

Секція 2. ІСТОРІЯ ВОЄННИХ КОНФЛІКТІВ І ТЕХНОГЕННИХ КАТАСТРОФ

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JAPAN'S POLICY OF DEALING WITH AIR RAIDS AS A FORM OF NATIONAL PROTECTION DURING WORLD WAR II

Prior to World War II, the threat to Japan was air raids by Far Eastern Soviet bombers. The threat from the US (United States of America) military was estimated to be from ship-borne aircraft from aircraft carriers,

And after studying the situation of urban air raids in London and Germany during World War I, and taking into account the lessons learned from the massive fires in wooden houses during the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923 in Japan, a civil defence law called the Air Defence Law (BOKU-HO) was enacted in 1937.

Then, during World War II, Japanese air defence became a three-tier system: Aggressive offence, air defence operations with interceptor fighters and anti-aircraft guns (military air defence) and civil air defence under the BOKU-HO.

The US bombing of the Japanese mainland, known as the Matterhorn Plan, was initially intended to deliver a devastating blow to Japan by B-29 strategic bombers from Chengdu, deep in mainland China. On 16 June 1944, bombing raids were first launched against the Yawata Steel Works in Kitakyushu. However, it was not very effective, and it was not possible to target Tokyo due to its distance. The US military therefore decided to establish a base for strategic bombing of Japan in the Marianas (and ordered General Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Navy's Pacific Fleet, to secure the Marianas by June 1944.)

The then Japanese-administered islands of Saipan and Tinian in the Mariana Islands were occupied by US forces in August 1944 and runway were constructed here. This led to the start of full-scale air raids on the Japanese mainland in November.

The type of urban bombardment on Japan was not uniform: precision bombing of key military targets, area bombing with incendiary bombs aimed mainly at fires in wooden houses, bombs dropped by weather reconnaissance aircraft, and bombing by carrier-borne aircraft. 345(three hundreds forty five) times in total. This slide is not include atomic bombs to HIROSHIMA and NAGASAKI

Most effective for the US forces and most severe for the Japanese was area bombing, also known as saturation attacks, in which 200-300 Bombers flew at night over towns under light control at a relatively low altitude (10,000 ft) (ten thousand) without formation. The tactic was that the first one would drop incendiary bombs by radar targeting on a reference position, while subsequent Bombers would drop incendiary bombs on unburnt areas.

The most problematic section of the BOKU-HO is firefighting, fire prevention. In May 1943, before the bombing of Japan, the US Army conducted a demonstration test in the Utah desert, where 12 Japanese row houses (that are two stories high) were constructed to see what density of incendiary bombs could be dropped on them to make them impossible to extinguish, even if firefighters were present. As a result, that 10 tons of incendiary bombs per square mile would be required. The Japanese, on the other hand, had previously estimated 25 tons per square mile.

The Japanese estimate was adequate. On this basis, fire drills were conducted by Neighborhood Groups (Tonai Gumi). voluntary self-defense organization for air defense and supported civil air defense, and consisted of 10-15 houses.

However, when the actual incendiary bombing began, the 20th Bomber Command dropped 250 tons per square mile, or 25 times more than in the demonstration tests, according to field assessments. That is 10 times the Japanese estimate. The Japanese civil air defence was overwhelmed by the incendiary bombs, which far exceeded the initial estimate of the density of bombs dropped, and many

casualties were inflicted. However, there were cases where the spread of fire was prevented in areas where the density of bombs dropped was low.

To make a quantitative assessment, I focused on half-burnt houses from the damage records compiled by the Metropolitan Police at the time. A half-burnt house is the result of successful firefighting efforts. I came up with the measure of extinguishing rate by dividing the number of half-burnt houses by the total number of houses damaged by incendiary bombs. So, there is the fact that the firefighting activities left the houses unburned.

The survey led to figures, the average of 0.36% for Tokyo and 4% for regional cities. These are quantitative figures and are the result of fire protection activities that were overwhelmed by incendiary bombs 10 times higher than expected. To consider this as zero would negate the entire BOKU-НО. However, if 0.36% and 4% are not zero, then we can consider measures to improve this. Japanese civil air defence research has stalled here because of the tendency to regard these as zero. For this reason, lessons from air raid response have ostensibly not been incorporated in the enactment of the National Protection Act.

This study extracts the effects of all the air defence laws in this way, which we believe fills a gap in the history of national protection in Japan.

I would like to argue that the Japanese civil protection policy in WW2 was not as inadequate as previously thought.

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Городиська Н., старший викладач

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УКРАЇНСЬКІ СІЧОВІ СТРІЛЬЦІ – ЗАРОДОК НАЦІОНАЛЬНИХ ЗБРОЙНИХ СИЛ

Анотація. Проаналізовано передумови утворення та діяльності в Галичині легіону Українських січових стрільців – бойової військової частини, яка воювала на фронті Першої світової війни (та певний час після неї, з поляками) на боці Австрії. З'ясовано, що Легіон УСС був сформований з українських добровольців, які сподівалися, що таким чином почнуть боротьбу за відродження Української держави, а для початку, хоч би автономії Галичини у межах Австрії. Згодом Легіон УСС став ядром збройних сил ЗУНР – Української Галицької Армії.

Ключові слова. Легіон УСС, Галичина, Австро-Угорська монархія, бої, героїзм, військові втрати.

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UKRAINIAN SICH RIFLEMEN - THE GERM OF THE NATIONAL ARMED FORCES

Abstract. The prerequisites for the formation and activity of the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen Legion in Galicia are analyzed - a combat military unit that fought on the front of the First World War (and for some time after it, with the Poles) on the side of Austria. It was found out that the Legion of the Ukrainian SSR was formed from Ukrainian volunteers who hoped that in this way they would start the struggle for the revival of the Ukrainian state, and to begin with, at least the autonomy of Galicia within the borders of Austria. Later, the USS Legion became the core of the armed forces of the Ukrainian Galician Army.

Keywords. Legion USS, Galicia, Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, battles, heroism, military losses.

Історія кожного народу має свої знакові віхи та героїчні постаті, які назавжди залишаються в пам'яті поколінь. Для України початку ХХ століття такою віхою стала епоха Українських січових стрільців – унікального явища, що поєднало в собі військову звитягу, інтелектуальну силу та непохитну відданість ідеї української державності. Українські січові