

# The decision to use the atomic bomb

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The Decision to Use Atomic Bomb How did Stimson perceive the viable alternative to using the atomic bomb? Use of atomic bomb in the war against Japan resulted many deaths of the Japanese people. However, Stimson perceived that the alternatives to using the atomic bomb would not be viable. This is because the alternatives would result to a great loss of the United States military. Moreover, it would result to a great loss of the Japanese army. As a result, the alternatives would not have avoided deaths. The alternatives would also prolong the war thus making it rather uneconomical. Therefore, according to Stimson the alternative to using the atomic bomb were not viable that is why United States decided to employ them to induce surrender.

On what sources did Stimson rely for information in arriving at the recommendation to Presidents Roosevelt and Truman?

Recommendations made by Stimson to presidents Roosevelt and Truman were based on consultation with the people concerned with the issue. One of the sources that Stimson relied on for information was General Groves. This person was to provide information on the progress of the project design for making the atomic bombs. The other source of information that Stimson relied on was the secretary of state and secretary of naval forestall.

Moreover, Stimson relied on information from other members of the interim committee as well as members of the scientific panel. All these sources provided him with information that assisted him in arriving at the recommendations to both President Roosevelt and President Truman.

How did the " air of uncertainty" influence the choices made?

Air of uncertainty indicated no proof that any given bomb would explode

when dropped from an airplane. This resulted to a problem of exploding a bomb at predetermined height in air. However, the atomic bombs had a higher chance of exploding when dropped from a plane than the other types of bombs. This made them to be preferable to the other types of bombs. Therefore, the “ air of uncertainty” influenced the choices made by revealing that other bombs had a lower chance of exploding when dropped from a plane compared to the atomic bomb.

Which participants had the most influence on the reached decisions?

Several people influenced the reached decision. Participants who had most influence on the reached decisions were President Roosevelt and President Truman. Other individuals who had most influence on the reached decisions were the members of the interim committee including Stimson. Moreover, General Groves had a very great influence on the decisions of using the nuclear bombs in the war against Japan. This is because he was the one who provided the information on the progress of the project initiated to create the bombs. The other people who had most influenced on the reached decisions were the members of the scientific panel since they provided essential information and advisory to the interim committee.

Does the case study illuminate Charles Lindblom’s root or branch method?

The case study does not illuminate branch method. This is because the case study compares alternatives to the decisions made and the policies arrived at. Moreover, its analysis on the case study puts into consideration the viability of the alternatives to the arrived decisions. The case study also does not illuminate Charles Lindblom’s root method. This is because it puts into

consideration the root causes of the decisions made like the “ air of uncertainty.”