Introduction

The Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum has continuously searched, collected, and organized various materials relating to the atomic bombing such as A-bomb artifacts, relics left behind by the victims, and photographs. Photo materials have an important meaning to better understand the real aspects of the atomic bombing. Besides a number of photographs that we are already aware of, it is believed that many photos still exist overseas without being unveiled; there were many foreigners who entered Hiroshima after the atomic bombing.

The Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum has acquired photographic data from the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) in 2011 and 2012 and dispatched staff members to the U.S., U.K., and New Zealand in 2013, 2016, 2017, and 2019 to collect photographic materials held by various institutions and private individuals. Acquiring materials related to the atomic bombing is one of the important duties of the Museum, as well as conservation, research, exhibition, and education. As the 75th anniversary of the atomic bombing is approaching, we are faced with the aging of the remaining A-bomb survivors. Thus, the collection, careful organization, and preservation of materials which present the atomic bomb damage has become even more important.

In this exhibition, we look back on the atomic bomb damage suffered by Hiroshima and the restoration after the atomic bombing, with a focus on photographic materials and witness accounts that we have collected from overseas in recent years.

Trying to make it clear that throughout the world are scattered many materials relevant to the atomic bombing, we hope that this opportunity will serve to help you to learn about the importance of collecting materials, which plainly portray the reality of the atomic bombing.

December 2019
Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum
1. Before the bomb was dropped

In July 1944, Saipan, a mandated territory of Japan, was occupied by the U.S. military. This island and other locations in the Mariana Islands became bases for air raids on the mainland of Japan. From those islands, the U.S. military's long-range B-29 bombers first deployed that year could reach mainland Japan without refueling.

The U.S. military had started a photo reconnaissance and the collection of information on cities throughout Japan on November 1, 1944, prior to the start of air raids on mainland Japan on November 24.

Special units were organized for the atomic bombing, and a base was placed on Tinian Island, southwest of Saipan.
2. Large photos donated by The Stimson Center

The museum received a donation of 21 large photographs from The Stimson Center, a research institute in the U.S. named after Henry Stimson, the Secretary of War when the atomic bombs were dropped.

They are considered to have been used when briefing President Truman and Secretary of War Stimson after the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

High-definition images taken by HASHIMOTO Kensuke (Hiroshima City University) are used.

2-1. Aerial photograph taken before the atomic bomb was dropped
Photo by U.S. Military   Donated by The Stimson Center   (2016)
This image, showing information on military facilities and other locations, is based on aerial photographs taken on March 28, 1945, before the atomic bombing. The target for the bomb near Motoyasu Bridge is clearly marked.

2-2. Aerial photograph taken the day after the atomic bomb was dropped
Photo by U.S. Military   Donated by The Stimson Center   (2016)
This photograph was taken on August 7, 1945, the day after the atomic bombing. We can see that houses had burned down extensively.

2-3, 2-4. Aerial photographs taken after the atomic bomb was dropped
Photo by U.S. Military   Donated by The Stimson Center   (2016)
These are aerial photographs of Hiroshima City that were taken on September 7, 1945, after the atomic bombing.
3. Atomic bombing

On August 6, 1945, the B-29 bomber Enola Gay flew from Tinian Island and dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima at 8:15 a.m.

As Hiroshima suffered devastating damage, with people suffering and dying on the ground, or fleeing to the suburbs while desperate rescue and relief activities were being carried out, the U.S. military was taking aerial photographs starting on the day the bomb was dropped to assess the extent of the damage.

3-1. Mushroom cloud taken from the Enola Gay

August 6, 1945   Photo by U.S. Military   Courtesy of Library of Congress (2016)

This mushroom cloud is considered to have been taken from the Enola Gay shortly after the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. The photo was newly discovered by the research conducted by the museum. Two photographs of the mushroom cloud taken from this aircraft were previously known.

3-2. Aerial photograph taken on the day the atomic bomb was dropped

August 6, 1945   Photo by U.S. Military   NARA (2013)

After the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, a U.S. photo reconnaissance aircraft reached above Hiroshima at around 12:25 p.m. In this photo, we can see the area from Hijiyama Hill to Ujina, but the center of the city is covered by smoke.
4. Aerial photographs taken after the war

After Japan accepted an unconditional surrender and signed the Japanese Instrument of Surrender on September 2, the Allied Forces were stationed on mainland Japan.

In recent years, the museum has collected many aerial photos of the damage to Hiroshima that were taken after the Allied occupation began. While most photos during the war were taken from directly overhead at high altitudes, after Japan's surrender many photos were taken at lower altitudes, and show the damage caused by the atomic bomb in greater detail.

4-1. The Funairi, Yoshijima, and Senda districts from the west
September 8, 1945  Photo by U.S. Military  Donated by Victor E. Blenkle  NMUSAF (2016)
This photograph was taken at a low altitude. We can see that there is less damage on the right side (south) than the left side (north). The hypocenter of the atomic bombing is at the back left of this photograph.

4-2. Vicinity of Hiroshima Castle and Hakushima districts
September 8, 1945  Photo by U.S. Military  Donated by Victor E. Blenkle  NMUSAF (2016)
This photo was taken of the Moto-machi and Hakushima districts from the north at a low altitude. The upper right of the photo shows Hiroshima Castle, in which the Chugoku Regional Military Headquarters was settled. We can see debris of the collapsed buildings scattered on the castle grounds.

4-3. Vicinity of Hiroshima Station
September 8, 1945  Photo by U.S. Military  Donated by Victor E. Blenkle  NMUSAF (2016)
This photo was taken from the north at a low altitude. We can see that the area in the upper left (east side) of the photograph suffered little damage. As the photograph was taken on September 8, Taisho Bridge, which was washed away by the Makurazaki Typhoon on September 17, is visible.

4-4. Looking west from near Hijiyama Hill
September 8, 1945  Photo by U.S. Military  Donated by Victor E. Blenkle  NMUSAF (2016)
This photo was taken from over Hijiyama Hill at a low altitude, facing west. The line running vertically through the center of the image is present-day Peace Boulevard, and the areas along both sides of the Boulevard looks whitish as buildings were demolished before the atomic bombing.
Aerial photographs taken by the U.S. military

Reconnaissance from the air in the battlefield are said to have begun with balloons in France at the end of the 18th century. The invention of the aircraft in the 20th century led to these machines being used for full-fledged military purposes, frequently for reconnaissance purposes from WWI.

Air raids on the Japanese mainland by the U.S. military with B-29s based in the Marianas started on November 24, 1944 and continued until August 1945. As only B-29s could fly to and from Japan without refueling, the U.S. military remodeled B-29s into photo reconnaissance planes and named them F-13s. These F-13s took photographs before and after air raids: to gather information in advance and to confirm the damage afterward.

The first photographs were taken over Tokyo on November 1 and a total of 460 such reconnaissance missions were conducted by August 15, 1945. F-13s were normally equipped with a total of six cameras of three types that made it possible to create detailed maps. In this case, these photographs were taken at a high altitude.

As mentioned earlier, many photographs were taken at a low altitude after Japan surrendered. These photographs seemed to have been taken by the cameramen holding their cameras in their hands through the windows and doors of the aircraft.

4-5. Looking north from near Yoshijima
This photo was taken at a low altitude. We can see that the closer to the hypocenter located at the top of the photograph, the greater the damage is. The part that looks white at the bottom of the photo is the army’s Yoshijima Airfield that was newly landfilled during the war and then used from around 1940. Parked aircrafts are visible there.

4-6. Looking east from Nakajima
This photo was taken at a low altitude. Driftwood are piled up in the upper reaches of the T-shaped Aioi Bridge (left) which served as a target for the atomic bombing. It seems that they were washed up here due to the Makurazaki Typhoon that struck on September 17.

4-7. Looking south from Motomachi
This photo was taken at a low altitude. Ninoshima Island, Etajima Island, and Nomishima Island are pictured. Ninoshima Island was home to the quarantine station of the Japanese army at that time. With medical equipment and goods, it served as a temporary reception center for the injured.

4-8. Looking southwest from near Hiroshima Station
This photo was taken at a low altitude. In addition to the central area of the city, Minami-kan-on, Kusatsu, and even the Itsukaichi area are pictured.
4-9. Looking toward downtown Hiroshima from the north
January 1946   Photo taken and donated by William E. Jones [NMUSAF] (2016)
This photo of the town was taken from the sky, near the train tracks of the Sanyo Main line. Capturing a wide range, this shot makes it possible to confirm the differences in the damage according to the distance from the hypocenter.

4-10. Looking east from near Temma-cho
January 1946   Photo taken and donated by William E. Jones [NMUSAF] (2016)
We can see that houses are already being built around the center to the east in the photograph. The top of the photo is signed by Paul Tibbets, Thomas Ferebee and Theodore Van Kirk, the pilot, bombardier and navigator of the Enola Gay respectively. The donor said that these signatures were obtained in later years. The red mark indicating the hypocenter and the comment pasted on the photograph were made by the donor.

4-11. Looking toward downtown Hiroshima from the south
January 1946   Photo taken and donated by William E. Jones [NMUSAF] (2016)
This photo was taken from near the mouth of Temma-gawa River. Centering around the hypocenter, the damaged area appears whitish.

William Jones, who took aerial photos of Hiroshima after the atomic bombing

Jones giving an interview to a museum staff member
September 29, 2017   Indiana, USA

William E. Jones was engaged in reconnaissance photography missions in the Fifth Air Force in the U.S. Army Air Corps (integrated into the U.S. Air Force in 1942 and called the U.S. Air Force since 1947). He donated aerial photographs of Hiroshima that he took as an aerial cameraman to the Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum and the National Museum of the United States Air Force.

Jones received orders to take photographs over Hiroshima when he was stationed in the airfield in Fukuoka (now, Fukuoka Airport) at the end of December 1945. He took photos over the skies of Hiroshima in January and then proceeded to do the same in Nagasaki later.

Mr. Jones shares about his impressions upon seeing Hiroshima as follows:

I had nothing to do with the bombing except photographed the damage. And when I saw the damage, it was devastating. (…) When I realized the deaths there, it made me very sad. I’m not proud of the fact that we bombed Hiroshima and Nagasaki, although it did end the war.

I saw many things that I didn’t want to see. But I saw them. And man’s inhumanity to man. (…) I found that I could love the Japanese people like my own people. And I wondered, “Why? Why war? Why?” I cannot understand it.

Using the photos that he took, he had given more than 600 lectures about his experience to schools, U.S. state legislators, and members of the U.S. Air Force.

Auditorium and dormitory of Shinshu Gakuryo

On October 31, 2019, the City of Hiroshima added the “Shinshu Gakuryo” buildings to the registry of A-bombed buildings. This is a registry of still-existing buildings located within 5 km of the hypocenter at the time of the atomic bombing. There are 86 buildings registered.

Shinshu Gakuryo was a private school where students could study Jodo Shinshu, a school of Buddhism. It was established in Saijo Temple in Saiku-machi (currently Ote-machi, Naka-ku) in 1906, and relocated to new buildings in Minami-kan-on-machi (currently Minami-kan-on, Nishi-ku) in 1926.

Immediately after the bombing, the site became a temporary relief station where many injured people gathered. Afterward, the buildings continued to be used. However, it became clear that these buildings had not been registered as A-bombed buildings during the process of producing video testimonials of atomic bomb survivors for the Hiroshima National Peace Memorial Hall for the Atomic Bomb Victims.

An aerial photograph that was taken after the end of the war, and acquired in the U.S. during the research in 2016 was referred to when determining the registration of the buildings to the A-Bombed Buildings Registry. On the enlarged image “Looking southwest from near Hiroshima Station” on page 6, we can see the auditorium and dormitory of Shinshu Gakuryo.
4-12. Looking northeast from Dambara
ca. February 1946   Photo by U.S. Military NASM (2019)
This aerial photo was taken from near Dambara, facing the hypocenter. It shows the difference in damage to buildings between the area near Hijiyama Hill and the rest of the city.

4-13. Looking south from Motomachi
ca. February 1946   Photo by U.S. Military NASM (2019)
This aerial photo taken from near Motomachi shows the town and the hypocenter.

4-14. Near Yoshijima airfield
ca. February 1946   Photo by U.S. Military NASM (2019)
Yoshijima Airfield was constructed on a landfill site. Today this is an urban area.

4-15. Looking north from near Funairi
Photo by Ronald Vingoe MMA (2017)
This aerial photo shows Yokogawa Station and other areas to the north. The whitish areas near what is known as Peace Boulevard today are locations where buildings were demolished before the atomic bombing.

4-16. Looking west from near Hijiyama Hill
Photo by Ronald Vingoe MMA (2017)
This aerial photo shows the town of Hiroshima to the west. We can see houses built along the Honkawa River on the west side of Hiroshima Castle.

4-17. Looking the burned-out ruins of Odama Store from Fukuya Department Store
Robert Nolan Papers USMC (2017)
This aerial photo taken from northwest shows the steel frame of Odama Store. It was distorted by the blast, and deformed by the intense heat of fire. The Kirin Beer Hall is visible on the top left side of the image.
5. Ruins of Hiroshima

Many soldiers of the occupation forces visited Hiroshima soon after they were stationed in Japan, and many photos that were taken at that time remain. While some were clearly taken as part of their military duties, others appear to be personal photos.

What do you suppose they were thinking when they saw the ruins of Hiroshima?

5-1. Wooden structures destroyed by the blast
November 1945  TNA (2019)

This building is believed to be the Hiroshima Prefectural Commercial School. In 1944, the school relocated from Eba-machi to Minami-machi, into the building of the former Hiroshima Prefectural Higher School of Education. The school staff and students were injured. Facing east-northeast, the photo shows Hijiyama Hill in the background.

5-2. Burned-out ruins of Kyobashi-cho
November 1945  TNA (2019)

In the middle of the ruins, we can see what appears to be pots on a table. Facing northeast, the photo shows the Hiroshima Station building in the background.

5-3. Looking north-northeast from Nakajima-hon-machi
November 1945  TNA (2019)

Due to the A-bomb blast, the railing of the T-shaped Aioi Bridge, which was the target for the bombing, collapsed. In the foreground we can see the northern tip of the area known as Jisenji-bana, which later became Peace Memorial Park. The photo shows Japanese inns lining along the riverside and houses being built on the ruins.

5-4. Shimomura Jewelers
November 1945  TNA (2019)

This photo was taken from behind the building, facing north-northeast. Fukuya Department Store is visible in the background. The first floor of this reinforced concrete building collapsed, leaving the second floor and the clock tower.

5-5. Hiroshima Nagarekawa Church
ca. October 1945  Donated by Thomas F. Pollock  NHHC (2016)

A military man standing in front of the church was the donor. This church was completed in 1927 and part of the building was used as a military uniform manufacturing factory from 1943 during the war. The chapel was designated as a temporary shelter during air raids because of its concrete structure. Only the steeple and the outer wall remained after the bombing.

5-6. Soldiers from India talking with Hiroshima residents in the burned-out ruins
June 1946  IMW (2019)

This photo shows the burned-out ruins of Hondori Street, which had once bustled with shoppers visiting the many shops. Indian soldiers were stationed in Hiroshima as members of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force. Facing northwest, the photo shows houses in the center background.
5-7. View of the Western Drill Ground  
September 1945  Photo by Wayne Miller [NARA] (2009)  
This view looks northwest from the southeastern corner of the Western Drill Ground. The parade ground in the wake of the atomic bombing was full of bodies of soldiers killed while performing training exercises, and people with severe burns lying in agony.

5-8. Looking northwest from Nobori-cho  
September 1945  Photo by Wayne Miller [NARA] (2009)  
This photo was taken from the streetcar road in Nobori-cho. The tree in the center appears lopsided, perhaps as a result of the bomb blast. The photo shows the wall of Nobori-cho Elementary School on the right and Hiroshima Nagarekawa Church next to it.

5-9. People lying on the floor  
September 1945  Photo by Wayne Miller [NARA] (2009)  
This photo taken of the interior of a relief station shows a mother and child lying in the center.

5-10. Interior of Honkawa Elementary School, converted into a relief station  
August 1945  Photo by KAWAMOTO Toshio (estimated) [NAS] (2017)  
The Honkawa Elementary School was converted into a relief station. The research conducted by the Museum discovered this photo among photo collections that had been collected by the U.S.

5-11. Hiroshima City Hall with a new sign in English  
A photo of Hiroshima City Hall. The English sign “HIROSHIMA CITY HALL” covered the original lettering in Japanese.

5-12. Young girl standing in the ruins of the Hiroshima Gas  
A young girl is standing in the rubble of the burned-out ruins. We can see the plant’s chimney standing behind her.

5-13. Hiroshima Nagarekawa Church and an overturned car  
This photo shows the Hiroshima Nagarekawa Church, viewed from the southwest. Someone with a young child on his/her back is walking between a burned-out car and the church.
6. Hypocenter

Many foreigners visited Hiroshima after the atomic bombing, including soldiers of the Occupation Forces and officials who were involved in the occupation. Many of them came to the hypocenter. There was a sign that marked the hypocenter, and a souvenir shop nearby sold bottles and roof tiles that had been deformed by the atomic bomb.

6-1. Commemorative photo at the hypocenter
Hewes worked as a GHQ employee. He took this photo during his personal visit to Hiroshima. A sign on the steel tower that says “CENTER OF IMPACT” is visible.

6-2. Near the hypocenter
This photo near the hypocenter was taken by Mr. Hewes. His comment “Showing amazing reconstruction around center of impact” is written in the album with this photo.

6-3. Commemorative photo at the hypocenter
from December 1947 to first half of 1948 ATL (2017)
This photo of soldiers from the New Zealand Army was taken in front of the sign at the hypocenter. The occupation of the Chugoku and Shikoku regions was handled primarily by England and other members of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force, as part of the Allied Forces.

6-4. Vicinity of the hypocenter
This photo was taken by George V.T. Burgess, who was a member of Overseas Consultants, Inc. (OCI) when the company visited Hiroshima for a reparations survey of Japan.

6-5. Monument on the north side of the A-Bomb Dome
from December 1947 to first half of 1948 ATL (2017)
These New Zealand soldiers took a commemorative photo at a monument that was built in front of the A-Bomb Dome. This monument was called the “Peace Memorial Monument.” It was erected in 1947 when Emperor Showa visited Hiroshima and remained until around 1955.

6-6. Shop of Kiyoshi Kikkawa, “Atomic bomb victim No.1”
After 1951 MMA (2017)
Kiyoshi Kikkawa, who was described in an American magazine as “Atomic bomb victim No.1,” opened a souvenir shop near the hypocenter. Mr. Kikkawa suffered serious burns on his back from the atomic bombing. He would sometimes show his keloid-scarred back, when asked by customers.
7. Restoration

After the severe damage caused by the atomic bombing, efforts began immediately for the restoration of Hiroshima.

This section introduces photos that were taken 1, 2, and 3 years after the atomic bombing, one scene of the occupation, and the construction of Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum.

The exhibit includes photos that were originally taken by a Japanese photographer and then collected by the U.S.

7-1. Aioi Bridge 1 year after the atomic bombing
August 5-7, 1946   Photo by KAWAMOTO Toshio [NAS] (2017)
While debris from the atomic bombing still remain under the bridge, people can be seen coming and going in their everyday clothes.

7-2. A-Bomb Dome 1 year after the atomic bombing
August 5-7, 1946   Photo by KAWAMOTO Toshio [NAS] (2017)
The area around the A-Bomb Dome has been cleaned up to some extent, and wooden buildings can be seen nearby.

7-3. Ruins of Hiroshima Gokoku Shrine 1 year after the atomic bombing
August 5-7, 1946   Photo by KAWAMOTO Toshio [NAS] (2017)
People gather at the ruins of Hiroshima Gokoku Shrine for the 6nn dance festival that was held one year after the atomic bombing. A Japanese drum on top of a yagura tower is visible on the right side of the photo.

7-4. Peace Declaration on the 1st Peace Festival
Mayor Shinzo Hamai reads the Peace Declaration during the 1st Peace Festival held near Jisenji-no-hana, which became known as “Peace Square.” At this Peace Festival, a message from Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, was read.

7-5. “Hiroshima Peace Song” at the 1st Peace Festival
Musical performance and chorus singing Hiroshima Peace Song at the 1st Hiroshima Peace Festival

7-6. “Hiroshima Peace Song” at the 1st Peace Festival
Musical performance and chorus singing Hiroshima Peace Song at the 1st Hiroshima Peace Festival
7-7. The 1st Peace Festival
August 6, 1947 Photo by U.S. Military USAHEC (2019)
Parade held as part of the Peace Festival

7-8. The 2nd Peace Festival
August 6, 1948 ATL (2017)
The 2nd Hiroshima Peace Festival was held near the Nakajima Jisenji-bana. Lieutenant General Robertson of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force is on the platform.

7-9. “Safety Week” – A “Safety First” sign for streetcars
“Safety Week” was held under the guidance of the Occupation Forces in response to an increasing number of traffic accidents. The streetcar that has stopped at Hatchobori in this photo has a sign that says “SAFETY FIRST” in Japanese and English, but the English spelling is incorrect.

7-10. “Safety Week” - Releasing fliers from the sky to raise awareness
An aircraft of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force releases fliers with information to appeal for traffic safety. This photo was taken from the Chugoku Shimbun Building located in Hatchobori at the time.

7-11. Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum under Construction (exterior)
ca. 1951-1955 NAS (2017)
Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum under construction, taken from the southwest.

7-12. Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum under Construction (interior)
ca. 1951-1955 NAS (2017)
Interior of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum under construction. It was taken from the east, facing west.
8. Assistance from overseas: “Houses for Hiroshima” project

After the atomic bombing, a lot of assistance was extended to Hiroshima from overseas.

One such effort was the “Houses for Hiroshima” project led by Floyd Schmoe from Seattle in the U.S.

The project involved building houses for those who lost their homes due to the atomic bombing. 15 buildings for 21 families were built while the project was active from 1949 to 1953. In this exhibition are photos showing the construction of these houses at the foot of Ebasarayama Hill.

**8-1. Project slogan put up at the construction site**
1951  Donated by Tomiko Shmoe  Entrusted by the Group of Learning from Floyd Schmoe  (2017)

This slogan was put up at the construction site at Ebasarayama Hill.

**8-2. Writing the words “WORK CAMP”**
1951  Courtesy of Jean Walkinshaw  (2019)

The words “WORK CAMP” written in the steps that were built at the Ebasarayama Hill construction site.

**8-3. Friends building houses together**
1951  Courtesy of Jean Walkinshaw  (2019)

Jean Strong from the U.S. and Masahiro Kitagawa from Tokyo came to Hiroshima to build houses. When Mr. Kitagawa met Jean, who came to the train station to meet him upon his arrival in Hiroshima, he truly felt that the war was over.

**8-4. View of the “Schmoe Houses” from Ebasarayama Hill**
ca. 1952  Donated by Tomiko Shmoe  Entrusted by the Group of Learning from Floyd Schmoe  (2017)

This photo shows a view of the completed houses from Ebasarayama Hill. Today, only one of these structures remains. It has been converted into an exhibition facility called “Schmoe House.”
Finding a “New Discovery” from Photo Materials

A vast number of photographs are stored in the material collecting institutions in different countries. The media of these is varied and includes print photographs, negative films and positive films. We obtained these by taking close-up shots with cameras or scanning them. They also have lots of photographs relating to the A-bomb damages of Hiroshima. However, in many cases these are the same photographs that we already knew about. Therefore, we need to compare these photographs with the known information to see if these are newly discovered ones.

Each institution has received materials from different sources. All materials have been organized by their specialists. However, that does not necessarily mean that information on the shooting location, date and the name of photographer was properly identified for each photograph.

If accurate information on a photograph is insufficient, we need to surmise it from what the photograph depicts. Comparing with other photographs and documents that are already known, we narrow down the shooting location, time, and so on.

Even if some descriptions remained on the back of a print photograph, this information may not be accurate. In such cases, we need to comprehensively examine all information which the photo presents to identify the photograph. This takes a long time, but is very important work.

Almost 75 years have gone by since the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. It is hardly possible that a single photograph or a single set of documents would reveal a “new discovery” which overturns history itself. Nevertheless, accurately determining each of these photographs helps us to better understand the damage wrought by the A-bombing one step at a time.
We would like to express our gratitude to the following institutions and individuals for their cooperation with our research and the exhibition.

1. Institutions
United States
- University of California at Los Angeles Library (Los Angeles, CA)
- National Air and Space Museum, Archives Division (Chantilly, VA)
- Map Collection, University of Chicago Library (Chicago, IL)
- Smithsonian Institution Archives (Washington, D.C.)
- Naval History and Heritage Command (Washington, D.C.)
- United States Marine Corps History Division (Quantico, VA)
- National Academy of Science Archives (Washington, D.C.)
- Library of Congress (Washington, D.C.)
- National Museum of the United States Air Force (Dayton, OH)
- National Archives and Records Administration (College Park, MD)
- United States Army Heritage and Education Center (Carlisle, PA)
- MacArthur Memorial Archives (Norfolk, VA)

England
- The National Archives (London)
- National Army Museum (London)
- Imperial War Museums (London)

New Zealand
- Alexander Turnbull Library (Wellington)
- Auckland War Memorial Museum (Auckland)

2. Individuals
- IIDA Kaori (the Graduate University for Advanced Studies)
- WALKINSHAW Jean
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- MCGOVERN Tim
- YOSHIMURA Ayako (University of Chicago Library)
- REUSSE Kayleen

Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum Special Exhibition:
Hiroshima Atomic Bomb Damage and Restoration as Shown in Collections from Overseas
Period: December 27, 2019 - Late July 2020
Place: Special Exhibition room, Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum
Curatorial Division, Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum
1-2, Nakajima-cho, Naka-ku, Hiroshima, JAPAN 730-0811