

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER R. TAKAKUWA INT. NO. 40 DATE 12/30/45
 PLACE ~~FOYAMA~~ TOKYO LIST NO. 2R R. NO. 5
 TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 0755 TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 1255 (1155)

PURPOSE: To provide the research leader and coder with critical items concerning the respondent and his attitudes towards the interview which are not covered by the factual data sheet but which are important in analyzing the transcript of the interview.

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. No special questioning of the respondent is to be made to obtain information for the thumb nail sketch.
2. The thumb nail sketch must be made out immediately after the interview.
3. Each question 1 through 7 must be answered. If you have no comment on questions not calling for a check, please enter "none".
4. The information given in the thumb nail sketch should not be interpreted as substituting for comments in the interview write-up. Be sure to include all important items regarding the respondent's rapport, psychological reactions, etc. during the interview in the interview write-up.

1. Appearance of respondent: (Interviewer to check one box in (a), (b) and (c).)

(a) Robust health
 Average health
 Poor health

(b) Richly dressed
 Adequately dressed
 Inadequately dressed

(c) Very Clean
 Moderately clean
 Dirty

(d) Other comments on appearance:

Attractive. Soft-spoken.

2. General psychological reaction of Respondent during interview: (Interviewer to check one)

Seemed very much at ease throughout interview
 Occasional nervousness during interview
 Nervousness throughout interview
 So upset that interview was very difficult

Other important reactions at time of interview:

3. Cooperation of Respondent: (Interviewer to check one)

Apparent frankness

Some evasiveness at times

Much evasiveness during interview

4. Alertness of respondent: (Interviewer to check one)

Minimum of probes necessary to get reasonably complete and relevant answers.

Considerable probing necessary to get reasonably complete and relevant answers.

Much probing necessary but answers are not very complete and some are not very relevant.

5. Intelligence of respondent: (Interviewer to check one)

Above average intelligence

Average intelligence

Low intelligence

6. Significant remarks of respondent regarding his expectations of the interview (Interviewer to record unusual items that helped to structure the interview situation before the respondent arrived at the place of interviewing.)

Being a national of a defeated nation, the respondent remarked that she feels shamed that she ^{has to admit that she} ~~was~~ one of the millions betrayed by its militarist during its war.

7. Other comments by interviewer:

Robert Takakuwa Tokyo #40 2R-5 12/30/45

1. My home was destroyed totally ^{by the air raids} on May 25 (1945). Evacuated to Yamaguchi prefecture ^{3 months later} ~~3 months later~~ but returned to where our home once was in November, built a barrack building (my father-in-law's investment) and been living there ever since. My father-in-law is the branch manager of the Akasaka District ^{General} Foodstuff Distribution Center. Comparatively we are getting along fine. Our general household goods and clothings were moved to my relative's home in Yamaguchi (Prefecture) long before the air-raids in Tokyo.

2. My mind has been greatly relieved ~~since~~ ^{as} ~~the~~ don't have to worry about air-raids any more. We are able to sleep peacefully now. Due to the fact that farmers wanting to sell their products in the black market making large profits instead of trying to help the government and the ^{city} people on food problem, prices of food are getting higher each day and I feel very uneasy.

3. My chief worry was what will happen to my husband who was called to the colors on March 15th of this year. He was stationed at the Naval Barracks of Yokosuka and was released on August 23rd. My second worry was the intensive raids ^{by Americans} beginning February of this year.

4. Doing housework and helping my father-in-law's store dealing Sake (Japanese liquor), Shoyu-sauce, miso (bean-mash), salt, matches, etc. ^{condiments}. We don't make much profits because

we have to distribute ^{and sell} these foodstuffs on ceiling price but on the other hand our family have easier time to obtain food compared to others.

5. Lack of sleep and unable to work regularly and steady during the day due to the frequent air-raids, my efficiency has been reduced to 60-70% comparing to previous years.

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. The unique fighting spirit of Japanese to unite and die for the sake of the emperor and the country.

10. Japan was lacking in raw materials to build aeroplanes and battleships and was far back in the study of science and machinery.

11. I was wondering why we couldn't have a reliable ^{and aggressive} leader like Count Hakubun Ito. I didn't want a dictator but if a country was waging a war for her existence, there should be a leader like Roosevelt or Hitler who were able to gain the absolute trust of the people and ~~be~~ ^{take} the responsibility too.

12. Through rumors I heard that some of our leaders ~~were~~ ^{by} taking advantage of their positions, were building new houses and residence, stored food and living in luxury forgetting the sufferings the ~~the~~ ^{com}mon people were going through. I thought

- the distribution of food was somewhat unfair.
13. I felt uncertain and unreliable. I thought and believed that the government didn't have the strength and power to lead Japan to victory.
14. Since the birth of "tonari-gumi" (neighborhood association) we neighbor became very friendly and discussed our problems freely. We lost formality (which I disliked very much) wearing whatever we have on and appeared at various meetings. Worrying a lot about air-raids, we had less chance or time to be cheerful and playful.
15. Taking advantage of their positions, government officials, policemen, especially officers of armed forces had ample food in their homes. An officer living in our neighbor was getting "hard to get" articles ^{of food} like fish, meat, soap, etc.
16. Although I believed in Japan's ultimate victory, I felt uneasy and began to doubt ^{it} ~~Japan~~ when Honjo and Furugawa ^{mostly} (where most of Tokyo's war factories and plants were located) were destroyed by bombing on March 9th of this year.
17. Since history of Japan began, she never lost a war. Believing this I never felt ~~certain~~ ^{on the other hand} that Japan would ~~be~~ surrender but the daily bombings by B29s in May made me very uneasy and uncertain.
18. Hearing the powerful, destructive power of atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, I felt that we

could not go on with the war.

19. Expecting that the emperor would ask the people to fight until the last man, when I heard the rescript of August 15th ^{accepting surrender} I was greatly disappointed. Feeling chagrined and worrying what will happen to us if the American forces land in our country, I cried and cried. Discouraged, I've lost interest in my work for about 2 weeks.

20. I feel grateful and thankful of what the headquarters are trying to ^{do to} relieve this serious food problem for a defeated nation and I'm hoping and trusting that they would keep up the good work.

21. Since free trading has been restored, food price has gone up 1000 percent and if this ~~situation~~ keeps on, I don't think it would take a year for our family to face a desperate situation. I feel very uneasy and uncertain.

22. ^{our} military leaders and financial powers should be controlled and watched by the American authorities. There should be a closer contact between the emperor and the common people. Our government should be for the people and by the people to rebuild Japan.

22 a. As there wasn't any blood shed ~~secured~~ when the rescript ^{was read} by the emperor on August 15th, I feel certain that 90 percent of our people have an absolute belief and trust in the emperor. He should be left on the throne to

lead the common people to rebuild our nation.

23. Through press and radio, ^{we} were told that all Japanese would be exterminated from this earth.

24. I found and read a leaflet one day in July.

(a) The leaflet was asking the people to ~~destroy~~ ^{abstract} persons like Tojo and Araki and quit resisting the Americans before things become uncontrollable.

(b) I thought it was a trick by the Americans to demoralize the people of Japan.

25. No, I did not.

26. Yes, I thought our town would be bombed because Tokyo is the capital ^{and nerve center} of Japan.

27. _____

28. To be bombed by American planes means that we had defects and disunity in our armed forces. I believed that the responsibility laid in Japan.

29. Through press and radio, I thought they were inhuman and cold blooded. Seen pictures showing ~~the~~ lynching of negroes. Heard that American planes attacked our hospital ships and American soldiers brutally and mercilessly killing and murdering Japanese prisoners by laying them on the road and going over with ~~the~~ tanks and steamrollers.

30. I thought they were describing the air-raids fairly and

- frankly although I've noticed that it wasn't given in details.
31. Learned through my neighbor that a leaflet dropped by Americans announced^{ing} the date of when Kofu (Yamanashi-Prefecture) would be bombed. I thought it was just a propaganda gag.
32. When smelting plants of Yawata (Fukuoka-prefecture) was bombed in Sept. 1944, I felt somewhat uneasy because all our steel was produced in that area.
33. I think it was useless against the powerful explosions and inflammable. Emergency water tank was just a drop in a bucket when incendiary bombs were dropped.
34. I was terrified and frightened with its destructive power. Even we were ~~engaged~~^{fully engaged} in war, I thought it was inhuman and cruel for the Americans to use this invention. I hope this invention would be kept secret by the American and not to use it in the future.
35. Yes, an incendiary bomb was dropped in our neighbor on ~~August~~^{May} 25th of this year. Our home was totally destroyed.
36. As soon as air raid warning was given, father, brother, uncle and myself went into our shelter and stayed there for about 2 hours. The heat became so terrible so we escaped to Kasaka canal which was about 5 minutes walk from our home. We stood in the muddy ground

all night and when I returned to my home in the morning I was very disappointed ~~and~~ and discouraged to see that it was destroyed completely. We lived in our shelter for a month after this.

36. —

37. I thought night bombing was worse because it was very difficult to escape in the dark.

38. Explosive is worse because it endangers person life more than incendiary bombs.

39. I got used to them.

40. Special measures and welfare services after the raids were ~~given~~ ^{almost} given to ~~each~~ every sufferer in march, but when ~~our~~ ^{our} home was destroyed we didn't get much of this privilege. We received hard biscuit, rice, canned goods, clothing, ~~beddings~~ from the ward office.

41. Expecting that they themselves would be bombed sooner or later, people who were not bombed did very little to the sufferers. They were asked by the neighborhood association to donate beddings, clothings, kitchen utensils, etc.

Group A. 2R-5. 12/30/45.

1. I left Tokyo because my home was destroyed by air raid and I had a relative living in Yamanashi Prefecture.
2. I thought a war is just a waste of everything — time, money, energy and I don't want any more of it.
3. Yes, I did. Lived in an air-raid shelter for about a month before evacuating to Yamanashi.
4. Yes, I voluntarily evacuated.
5. No arrangements were made by our government and we had to pay all our expenses.
6. My mother, sister and I evacuated leaving menfolk behind in Tokyo.
7. Although I felt inconvenient, ^{living in the country} my relative being a well-to-do farmer, we were very lucky to have a spacious room for three and buy enough food from them.
8. I felt very lonesome and miserable because I ^{was} ~~thought~~ wondering when I'll be able to go back to live in Tokyo.
9. They were very kind and sympathetic. They did everything they can to console and relieve our minds.