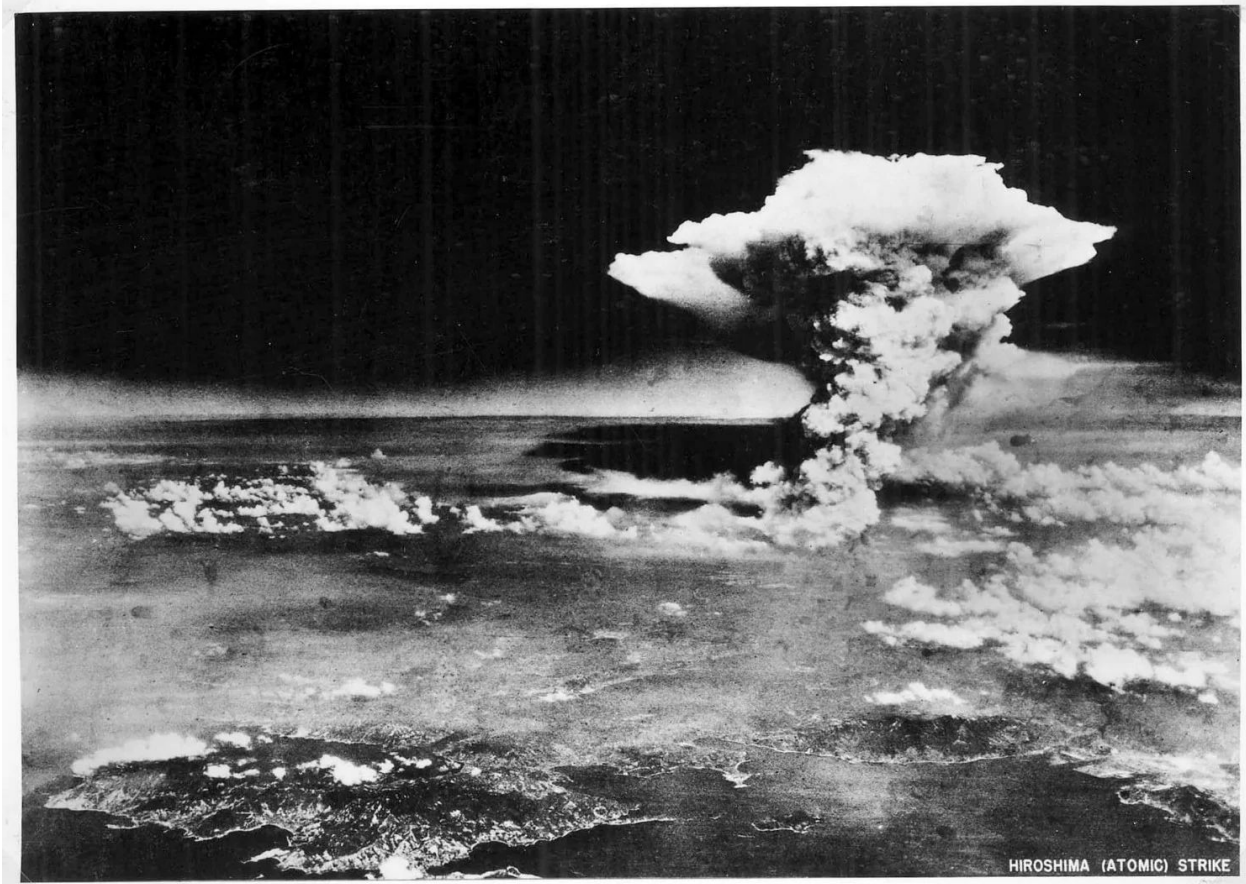


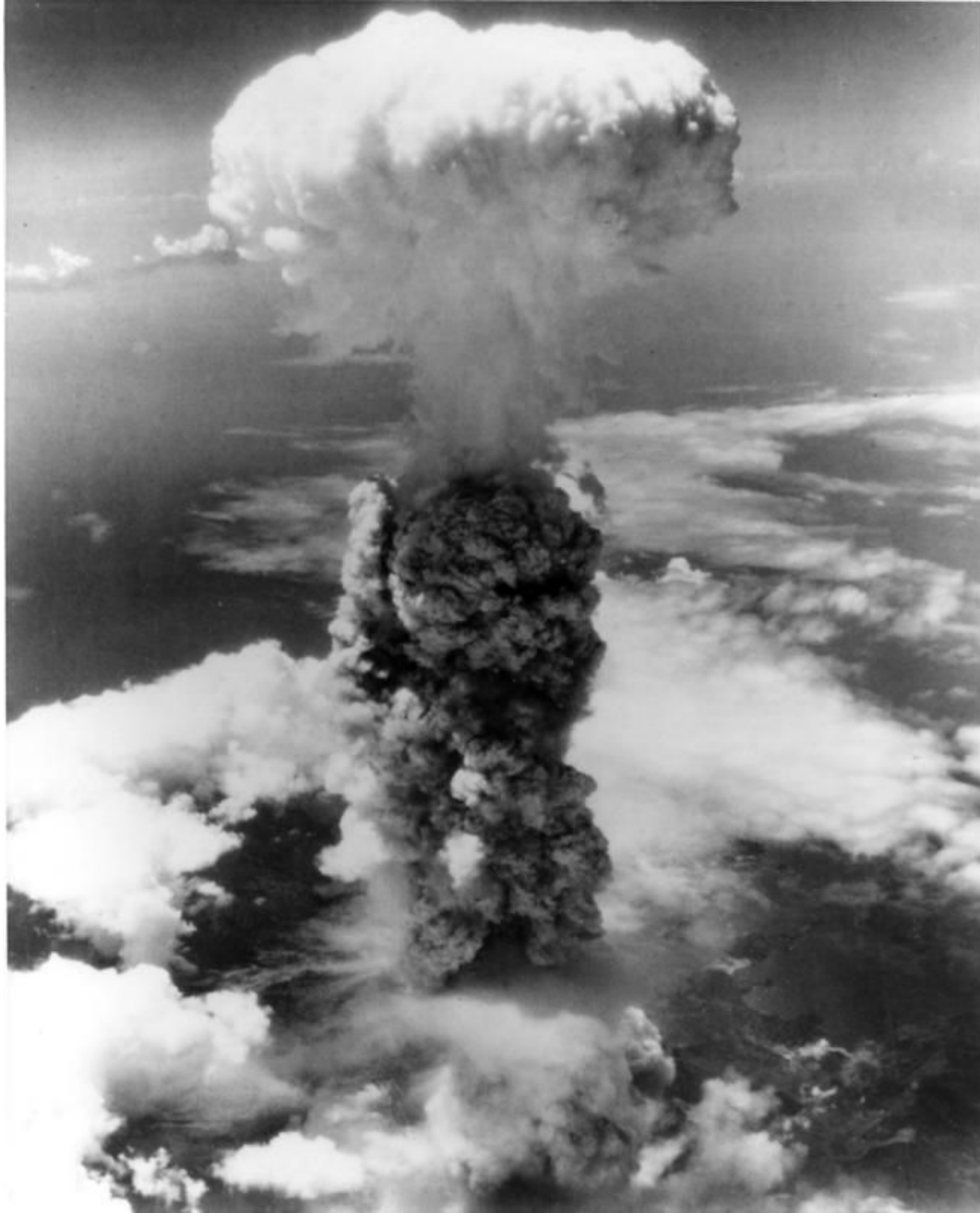
Staging the Questions:



Washington Post Aug 5th 2015: The Hiroshima A-bomb blast, photographed by the US military on 06 August 1945. EPA/HIROSHIMA PEACE MEMORIAL MUSEUM.



Hiroshima on Honshu Island lies in ruins as a result of August, 1945 atomic bombing that hastened Japanese capitulation. From: Scrapbook presented to Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan on the occasion of his visit to General Headquarters U. S. Army Forces, Pacific in Tokyo, Japan, July 1946. Credit: Harry S. Truman Library & Museum.



Atomic Bomb blast over Nagasaki, Japan. Same as 58-561. Photo donated to Harry S. Truman Library by Mr. Joe Kroeger. Identification of the photographer was provided by Mr. Kroeger. August 9, 1945. Credit: Joe Kosstatscher, United States Navy. Harry S. Truman Library & Museum.



Japanese family camps in ruins of Nagasaki, having built temporary shelter from bits of metal and wood debris on the terraced hill that was once row on row of houses. From scrapbook presented to Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan on the occasion of his visit to General Headquarters, U. S. Army Forces, Pacific in Tokyo, Japan, July, 1946. Credit: Harry S. Truman Library & Museum.

Answer Key Staging the Question:

The mortality was greater in Hiroshima because the city was located in a flat delta, in contrast to Nagasaki's Urakami Valley. The Nagasaki-Urakami is enclosed by mountain ridges that shielded the city. Nevertheless, the instant lethal effect revealed consideration of the use of these weapons in warfare can be tolerated by man now that nukes of far greater destructive power are now available.

The real mortality of the atomic bombs that were dropped on Japan will never be known. The destruction and overwhelming chaos made orderly counting impossible. It is not unlikely that the estimates of killed and wounded in Hiroshima (150,000) and Nagasaki (75,000) are over conservative.

The long-term effects of the bombings are something that has been studied time and time again. In 1945, no one really knew how it would affect the people or the environment. Many expected the cities to become nuclear wastelands, something you might see in a video game or a movie. This was not so, but the people and their future generations did suffer. This resulted in increased cancer rates across the board, where these effects are still taking place to this day, although they have now been slowed. In looking at the reconstruction of Japan after the events of WWII total U.S. assistance to **Japan** for the years of the **occupation**, from 1946-1952 was roughly \$2.2 billion (\$15.2 billion in 2005 **dollars**), of which almost \$1.7 billion was grants and \$504 million was loans.

Taken from CRS Report from Congress: U.S Occupation Assistance. March 23rd 2006.

Supporting Question 1 Hook: [Archive footage of Hiroshima bombing](#)

Supporting Question 2 Hook: [Video of test of H-Bomb](#)

Supporting Question 3 Hook: [Methods of Denuclearization Video](#)