

Reasonability of nuclear bombardments of Japan in 1945

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A nuclear weapon is one of the most powerful weapons today. Its development is conducted by many countries. But their purposes are not always humane. Atomic bombardments of Hiroshima and Nagasaki are the only examples of the combat application of nuclear weapon in the history.

The aim of our research is to consider the expediency of nuclear weapon application against Japan in World War II, and whether the victory in a military conflict can be achieved by such methods. For this purpose we will study the historical conditions and results of nuclear weapons application and analyze the effect of nuclear weapon on the human's organism.

Atomic bombardments were carried out by the Armed Forces of the USA on the final stage of the World War II; the aim was to force Japan to surrender. On the meeting in August, 10 there was a vote on the matter of surrendering. The votes were divided equally. But the emperor interfered in the discussion voting for surrendering. On August, 10, 1945 Japan surrendered. One of arguments for the expediency of bombardments is in the fact that they helped to prevent large-scale losses from both sides during the operation of intruding to Japan which was being prepared. The USA government expected a considerable level of losses among the soldiers. The Secretary of Defence of Japan said in his speech in 2007 that atomic bombardments of Japan had been inevitable as the USA wanted to finish the war. His words were supported by the emperor of Japan.

But was there bombardment an only method to complete war? The consequences were horrible. A radiation destroyed people leaving only the dark silhouettes of human bodies on walls. Those, who succeeded to stay alive later suffered from diseases caused by radiation illness. A week after the nuclear blow the amount of deaths among the habitants of Hiroshima again increased: a peak of unstudied illness was on 3-4 weeks after an explosion, an epidemic retreated 7-8 weeks later. But yet during many decades the victims of bombardment continued to die from cancer, and the women exposed to the radiation gave birth to the children with genetic rejections.

So, were the bombardments justified considering the number of victims? It's difficult to give a definite answer but we think – no. If the war had continued many people would have died, but they were mostly military men who were ready to die and were involved in the conflict. And the Japanese people were civilians who were just living their lives.