

## **Annotated Bibliography**

### **John Hersey's "Hiroshima": An Atomic Reconstruction of Journalism**

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Senior Division

Group Website

Website: 1199 Student Composed Words

Process Paper: 498 Words

<https://site.nhd.org/00944256>

## Primary Sources:

*A Bell for Adano* by John Hersey. New York, Vintage Books 12 Mar. 1988.

This source is the cover of the book *A Bell for Adano*, which John Hersey won a Pulitzer Prize for. We thought that it would be important to include this because it provides a visual for the reader of the website to connect *A Bell for Adano* to.

*A Photo from the Article, Which Is Generic and Impersonal*, Getty Images.

This is an image that was placed in the original copy of *Joe is Home Now*. The source showed us how John Hersey used visual journalism to convey his ideas. It also showed us how Hersey used journalism to tell a story, not just report.

BBCWorldwide. "Hiroshima: Dropping The Bomb - Hiroshima - BBC." *YouTube, BBC Studios*, 14 Mar. 2017, [www.youtube.com/watch?v=3wxWNAM8Cso](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3wxWNAM8Cso).

This source is a video of the atomic bomb being dropped on Hiroshima. It helped us understand the gravity of what the United States did. It also helped us get into the mindset of what it would be like to be alive during that time.

"Books: After Victory." *Time*, Time Inc., 21 Feb. 1944, [content.time.com/time/subscriber/article/0,33009,774792-1,00.html](http://content.time.com/time/subscriber/article/0,33009,774792-1,00.html).

This source is a review of Hersey's book *A Bell for Adano*. It was written soon after the book was published. We think this source does a good job of showing how Hersey's work was received by the American public, and if his method of journalism was beneficial.

Dee, Jonathan, and John Hersey. "The Art of Fiction No. 92." *The Paris Review*, 24 Feb. 2020, [www.theparisreview.org/interviews/2756/the-art-of-fiction-no-92-john-hersey](http://www.theparisreview.org/interviews/2756/the-art-of-fiction-no-92-john-hersey). Accessed 20 December 2020.

This is an interview between Jonathan Dee and John Hersey. In this interview Hersey gives Dee information about his early life. The article is more centered around Hersey's transition from living in China to living in the United States.

*Destroyed fire trucks amid the wreckage of Hiroshima*, National Archives.

This image is a picture of destroyed fire trucks after the Hiroshima bombings. This source was important to use because it conveys the destruction that the atomic bomb caused, making it all the more important for this wreckage to be shown to the American public.

"Dr. Masakazu Fujii." Dr. Masakazu Fujii: Hiroshima Through the Eyes of a Survivor, 15 Mar. 2017, [drmasakazufujii.wordpress.com](http://drmasakazufujii.wordpress.com).

This source is a picture of Dr. Masakazu Fujii, a doctor who owned a private clinic. Fujii was a survivor and featured in “Hiroshima.” We thought that it would be helpful to have an image of him to reference.

Eisenstaedt, Alfred. “First Published Russian Cover of John Hersey's ‘Hiroshima.’” *The New York Times*, The New York Times Company, [www.nytimes.com/2020/10/12/books/hiroshima-john-hersey-russia.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2020/10/12/books/hiroshima-john-hersey-russia.html).

This source is an image of the first published Russian cover of *Hiroshima*. We found this image valuable because it wasn’t until recently that this essay was permitted to be published in Russia after facing heavy criticism from the government.

“Eric Schlosser on Hiroshima and John Hersey.” Performance by Erich Schlosser, *Youtube*, *Penguin Books UK*, 5 Aug. 2015, [www.youtube.com/watch?v=4c54PWCz6wk](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4c54PWCz6wk).

This video is of Erich Schlosser, a renowned author, talking about the influence of *Hiroshima*. It shows how much *Hiroshima* influenced modern journalism. Additionally, it shows how much novelists and journalists alike look up to John Hersey.

“Father Wilhelm Kleinsorge Sitting in a Tokyo Hospital Bed, Suffering from Radiation Illness after the Nuclear Bombing of Hiroshima. He Is Being Visited by Joseph Cardinal Frings, Archbishop of Cologne, Germany, May 21, 1957.” *The Wall Street Journal*, 5 Aug. 2020, [www.wsj.com/articles/from-hiroshimas-devastation-a-wrenching-account-of-the-human-toll-11596664036](http://www.wsj.com/articles/from-hiroshimas-devastation-a-wrenching-account-of-the-human-toll-11596664036).

This source is a photograph of Father Wilhelm Kleinsorge, a survivor of the bombing of Hiroshima who is a character in “Hiroshima.” This was a good image to reference who Father Kleinsorge was and the impact of the bombings on him.

Gill, Brendan, 1914-1997 . [Letter : 1938 August 16, Brendan Gill to John Hersey]. Box 19? | Correspondence. G. 1937-51. 1938 August 16. <http://collections-demo.curationexperts.com/catalog/10254749>.

This source is an image of a letter that Brendan Gill (a fellow writer) sent to John Hersey. The most interesting thing about this source was that it was written in 1937, and Gill says (satirically) that Hersey can sell the letter for autographs when the two of them become famous.

Hatsuyo Nakamura. 1952, [futakin.txt-nifty.com/blog/files/asahigraph3-1.jpg](http://futakin.txt-nifty.com/blog/files/asahigraph3-1.jpg).

This source is a photograph of Hatsuyo Nakamura, a tailor’s widow who survived the bombing of Hiroshima. She is a character in Hersey’s “Hiroshima,” so we believed it would be helpful to include an image of her for the readers to reference.

Hersey, John, 1914-1993. Early articles, book reviews; Life Magazine articles. Box 28. 1937-1946. <https://collections.library.yale.edu/catalog/17215559>.

This image is a picture of some of John Hersey's notes while working as a reporter at Time Life Magazine. We thought it was interesting because it conveyed the amount of work that he was willing to put in to become a great writer. The only issue is that it is a bit hard to read.

Hersey, John, 1914-1993. [Letter : 1945 January 1, Moscow, John Hersey to Patch (his wife, Frances Ann Cannon)]. Box 23 | From Moscow. 1945 January 1. <https://collections.library.yale.edu/catalog/10187159>.

This source is a letter from John Hersey to his wife Frances Ann Cannon. We thought this source should be included because it shows how Hersey wrote in a more casual setting, as opposed to formal settings. It also provides insight into Hersey's personal life.

Hersey, John. *A Bell for Adano*. 1st ed., Vintage Books, 1988.

This source is the novel that John Hersey won a Pulitzer Prize for writing. It helped us gain insight into Hersey's writing style. Specifically, it helped us become familiar with his writing as a novelist, giving us a comparison to how he wrote as a journalist.

Hersey, John. *Into the Valley: Marines at Guadalcanal*. Bison Books, 2002.

This source is the novel adaptation of John Hersey's article *Into the Valley*. Although it is not the original copy of the article, We believe that it does provide valid insight into how John Hersey wrote his news articles. It especially works as a comparison to *A Bell for Adano*.

Hersey, John. "Hiroshima." *The New Yorker*, 31 Aug. 1946, [www.newyorker.com/magazine/1946/08/31/hiroshima](http://www.newyorker.com/magazine/1946/08/31/hiroshima). Accessed 30 December 2020.

This source is the original version of *Hiroshima* that was uploaded by The New Yorker. We would argue that this is the most important source that we used because it provides the material that our entire project was based off of. It was also fairly enjoyable to read.

Hersey, John. *Hiroshima*. Vintage Books, a Division of Penguin Random House LLC, 2020.

This source is a copy of a book form of Hersey's *Hiroshima*. We used this for an image of the book cover for our website.

Hersey, John, 1914-1993. *Hiroshima, first draft, autograph manuscript*. Box 2. undated. <https://collections.library.yale.edu/catalog/17215558>.

This source is an original draft of *Hiroshima*. We included it in our project because we thought that it would be interesting for the reader to see Hersey's writing process. It also gives *Hiroshima* a more personal feel.

“Hiroshima: 75th Anniversary of the Atomic Bomb.” *The Telegraph, Youtube*, 6 Aug. 2013, [www.youtube.com/watch?v=TI3\\_0D2h8BY](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TI3_0D2h8BY).

This is a video that is a compilation of the aftermath of Hiroshima. We liked this source because it not only showed the bomb dropping, but also showed how the people of Hiroshima were affected by it.

Kiyoshi Tanimoto. 1952, [futakin.txt-nifty.com/blog/files/asahigraph3-1.jpg](http://futakin.txt-nifty.com/blog/files/asahigraph3-1.jpg).

This source is an image of Kiyoshi Tanimoto, a Methodist minister who survived the bombing of Hiroshima. Tanimoto is one of the characters in “Hiroshima,” so we thought it would be beneficial to have a visual reference of him.

Miller, T. Christian, and Jonathan Jones. “Firestone and the Warlord: The Untold Story of Firestone, Charles Taylor and the Tragedy of Liberia.” ProPublica, PBS Frontline, 18 Nov. 2014, [www.propublica.org/article/firestone-and-the-warlord-intro](http://www.propublica.org/article/firestone-and-the-warlord-intro).

This is an article published on ProPublica with the help of PBS Frontline. It was written by T. Christian Miller and Johnathan Jones. The article discusses the relationship between the company “Firestone” and Charles Taylor’s rise to power in Liberia. We used this source to show evidence of John Hersey’s influence.

Miller, T. Christian, and Ken Armstrong. “An Unbelievable Story of Rape.” ProPublica, ProPublica, The Marshall Project, 16 Dec. 2015, [www.propublica.org/article/false-rape-accusations-an-unbelievable-story](http://www.propublica.org/article/false-rape-accusations-an-unbelievable-story).

This is an article published on ProPublica (with the help of The Marshall Project). It discusses the rape case of a young woman named Marie. We used this in our project because not only is it an interesting article, but it also appears to be influenced by the “New Journalism” writing style.

*My Petition for More Space: Typescript and Typescript (Photocopy)*, Printout, Reviews and Correspondence. 1973. <https://collections.library.yale.edu/catalog/15208990>.

This is a typed extract from *My Petition for More Space* by John Hersey. Because this work was written many years after *Hiroshima*, it gives good insight into what Hersey was writing later in his life. It also shows Hersey’s love of writing.

Mydans, Carl. “Disfigured.” History, The LIFE Picture Collections, 5 Aug. 2020, [www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/bombing-of-hiroshima-and-nagasaki#&gid=ci023ad3b01000262e&pid=hiroshima-gettyimages-50772770](http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/bombing-of-hiroshima-and-nagasaki#&gid=ci023ad3b01000262e&pid=hiroshima-gettyimages-50772770).

This source is a picture of survivors of the bombing of Hiroshima covered with keloids caused by the bomb. We thought this picture would convey the real people caught in the horror of the bombings.

Penn, Irving. "John Hersey." *The New Yorker*, The Irving Penn Foundation, 22 Apr. 2019, [www.newyorker.com/magazine/2019/04/29/john-hersey-and-the-art-of-fact](http://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2019/04/29/john-hersey-and-the-art-of-fact).

This source is an image of John Hersey. We thought that this source was important because it provided a face for the name John Hersey. This was something important for us and the readers of the website to have.

Schwartz, Daniel. *Into the Valley by John Hersey*. 1 Jan. 1959.

This source is the cover of *Into the Valley*. We think this was important to have because it provides a picture for the name of the book. Whenever *Into the Valley* is mentioned, the readers of the website have an image they can refer back to.

Shermund, Barbara. *The New Yorker Cover: March 18, 1939*. New York, 18 Mar. 1939.

This image is the cover of The New Yorker on March 18, 1939. We thought this was important to include because it gives the audience a stronger understanding of what sort of content The New Yorker was releasing before World War 2.

Shibum, Asahi. "The Devastated City of Hiroshima." *The Guardian*, [www.theguardian.com/books/2016/jan/05/hiroshima-by-john-hersey-survivors-stories-carry-weight-of-history](http://www.theguardian.com/books/2016/jan/05/hiroshima-by-john-hersey-survivors-stories-carry-weight-of-history).

This source is an image of the destruction caused by the bombing of Hiroshima. It is a crucial image to include because it is a real image of the events that caused immense destruction and chaos in Japan, which would eventually lead to Hersey's publishing of *Hiroshima*.

Staff Sgt. Arthur Moore of Buffalo, N.Y. New York, TIME, AP Photos 7 May 1945.

This is an image of Staff Sergeant Arthur Moore on May 7, 1945, the day when Germany surrendered in WW2. This source was beneficial in helping us understand the context in which John Hersey wrote the article Hiroshima.

Szep, Jason, and Andrew R.C. Marshall. "Buddhist Monks Incite Muslim Killings in Myanmar." The Pulitzer Prizes, Reuters, 8 Apr. 2013, [www.pulitzer.org/winners/jason-szep-and-andrew-rc-marshall](http://www.pulitzer.org/winners/jason-szep-and-andrew-rc-marshall).

This is an article written by Jason Szep, a Pulitzer prize winning journalist. It discusses Buddhist monks and Islamophobic killings in Myanmar. We decided to use this article because it seems to contain a bit of John Hersey's influence in the writing style.

Terufumi Sasaki. 1952, [futakin.txt-nifty.com/blog/files/asahigraph3-1.jpg](http://futakin.txt-nifty.com/blog/files/asahigraph3-1.jpg).

This source is an image of Terufumi Sasaki, a surgeon who is a character in Hersey's "Hiroshima." We also wanted to include an image of him on our website as he was a key part of Hersey's article.

*The B-29 Superfortress Enola Gay on the Island of Tinian.* US Army Air Force Photo. Tinian.

This source is an image of Enola Gay, the plane that dropped the bomb on Hiroshima. This source helped provide context for the bombings, specifically the mindsets before and after on both sides.

Time Life Pictures. *John Hersey in the TIME Office.* Getty Images, Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists.

This image is a picture of John Hersey in the TIME office. Again, like the other images of John Hersey, it provides the reader a chance to have a face to attach to the name. We also think this image in particular does a good job of showing Hersey's disposition.

Time Life Pictures. *Writer John Hersey removing book from bookshelf in his office at TIME.* New York, Getty Images, 1 Jan. 1945.

This is an image of John Hersey removing a book from his bookshelf. It serves the purpose of matching a face to the name "John Hersey". The books in the background show that he was a very studious man.

Time Life Pictures. *Writer John Hersey sitting at his desk in office at TIME.* New York, Getty Images, 1 Jan. 1945.

This is an image of John Hersey sitting at a desk in his office at TIME. We thought this picture was important to include because it provides insight on Hersey's personality, and how he acts around the office.

Toshiko Sasaki. 1952, futakin.txt-nifty.com/blog/files/asahigraph3-1.jpg.

This is an image of Toshiko Sasaki, who worked as a clerk in the East Asia Tin Works in Hiroshima. She is a character in "Hiroshima," so we thought it would be useful for readers to be able to reference a picture of her.

"Various Published Covers of John Hersey's 'Hiroshima.'" *BBC*, British Broadcasting Company, [www.bbc.com/news/magazine-37131894](http://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-37131894).

This source is an image of various published covers of Hersey's *Hiroshima*. The image caption notes that the book has never been out of print. This image was valuable because it allows the audience to understand how significant Hersey's work was and how millions rushed to read his work.

*War Correspondent John Hersey*, AP Photo, Washington Post, 1944.

This image is a picture of John Hersey doing his work as a war correspondent in 1944. We think that it shows how much Hersey was not only dedicated to doing his job, but dedicated to doing his job well. It also does a good job of showing Hersey's personality.

"World War II, after the Explosion of the Atom Bomb in August 1945, Hiroshima, Japan." Time, Universal History Archive, 25 May 2016, [time.com/4346336/atomic-bombs-1945-history/](https://time.com/4346336/atomic-bombs-1945-history/).

This source is an image of Hiroshima following the bombing. We chose this image to convey the destruction, an aspect that Hersey was able to convey to the public through "*Hiroshima*."

## Secondary Sources:

Bamford, Tyler. "The Most Fearsome Sight: The Atomic Bombing of Hiroshima: The National WWII Museum: New Orleans." *The National WWII Museum | New Orleans*, 6 Aug. 2020, [www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/atomic-bomb-hiroshima](https://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/atomic-bomb-hiroshima).

This source is from the National WW2 Museum. It tells the story of how and why the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. We like this source because it is fairly to the point. It also gives a lot of accurate information and statistics about the atomic bomb.

Banaszynski, Jacqui. "The Enduring Power of John Hersey's 'Hiroshima': the First 'Nonfiction Novel.'" *Nieman Foundation*, 20 Aug. 2020, [nieman.harvard.edu/stories/the-enduring-power-of-john-herseys-hiroshima-the-first-nonfiction-novel/](https://nieman.harvard.edu/stories/the-enduring-power-of-john-herseys-hiroshima-the-first-nonfiction-novel/). Accessed 30 December 2020.

This source is an explanation of why *Hiroshima* was so important for journalism. The most interesting thing about this source was that it was written by a modern journalist. We think this source was most beneficial in helping us understand why John Hersey was important.

Blume, Lesley, and Anastasiya Osipova. "Long After the Bomb, Its Story Finds a New Audience." *The New York Times*, The New York Times, 12 Oct. 2020, [www.nytimes.com/2020/10/12/books/hiroshima-john-hersey-russia.html](https://www.nytimes.com/2020/10/12/books/hiroshima-john-hersey-russia.html).

This source is an article explaining how *Hiroshima* impacted the tensions between the Soviet Union during the Cold War. It showcases how Hersey received backlash from the Russian Government and newspaper. We think this source was useful because it gives a different perspective of how people reacted to Hersey's findings.

Brown, Jeffrey. "The Intrepid Journalist Who Exposed Hiroshima's Horror." *PBS*, Public Broadcasting Service, 7 Aug. 2020, [www.pbs.org/newshour/show/the-intrepid-journalist-who-exposed-hiroshimas-horror](https://www.pbs.org/newshour/show/the-intrepid-journalist-who-exposed-hiroshimas-horror).

This source is an article of a transcription between journalist Jeffrey Brown and author Lesley Blume as they discussed Hersey's intentions with *Hiroshima* and how it affected



opinions in regards to nuclear warfare. We believed this was a valuable source because it gives insight into the global significance of Hersey's work.

Davies, Dave, and Lesley M.M. Blume. "Fallout' Tells The Story Of The Journalist Who Exposed The 'Hiroshima Cover-Up'." *NPR*, 19 Aug. 2020. Fresh Air, [www.npr.org/2020/08/19/903826363/fallout-tells-the-story-of-the-journalist-who-exposed-the-hiroshima-cover-up](http://www.npr.org/2020/08/19/903826363/fallout-tells-the-story-of-the-journalist-who-exposed-the-hiroshima-cover-up). Accessed 18 Feb. 2021.

This source was the source that first introduced us to John Hersey. It is a segment on National Public Radio that interviews an author who tells John Hersey's story. We think it is a good source because it shows why we still remember John Hersey today.

"Declassified U.S. Cables Reveal Lead-up to Hiroshima A-Bomb Decision." *The Japan Times*, The Japan Times, 24 May 2016, [www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2016/05/24/national/history/declassified-u-s-cables-reveal-lead-hiroshima-bomb-decision/](http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2016/05/24/national/history/declassified-u-s-cables-reveal-lead-hiroshima-bomb-decision/).

This source was a brief article used for background information. It discussed the lead up to the bombing of Hiroshima and how the United States approached this event. We believed this was a useful source because it gave valuable background information that led to the bombings, and hence, Hersey's publishing of *Hiroshima*.

"John Hersey." *Scholastic*, <https://www.scholastic.com/teachers/authors/john-hersey/>. Accessed 31 January 2021.

This source is a mini biography of John Hersey. We think that its purpose was to provide data and biographical information (birth, death, notable contributions). It was mainly about John Hersey as a person and did not provide a lot of insight into the works themselves.

Kelly, Mary Louise, and Lesley Blume. "Reporter's Role In Exposing Hiroshima Cover-Up Explored In 'Fallout'." *NPR*, NPR, 4 Aug. 2020, [www.npr.org/2020/08/04/899060899/reporters-role-in-exposing-hiroshima-cover-up-explored-in-fallout](http://www.npr.org/2020/08/04/899060899/reporters-role-in-exposing-hiroshima-cover-up-explored-in-fallout).

This source is a transcript of an interview with journalist Mary Louise Kelly and author Lesley Blume discussing Blume's book *Fallout* and how it connects to Hersey's *Hiroshima*. They discuss the public reaction to the publishing of the article. This source was valuable because it showcases how Hersey's work has remained influential and important to history.

Lemman, Nicholas. "John Hersey and the Art of Fact." *The New Yorker*, <https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2019/04/29/john-hersey-and-the-art-of-fact>. Accessed 24 January 2021.

This source is an article from The New Yorker. It is interesting for two different reasons. One, The New Yorker was where *Hiroshima* was originally published. Two, the author of this source is trying to tell his audience about John Hersey's life aside from *Hiroshima*, and why his other works are also important.

*Manhattan Project: Informing the Public, August 1945*, U.S. Department of Energy, [www.osti.gov/opennet/manhattan-project-history/Events/1945-present/public\\_reaction.htm](http://www.osti.gov/opennet/manhattan-project-history/Events/1945-present/public_reaction.htm).

This source was written and published by the U.S. Department of Energy, discussing the initial and consequential reactions of the American public in regards to the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. We think this was a good source because it is another perspective into how opinions about nuclear warfare changed as more sources were published talking about the effects of the bombs.

“Nonfiction Book Review: *Into the Valley: A Skirmish* of by John Hersey, Author Schocken Books Inc \$15.95 (111p) ISBN 978-0-8052-4078-8.” Publishers Weekly, [www.publishersweekly.com/978-0-8052-4078-8](http://www.publishersweekly.com/978-0-8052-4078-8).

This source is a review of *Into the Valley* by John Hersey. Unlike the review for *A Bell for Adano*, this review was written fairly recently. Therefore, it gives more information on how John Hersey's work is received now as opposed to received in the past.

Nusantara, Juventus Gembong. 2010, The Special Characteristics of John Hersey's Writing Style in "Hiroshima".

This is a pdf of a paper focusing on Hersey's writing style. This source gave a more in-depth analysis of Hersey's incorporation of narrative elements from a literature perspective.

Raphael, Caroline. “How John Hersey's Hiroshima Revealed the Horror of the Bomb.” *BBC News*, BBC, 21 Aug. 2016, [www.bbc.com/news/magazine-37131894](http://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-37131894). Accessed 30 December 2020.

This source is from the British Broadcasting Company. It talks about John Hersey's *Hiroshima* and how it affected the American public. This source is especially interesting because it talks about how the U.S. government had tried to hide the horrors of the atomic bomb from the public, making *Hiroshima* all the more important.

Remnick, David. “Sunday Reading: Hiroshima.” *The New Yorker*, 1 Aug. 2020, [www.newyorker.com/books/double-take/sunday-reading-hiroshima?irclid=XxpVitzkRxyLTsvwUx0Mo36BUkEyT8xhRyhHwc0](http://www.newyorker.com/books/double-take/sunday-reading-hiroshima?irclid=XxpVitzkRxyLTsvwUx0Mo36BUkEyT8xhRyhHwc0). Accessed 30 December 2020.

This source is a New Yorker article that celebrates John Hersey's *Hiroshima*. It is a bit short, but it does give valuable insight into how modern journalism was affected by *Hiroshima*'s publication.

Roberts, Maggie, and Flip Filippi. "Story of the Discharged Soldier." *Filippi Roberts Journal*, 15 Feb. 2017, [blogs.stlawu.edu/flipmaggie/category/john-hersey/](https://blogs.stlawu.edu/flipmaggie/category/john-hersey/). Accessed 18 February 2021.

This source is a commentary on one of John Hersey's lesser known works: *Joe is Home Now*. We think that this source is especially interesting because the article the commentators are discussing is one of Hersey's more "mundane" and slow paced works.

Rosenwald, Michael. "The U.S. Hid Hiroshima's Human Suffering. Then John Hersey Went to Japan." *The Washington Post*, WP Company, 6 Aug. 2020, [www.washingtonpost.com/history/2020/08/06/john-hersey-hiroshima-anniversary-japanese-suffering/](https://www.washingtonpost.com/history/2020/08/06/john-hersey-hiroshima-anniversary-japanese-suffering/).

This source is an article on Hersey's publishing of *Hiroshima* and its aftermath. The article discusses the public's reaction and how Hersey avoided the spotlight. We think this was a valuable source because it analyzes the effects of *Hiroshima* and how it opened the door to a new type of journalism and working to tell untold stories.

Scranton, Roy. "How John Hersey Bore Witness." *The New Republic*, 27 June 2019, [newrepublic.com/article/154140/john-hersey-bore-witness](https://newrepublic.com/article/154140/john-hersey-bore-witness).

This is an article on Hersey's efforts to display real humans and victims of the bombing of Hiroshima in his article "Hiroshima." Scranton details how Hersey "bore witness," which gives a valuable viewpoint on the impact of Hersey's work.

Shamsian, Jacob. On John Hersey's 'Hiroshima'. 21 Dec. 2014, [jayshams.medium.com/on-john-herseys-hiroshima-2ae6fa5bcc7c](https://jayshams.medium.com/on-john-herseys-hiroshima-2ae6fa5bcc7c).

This source is an article on Hersey's writing style in "Hiroshima." Shamsian proposes that "Hiroshima" reads like a science fiction novel but on true events, a perspective we found interesting.

Shorto, Russell. "John Hersey, the Writer Who Let 'Hiroshima' Speak for Itself." *The New Yorker*, 31 Aug. 2016, [www.newyorker.com/culture/culture-desk/john-hersey-the-writer-who-let-hiroshima-speak-for-itself](https://www.newyorker.com/culture/culture-desk/john-hersey-the-writer-who-let-hiroshima-speak-for-itself).

This source is an article on "Hiroshima," by Hersey. It provided intriguing information on the impact of Hersey's work and how his unique writing style portrayed the reality of the bombings. It also includes a quote from Baird Hersey, John Hersey's son.

Treglown, Jeremy April. "How John Hersey Revealed the Horrors of the Atomic Bomb to the US." *Literary Hub*, 23 Apr. 2019, [lithub.com/how-john-hersey-revealed-the-horrors-of-the-atomic-bomb-to-the-us/](https://lithub.com/how-john-hersey-revealed-the-horrors-of-the-atomic-bomb-to-the-us/).

This source is an article on Hersey's writing style and comments on how Hersey's writing was different than that of the time, by incorporating narrative elements. This provided interesting material to work with and present on how Hersey's writing style conveyed the horrors of the bombing.

**Tertiary Sources:**

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "John Hersey". *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 13 Jun. 2020, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/John-Hersey>. Accessed 7 February 2021.

This source was an Encyclopedia Britannica entry on John Hersey. Like some other secondary sources, it mainly provided biographical information on John Hersey's life. Although this source is technically a tertiary source, it is from a fairly reliable institution and the information is accurate.