HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI

The advent of Nuclear Proliferation back in 1945 paved way for a history-changing turn of events where the impact of one nation testing its weapons on another nation was so immense that it would be an understatement to refer to it as just negative per se.

In the aftermath of the Second World War when the Allies had triumphed over Germany and Italy, the United States orchestrated massive attacks over Japan. Albeit the U.S had undertaken precautionary measures via dropping of leaflets to warn Japanese civilians of air raids on about thirty-five cities, the ones who resided in Hiroshima were oblivious of an atomic bomb attack. So On the 6th of August 1945 in Hiroshima, there was detonation of a gun-type design nuclear weapon composed of highly enriched uranium. This impacted in a death toll of at least 118,681 people. 78,000 people were further gravely injured and their injuries mostly resulted in deaths since they bore the brunt of inadequate medical care and relief for their suffering.

Three days later on 9th August 1945, there was an explosion of plutonium design nuclear weapon over the city of Nagasaki that resulted in 73,848 fatalities. The number of those injured was summed at 74,909. Therefore the tactical-size nuclear weapon attacks on these two cities led to the demise of civilians totalling 260,000.

Moreover, the effects of this attack did not just end there as there were more casualties within a span of five years following this attack. The devastation caused by the nuclear attack would also affect the environment. This is because the smoke that billows through the air shields sunlight from reaching arable whilst also cooling off the atmosphere and this leads to the destruction of arable land and declining supplies of fresh water.

In later years, nations globally aware of the predicaments posed by nuclear detonation which include, famine, mass migrations and general degradation of