

## Bibliography

### Primary Sources:

[Abnormal growth as a result of the atomic bomb]. (n.d.). Australian Doctor.

<http://hiroshima.australiandoctor.com.au/>

This picture is used to illustrate the significance of the atomic bomb and its physical effect on people. It shows how many sustained critical injuries, and would be subject to life-long scarring.

*The A-Bomb Dome* [Photograph]. (2015, August 6). The Daily Star.

<https://www.thedailystar.net/world/asia/hiroshima-anniversary-images-show-impact-first-atom-bomb-122656>

This is a photograph of the Hiroshima Prefectural Industrial Promotional Hall (now known as the a-bomb dome) after it was destroyed, and was used in comparison with a photograph of the building before the bomb was dropped.

*Explosion captured during the attack on Pearl Harbor* [Photograph]. (n.d.). History.com.

[https://www.google.com/search?q=pearl+harbor&rlz=1CAKOHG\\_enUS865&source=lnms&tbn=isch&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiSnq\\_LgszuAhUpMVkFHV3-BoIQ\\_AUoAXoECBwQAw&safe=active&ssui=on#imgcr=mPnu5xunvxTTrM](https://www.google.com/search?q=pearl+harbor&rlz=1CAKOHG_enUS865&source=lnms&tbn=isch&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiSnq_LgszuAhUpMVkFHV3-BoIQ_AUoAXoECBwQAw&safe=active&ssui=on#imgcr=mPnu5xunvxTTrM)

This photo is used to emphasize the magnitude of the explosives used on the attack at Pearl Harbor.

First Photos of Atom Bombs Dropped on Japan. (1960, December 12). *Aviation Week*.

<http://www.aerospaceprojectsreview.com/blog/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/av-week-1960-12-12-fat-man-and-little-boy-c.jpg>

This newspaper article provides photographs of the atomic bombs, "Little Boy" and "Fat Man". It was used to make a comparison between the original atomic bombs, and the more modern hydrogen bombs.

*Hiroshima Clock Shop* [Photograph]. (n.d.). Stars and Stripes.

<https://www.stripes.com/news/mother-daughter-donate-never-before-seen-photos-of-hiroshima-after-atomic-bombing-1.541730>

This photograph of a clock shop in Hiroshima, surrounded by the rubble of fallen buildings, is used in comparison between Hiroshima before and after the atomic bomb was dropped.

*Hiroshima, Nagasaki, and Ending The Nuclear Threat* [Photograph]. (n.d.). Oregon Physicians for Social Responsibility.

[https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.oregonpsr.org%2Fsave\\_the\\_date\\_august\\_6th\\_hiroshima\\_nagasaki\\_75th\\_anniversary\\_memorial&psig=AOvVaw1epk5yIX66IAiGtwUmlxln&ust=1611108001645000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=0CAIQjRxqFwoTCPCGgqDzpu4CFQAAAAAdAAAAABAP](https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.oregonpsr.org%2Fsave_the_date_august_6th_hiroshima_nagasaki_75th_anniversary_memorial&psig=AOvVaw1epk5yIX66IAiGtwUmlxln&ust=1611108001645000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=0CAIQjRxqFwoTCPCGgqDzpu4CFQAAAAAdAAAAABAP)

Japanese Planes Destroy U.S. Fleet at Pearl Harbor. (1941, December). *Knoxville News*.

[https://www.trumanlibrary.gov/public/BombDecision\\_Handouts.pdf](https://www.trumanlibrary.gov/public/BombDecision_Handouts.pdf)

This newspaper provided the exact amount of damage done to the U.S. Pacific Fleet during the bombing at Pearl Harbor, as well as what the Japanese directive was throughout the attack. I was able to use it as Historical Context, to describe what happened at Pearl Harbor, and what the American response was.

*Kantaro Suzuki* [Photograph]. (2013). Portrait of Modern Japanese Historical Figures.

<https://www.ndl.go.jp/portrait/e/datas/113.html>

This photo of Kantaro Suzuki created a greater understanding about who made the comment of "mokusatsu," while addressing the Potsdam Declaration.

*Kantaro Suzuki* [Photograph]. (2013). Portraits of Modern Japanese Historical Figures.

<https://www.ndl.go.jp/portrait/e/datas/113.html>

This is an image of Japan's Prime Minister, Kantaro Suzuki. As Suzuki was the individual who used the word "mokusatsu", it is only fitting that there should be a portrait of him beside the description of his statement.

*Letter from Secretary of War Henry Stimson to President Harry S. Truman* [Photograph]. (1945, April 24). National Archives.

<https://www.archives.gov/historical-docs/todays-doc/index.html?dod-date=424>

This is a photo of the letter sent to President Harry S. Truman, from Secretary of War Henry Stimson. The letter addresses Stimson's intent to inform President Truman on the Manhattan Project, and was used to emphasize America's preparedness to use the first atomic bomb, should it be necessary to end WWII.

[A majestic building in the city of Hiroshima]. (2020, August 6). Bangkok Post.

<https://www.bangkokpost.com/opinion/opinion/1963567/are-we-on-the-eve-of-destruction->

This is a picture of the "a-bomb dome" in Hiroshima, and was used side by side with another photograph of the building in ruins after the bomb was dropped.

*Nagasaki Before And After The Bomb Fell* [Photograph]. (n.d.). The Washington Post.

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2015/08/09/what-nagasaki-looked-like-before-and-after-the-bomb/>

This website included both a photo of Nagasaki before and after the atomic bomb. It illustrates just how many buildings were cleared as a result of the bomb, and how the bombing altered the entire landscape of Nagasaki.

[A pre-war photograph of Hiroshima's vibrant downtown shopping district.]. (2016, May 12).

The Atlantic.

<https://www.theatlantic.com/photo/2016/05/hiroshima-before-and-after-the-atomic-bombing/482526/>

This picture illustrates what Hiroshima's downtown shopping district looked like before the atomic bomb was dropped. This photo was used in comparison between Hiroshima before and after the bombing.

Roosevelt, F. D. (Presenter). (n.d.). [Speech].

This is the first draft of President Roosevelt's speech to Congress, in which he officially declared war on Japan. It includes handwritten notes and corrections he made, before writing the final copy of the speech.

Roosevelt, F. D. (Presenter). (1941, December 8). *Speech by Franklin D. Roosevelt* [Speech].

This is the final draft of President Roosevelt's speech to congress, in which he asked for the declaration of war against Japan. I was able to use this speech to display America's response to the attack on Pearl Harbor, and the context through which Roosevelt was able to justify going to war with Japan.

Roosevelt, T. (Presenter). (1916, May 31). . Speech presented in St. Louis.

Through Theodore Roosevelt's description of "weasel words", I was able to provide an explanation for why Kantaro Suzuki would choose to use an ambiguous word, such as "mokusatsu". Roosevelt explains that politicians opt to use words they

can easily manipulate and alter the meaning of, if necessary. The same goes for Suzuki's use of "mokusatsu", because its multitude of possible translations meant he could later alter its meaning in his favor.

Rush To Join Navy or Army Occurs Here. (1941, December 8). *Miami News-Record*.

[https://www.newspapers.com/image/?clipping\\_id=21590796&fcfToken=eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJmcmVILXZpZXctaWQiOiJmcmVjI5ODgzLCJpYXQiOiJlM2MTIyOTY2OTcsImV4cCI6MTYxMjM4MzA5N30.rUAYUGVcNFiNce9HZh1RW3TMoTWJovvr\\_Xs1OPZYRvM](https://www.newspapers.com/image/?clipping_id=21590796&fcfToken=eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJmcmVILXZpZXctaWQiOiJmcmVjI5ODgzLCJpYXQiOiJlM2MTIyOTY2OTcsImV4cCI6MTYxMjM4MzA5N30.rUAYUGVcNFiNce9HZh1RW3TMoTWJovvr_Xs1OPZYRvM)

This newspaper article describes the immediate reaction of patriotism following the bombing of Pearl Harbor, and how people expressed these feelings by enlisting in both the U.S. Army and Navy.

Second, Third Sons of Humboldt Family Give Lives in Defense of U.S. (1941, December 22).

*The Tennessean*.

[https://www.newspapers.com/image/?clipping\\_id=21590494&fcfToken=eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJmcmVILXZpZXctaWQiOiJmcmVjE0Nzg0NTI5MiwiaWF0IjoxNjEyMjk2NTU0LCJleHAiOiJlM2MTIzODI5NTR9.4\\_3-lFXDc32w\\_1WvvHXm3\\_xTLNJWSp6BfH42Julo4oA](https://www.newspapers.com/image/?clipping_id=21590494&fcfToken=eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJmcmVILXZpZXctaWQiOiJmcmVjE0Nzg0NTI5MiwiaWF0IjoxNjEyMjk2NTU0LCJleHAiOiJlM2MTIzODI5NTR9.4_3-lFXDc32w_1WvvHXm3_xTLNJWSp6BfH42Julo4oA)

This newspaper article was used to emphasize the loss that was felt as a result of the bombing of Pearl Harbor, and how people were directly impacted without having to experience the bombing directly.

*Soviet Hydrogen Bomb* [Photograph]. (n.d.). <https://1950ussr.weebly.com/the-h-bomb.html>

This photograph is used to illustrate the progress made in bomb technology, following the creation of the "Little Boy" and the "Fat Man". It is used to compare both the original atomic bombs, and the newer hydrogen bombs.

[Teramachi, the Street of Temples]. (2016, May 12). The Atlantic.

<https://www.theatlantic.com/photo/2016/05/hiroshima-before-and-after-the-atomic-bombing/482526/>

This is a photo of Teramachi, the Street of Temples, in Hiroshima. It is used to illustrate a comparison between Hiroshima before and after the atomic bomb was dropped.

Text of FDR Message Asking War Declaration. (1941, December 8). *Miami News-Record*.

[https://www.newspapers.com/image/?clipping\\_id=21590796&fcfToken=eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJmcmVILXZpZXctaWQiOjMwMjI5ODgzLCJpYXQiOiJlMjMTIyOTY2OTcsImV4cCI6MTYxMjM4MzA5N30.rUAYUGVcNFiNce9HZh1RW3T MoTWJovvr\\_Xs1OPZYRvM](https://www.newspapers.com/image/?clipping_id=21590796&fcfToken=eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJmcmVILXZpZXctaWQiOjMwMjI5ODgzLCJpYXQiOiJlMjMTIyOTY2OTcsImV4cCI6MTYxMjM4MzA5N30.rUAYUGVcNFiNce9HZh1RW3T MoTWJovvr_Xs1OPZYRvM)

The purpose of using this newspaper article is to verify President Roosevelt's declaration of war against Japan, and to show how his speech became public knowledge to the American people shortly after its delivery.

*Theodore Roosevelt* [Photograph]. (n.d.). *Britannica Image Quest*.

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Theodore-Roosevelt>

Theodore Roosevelt described certain words, commonly used by politicians, as weasel words. This is to illustrate how the use of ambiguous words, such as "mokusatsu", significantly devalues the meaning of the message being

delivered. This image was placed next to Roosevelt's exact quote, in which he describes "weasel words".

Truman, H. S., Churchill, W., & Kai-shek, C. (Presenters). (1945, July 26). *The Potsdam Declaration* [Reading].

The Potsdam Declaration allowed me to better understand the exact terms and conditions that the U.S., Britain, and China called for, surrounding the demanded surrender of Japan. The three leaders involved offered the declaration as a last resort, before use of the atomic bomb would be considered.

U.S. at War!! (1941, December 7). *The Evening Times*.

<https://www.newspapers.com/clip/47475034/us-at-war-pearl-harbor-headline/>

This newspaper headline was used to emphasize the panic that ensued after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, and to show evidence of Roosevelt's decision to declare war on Japan the following day.

*A U.S. battleship sinking during the Pearl Harbor attack* [Photograph]. (n.d.). Britannica.

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Pearl-Harbor-attack>

This image was used as visual aid to represent the damage done to the vessels associated with the U.S. Pacific Fleet, during the attack on Pearl Harbor.

*U.S. President Harry Truman, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and President Chiang Kai-shek of the Republic of China* [Photograph]. (n.d.). Atomic Heritage Foundation.

<https://www.atomicheritage.org/key-documents/potsdam-declaration>

This picture of the world leaders associated with the Potsdam Declaration, demonstrates the strong alliance that existed between their nations. It does this through

their optimistic expressions and smiles, paired with their relaxed positions in front of the press.

War! Oahu Bombed by Japanese Planes. (1941, December 7). *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*.

[https://www.newspapers.com/image/?clipping\\_id=14210754&fcfToken=eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJmcmVILXZpZXctaWQiOiJ3NTEwMjQ4NywiaWF0IjoxNjE5Mjk2NDE2LCJleHAiOiJlE2MTIzODI4MTZ9.4Wl5BwKrfp41tDJjSOoYjepou6DyVZggXHYFPNZbXCs](https://www.newspapers.com/image/?clipping_id=14210754&fcfToken=eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJmcmVILXZpZXctaWQiOiJ3NTEwMjQ4NywiaWF0IjoxNjE5Mjk2NDE2LCJleHAiOiJlE2MTIzODI4MTZ9.4Wl5BwKrfp41tDJjSOoYjepou6DyVZggXHYFPNZbXCs)

Published on the same day as the bombing of Pearl Harbor, this newspaper helped me to understand just how quickly word spread of the disaster, and how newspapers such as this one anticipated war even before Roosevelt's speech.

[Woman tends to the wounds of injured boy]. (n.d.).

<https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcSGVzFAHFi1lWvConPNs5quIFzkZitCvptxpg&usqp=CAU>

This picture illustrates the significance of the injuries that thousands of people, including children, sustained as a result of dropping the atomic bomb on Hiroshima.

### **Secondary Sources:**

*Background Essay on Decision to drop the Atomic Bomb*. (n.d.). Truman Presidential Museum and Library. [https://www.trumanlibrary.gov/public/BombDecision\\_Handouts.pdf](https://www.trumanlibrary.gov/public/BombDecision_Handouts.pdf)

This website has a collection of newspaper clippings, handwritten letters, and a general summary of what took place during WWII, leading up to the bombing of



Hiroshima. It gave me some basic knowledge that was later used for Historical Context, as well as pointed me in the direction of some valuable primary sources.

Coslett, M. (2014, December 15). *The Japanese Art of Silence*. Gaijin Pot Blog. Retrieved February 12, 2021, from <https://blog.gaijinpot.com/mokusatsu-japanese-art-of-silence/>

This article helped to clarify some of the multiple meanings associated with the word "mokusatsu", as well as provided a political reason for why Prime Minister Suzuki chose to use vague language when responding to the Potsdam Declaration.

The Effects of Atomic Bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. (1946). *The United States Strategic Bombing Survey*, 15-19.

[https://docs.rwu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?referer=&httpsredir=1&article=1000&context=rwu\\_ebooks](https://docs.rwu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?referer=&httpsredir=1&article=1000&context=rwu_ebooks)

This survey, conducted by the United States government, described the impact of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It provided information such as the number of casualties, effects of intense heat and burns, and effects of radiation. It also provided symptoms associated with radiation exposure, as a result of the atomic bombs.

Fatimayin, F. (2018). What is Communication? In *What is Communication?*

This research paper on communication helped me to identify what communication is, as well as what changes it into miscommunication. It also gave me references to other sources discussing the same topic.

Gao, F. (n.d.). Japanese: A Heavily Culture-Laden Language. *Journal of Intercultural Communication*, (10).

This article describes a tendency for ambiguous language in the Japanese language, and how it contrasts with the American tendency to be direct. It explains how this contributes to frequent miscommunications between the two nations, and helped to grow my understanding of how even cultural habits can impact communication, not just language itself.

*Hiroshima and Nagasaki*. (n.d.). Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. Retrieved February 12, 2021, from <https://cnduk.org/resources/hiroshima-and-nagasaki/>

This website described the casualties experienced in each city, as well provided geographical explanations for any discrepancies between the damage sustained in both Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Hogan, M. J. (1996). *Hiroshima in History and Memory*. Cambridge University.

[https://books.google.com/books/about/Hiroshima\\_in\\_History\\_and\\_Memory.html?id=ptgudYEFOM0C](https://books.google.com/books/about/Hiroshima_in_History_and_Memory.html?id=ptgudYEFOM0C)

This book helped to understand the exact moment in which the bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, as well as the casualties that resulted from the attack. It describes the history behind the aircraft in which the bomb was carried, and provides imagery to illustrate exactly what the bombing looked like from the pilot's perspective.

*Japanese Flag* [Illustration]. (n.d.). Japanese Flag Wallpapers.

<https://wallpaperaccess.com/japanese-flag>

This image was solely used for the purpose of comparing the Japanese flag to the American flag, in support of the differences between the two nations.

Kawai, K. (1950). Mokusatsu, Japan's Response to the Potsdam Declaration. *Pacific Historical Review*, 19(4). <https://www.jstor.org/stable/3635822?seq=1>

This journal article compared the belief that Japan denied the Potsdam Declaration outright, with the idea that its response was intended to convey a message of deliberation, rather than denial. Furthermore, it helped to develop a basic understanding of the Japanese word "mokusatsu", by stating its difference from the term "rejection".

Mandelbaum, M. (1981). *The nuclear revolution: International politics before and after Hiroshima*. Cambridge University Press.

This book described the political and technological impact of the introduction of atomic bombs. It argues that since the creation of the first atomic bombs, newer and more powerful bombs have been built. It also shows how, as a result of the presence of intimidating nuclear weapons, national leaders are more willing to find peace over war.

*Mokusatsu: One Word, Two Lessons*. (2013). Retrieved February 2, 2021, from <https://www.nsa.gov/Portals/70/documents/news-features/declassified-documents/tech-journals/mokusatsu.pdf>

This essay was written by an unknown author, and described the miscommunication that took place between the U.S. and Japan, with regards the word "mokusatsu" in response to the Potsdam Declaration. While it acknowledged a tendency of the media to encourage miscommunication surrounding important events, for the benefits of ratings, the essay also recognized Kantaro Suzuki's role in the ordeal, and how the situation could have been avoided if he had used clearer language to begin with.

Mortensen, C. D., & Ayres, C. M. (1997). *Miscommunication*. Sage.

This book explained what miscommunication is, and how it can be avoided.

I was also able to use a quote from this book to explain why miscommunications happen internationally, as a result of different language patterns across nations.

Radiol, J. (n.d.). Cancer and non-cancer effects in Japanese atomic bomb survivors. *National Library of Medicine*. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19454804/>

This article describes the effects of radiation exposure as a result of the atomic bomb. However it focuses solely on the cancerous side effects of radiation, and how survivors react to treatments.

*The Story of Sadako Sasaki*. (n.d.). Manhattan Project National Historical Park.

<https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/the-story-of-sadako-sasaki.htm>

This article described the story of Sadako Sasaki, a prime example of how radiation from the atomic bomb led to survivors being subject to cancers, even ten years after the bomb was dropped.

The United States: Isolation-Intervention. (n.d.). In *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*.

Retrieved February 1, 2021, from

<https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/the-united-states-isolation-intervention#:~:text=The%20United%20States%20remained%20neutral,when%20Japan%20attacked%20Pearl%20Harbor>

This encyclopedia entry was used to find general information on how long the U.S. remained isolated in WWII. The information helped me to better describe the historical context surrounding the declaration of war on Japan.