violations of humanitarian laws or disregard of humanitarian exigencies are justified under this principle. For instance, the atomic bombings of [illegible] were justified as a necessary step [illegible] to break the will of the Japanese [illegible] peace.[138] [illegible] Christopher [illegible] Moral [illegible][139] [illegible][140] [illegible][141] [illegible] state [illegible].[143]

Sheldon Cohen [illegible] the view [illegible] already [illegible] lives [illegible] should [illegible] allowed to attack [illegible] innocent [illegible][144] [illegible] military objective. For instance, [illegible] civilians [illegible] during the Korean War.[145] Therefore, it is argued that [illegible] is the fault of forces that [illegible] innocent [illegible]

[illegible] (2016) [illegible]

138. RICHARD SHAPCOTT, INTERNATIONAL ETHICS: A CRITICAL INTRODUCTION [illegible]

139. [illegible]

140. *Id.*

141. *Id.*

142. *Id.* at 162-63.

143. *Id.*

144. *Id.* at 162-64. Sheldon Cohen says,

[T]he law of war imposes that soldiers are not obliged to raise their already high risks to even higher levels in order to lower further the risk to innocents in combat zones. . . . [illegible] rights of [illegible] risk beyond what [illegible] the attacker may [illegible] the presence of innocents [illegible] [illegible]