

**UNIT 731**

NURS3200

Presented to : Lina El Kheiry

Adnan Abu Arqoub 1182551

Jehan Bargouthi 1182887

Dania Qassas 1182662

Lana Al Khateeb 1182665

**Unit 731: The Forgotten Asian Auschwitz**

many despicable things happen in war behind what we would call closed doors. We solely need to look at the Nazi doctor, Josef Mengele, who conducted experiments on people, the genocides, the torture of prisoners and prisoners literally being worked to death.These things all happened throughout the Second world war, as did biological warfare and the testing of deadly agents on those captured by certain militaries.

Unit 731 was the inspiration of the Imperial Japanese Army during World War II. It was a biological and warfare analysis unit that conducted experiments on prisoners with the aim of developing deadly weapons. It’s written that at its base in China – bear in mind the japanese were at war with China – around 3,000 men, women, and kids were tested on. Most of those we are told were Chinese, however a number of them were from the Allied Nations, the Soviet Union, Korea and Mongolia .

The unit lasted till the end of the war in 1945 and it’s written that it had ample funding from the Japanese government. so this unit was developing dastardly weapons and it required to check those weapons on individuals first. But different tests were also done, concerning trying to know what the organic structure might endure. That means the Japanese military may better understand what its own troopers could go through.

One among the things several soldiers had to put up with throughout the war was cold, and cold did kill loads of people. At Unit 731 they wanted to understand simply how cold somebody could get and still survive. The web site Unit731.org tells us, “Some human test subjects were taken outside during the harsh winter till their limbs froze off for the doctors to experiment however best to treat frostbite.” The new york Times, which had testimonies from those that had seen the horrors of this unit, wrote that these individuals would be taken outside and guards would throw water on them until they saw the victim had frostbite. Sometimes, wrote the newspaper, the guard would hit the arm of the captive with a stick and if he heard something like a wood-against-wood sound he knew the arm was entirely frozen.

 What happened next is that the doctors would use numerous ways to try and unfreeze the arm or different body part. Sometimes the captive would be left alone to unfreeze, sometimes warm water would bethrown on him or her and sometimes much hotter water. The Japanese doctors, according to The Times, concluded that water over one hundred degrees Fahrenheit but never over 122 degrees Fahrenheit worked the best.

The Japanese military additionally wished to know how best to treat illness and injuries, however we are told that to do this they would usually use live prisoners to work on. It’s said that a number of these prisoners would be deliberately given a disease, then the doctors would open up the body of the patient without any kind of anesthesia. They wanted to look at the results of the disease before the body began decomposing, and that’s why they kept the subjects alive. These people were known as marutas, or logs.

Testing Pathogens one of the main experiments at Unit 731 was to check how certain pathogens, including cholera or anthrax, would have an effect on variety of individuals if they were exposed to the pathogens. They didn’t just do this within the camp, but additionally did what they called field testing. This was done by dropping the pathogens on small communities in China. They wanted to check if they might cause an outbreak of disease.

 Testing Weapons, the Japanese also wanted to check weapons that they could use on the battlefield, and this included regular weapons but also toxic gases. to do this prisoners would be taken out to a field and tied to a spot with a stick. The troopers would then begin testing, which sometimes simply meant shooting guns at the target, and different times throwing grenades at certain distances to see how effective they were. The bodies of the victims would then be analyzed therefore the Japanese knew precisely what injury their weapons might do.

  Perhaps one among the worst deaths was the pressure chamber. Prisoners would be placed within a pressure chamber, typically alongside another prisoner, and the pressure would be turned up till essentially the prisoners’ eyes popped and that they eventually died. If that wasn’t horrific enough, different prisoners would be literally spun to death so the military could take a look at centrifugal forces.

   A ton of moral codes were broken Unite 731, which includes not taking the patient consent, harming patients and killing them, not informing patients what's being giving to them (diseases).