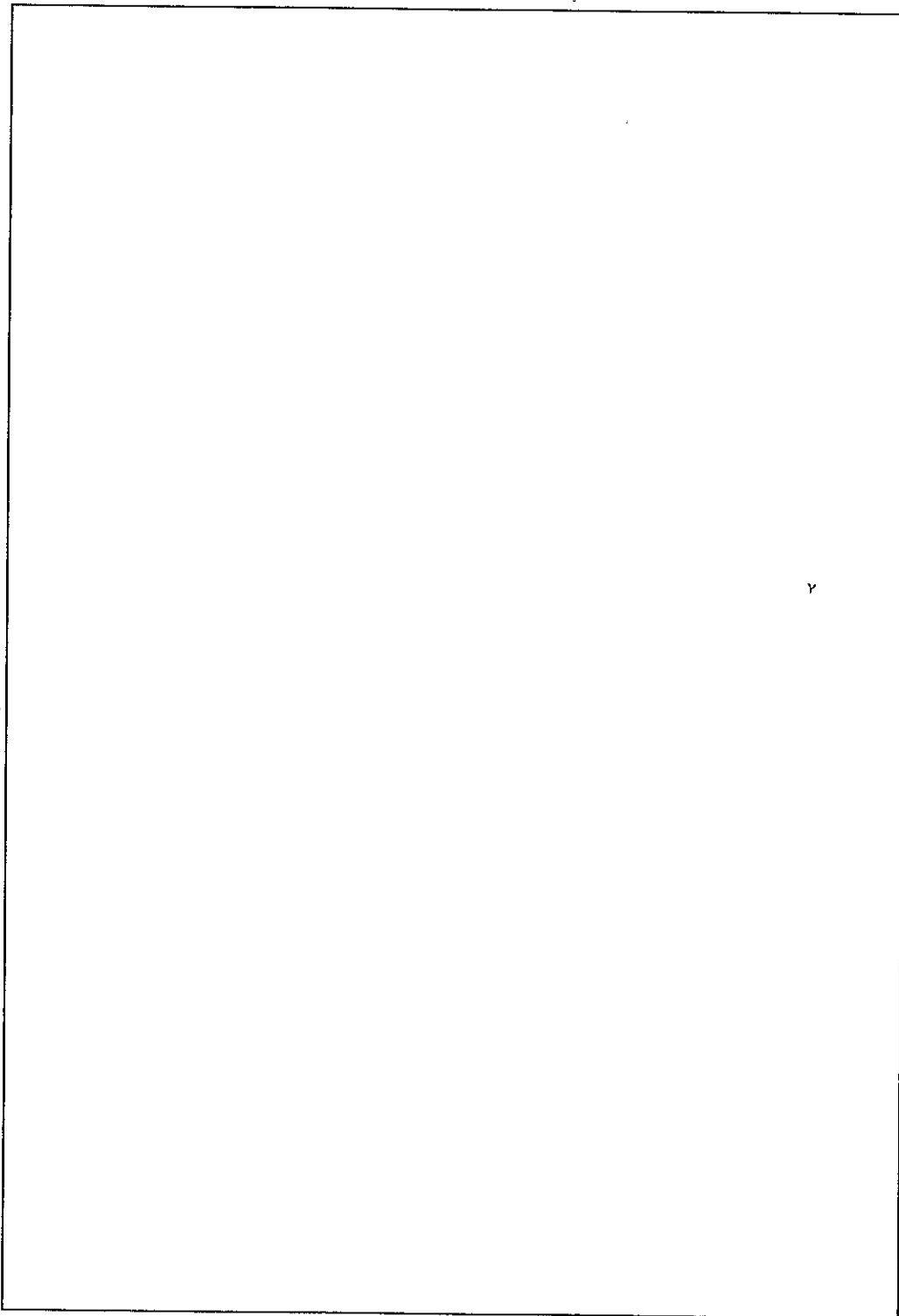
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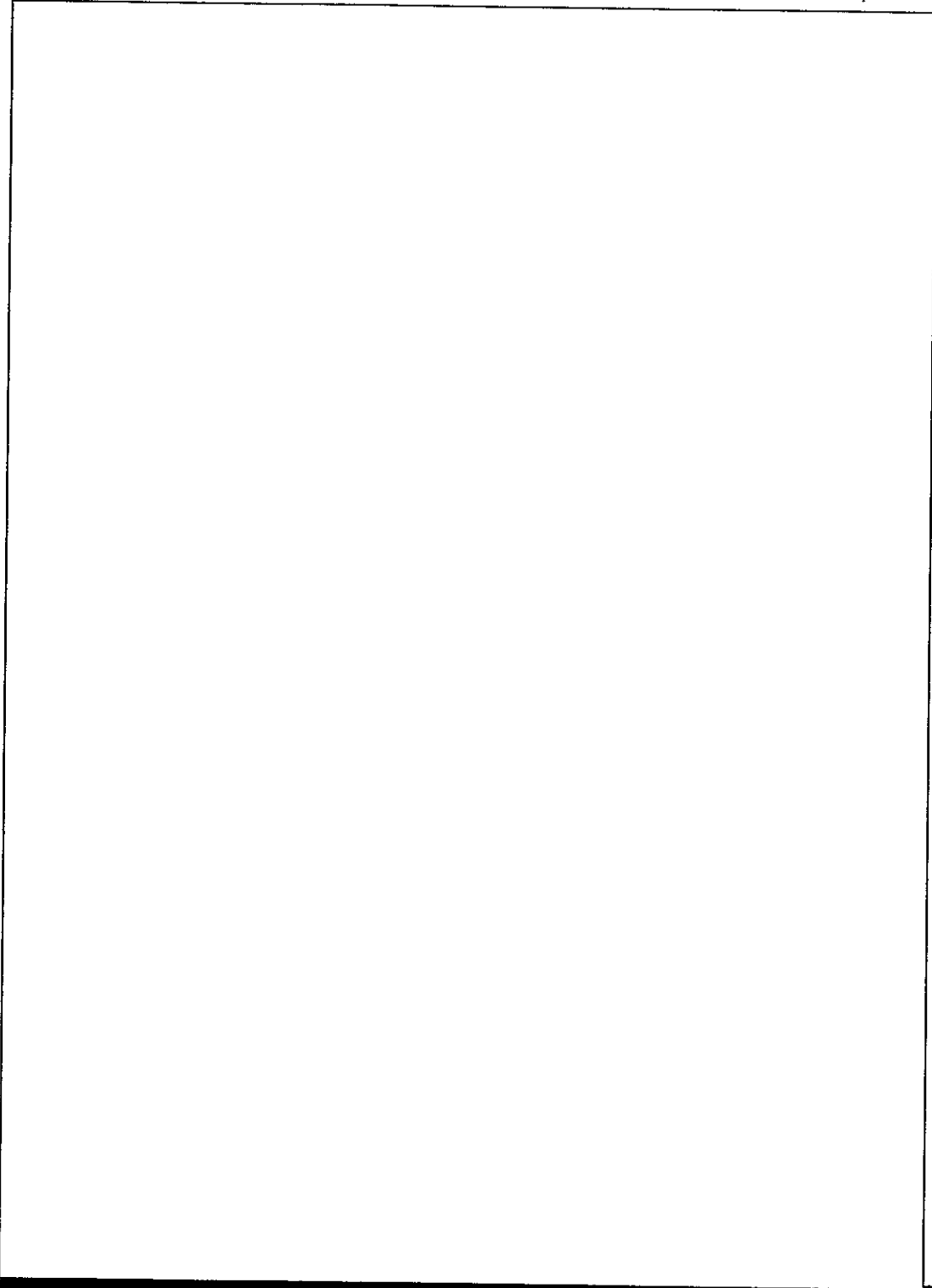


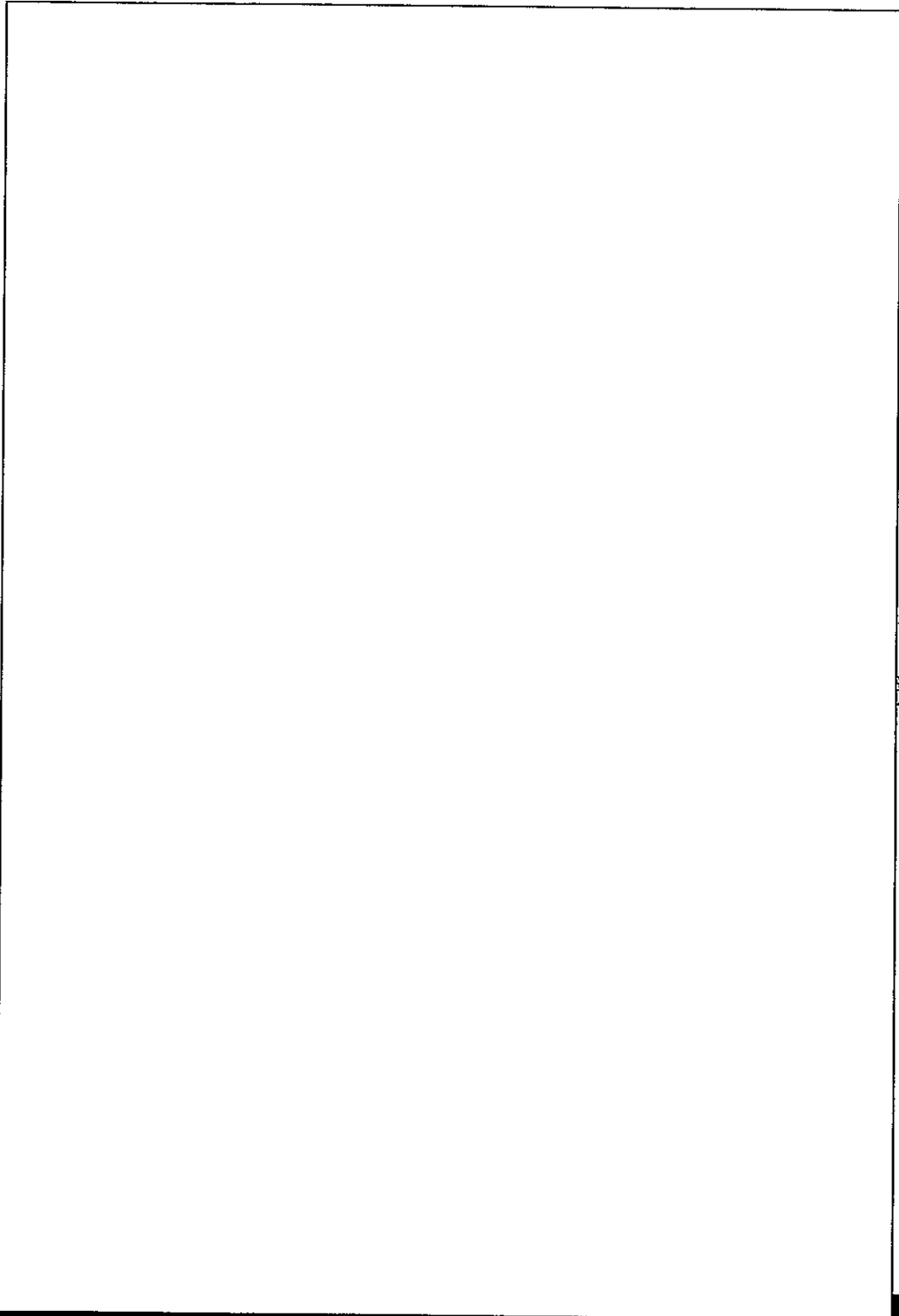
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