

*not yet translated*  
797

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER T. Kawase INT. NO. 19 DATE Nov. 28 '45  
 PLACE Osaka LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 142  
 TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 1:00 P.M. TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 4:15 P.M.

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 <input type="checkbox"/> Average health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poor health <input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Richly dressed <input type="checkbox"/> Adequately dressed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inadequately dressed <input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Very Clean <input type="checkbox"/> Moderately clean <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dirty <input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Other comments on appearance: <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Ordinary Merchant</i></p>

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.)

*None*

7. Other comments by Interviewer:

*None, but success I think I could put down. Cross reference*



FACTUAL DATA

INTERVIEWER T. Kawase INT. NO. 19 DATE Nov. 28 '45  
PLACE Osaka LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 142

SEX  
Male  9-1  
Female  9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH.....1887 10-

Is R an ELDEST SON?  
Yes  11-1  
No  11-2

MARITAL STATUS  
Single  12-1  
Married  12-2  
Other  12-3

CHILDREN living 7 December 1941 or born since then  
Yes  13-1  
No  13-2

EDUCATION: Total number of years of schooling completed.....6 14-

RELIGION  
Buddhist   
Sect.....Zen-shu 15-  
Sect Shinto   
Sect..... 16-  
Other

MILITARY SERVICE  
Yes  17-1  
No  17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR  
.....Kemp. Rationing man 18-

TYPE OF INDUSTRY DURING WAR  
.....Official food Control 19-

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941  
.....Kemp. merchant 20-

HOUSEHOLD  
Number of persons, 17 to 71 (other than R) in household in which R now lives .....0 21-

Is R now head of household?  
Yes  22-1  
No  22-2

If not, R's relationship to head: ..... 23-

Do R and parent(s) now live in same household?  
Yes  24-1  
No  24-2

Is any land owned by R or by other member of R's present household?  
Yes  25-1  
No  25-2

Is home in which R usually lived during war owned by R or other member of household?  
Yes  26-1  
No  26-2



DAMAGE TO HOME BY BOMBING

- Undamaged  27-1
- Damaged, but able to stay  27-2
- Damaged, forced to move temporarily  27-3
- Damaged, forced to move permanently  27-4
- Damaged, lived on same site in improvised shelter  27-5

PROPERTY DAMAGE BY BOMBING  
Severity of loss:

- None  28-1
- Some  28-2
- Severe  28-3

CASUALTIES FROM BOMBING

Was R injured by or as a result of bombing?

- Yes  29-1
- No  29-2

CASUALTIES AMONG RELATIVES OR HOUSEHOLD

	Injured	Killed	
Spouse	0	0	30-
Children, 17 or over	1	0	31-
Children under 17	0	0	32-
Father	0	0	33-
Mother	0	0	34-
Brothers & Sisters	0	0	35-
Other household Members	0	0	36-

EVACUATED

- Yes
- No  37-1

	PLACE FROM	PLACE TO	DATE
1st.....			37-2
2nd.....			37-3
3rd.....			37-4

HOW MANY TIMES DID BOMBS FALL IN NEIGHBORHOODS IN WHICH R LIVED?

..... 3 38-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE BOMBING?

	Day	Night	
High Explosives	3	0	39- 40-
Incendiary	2	0	41- 42-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE AIR RAIDS? 20 43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

1. Osaka Nishinariku 44-
2. .... 45-
3. ....
4. ....

RECORDED

- Yes  46-1
- No  46-2







自らは統制但念かあつても生活する為には当局と團  
はす膏をせざるを得ないものがあった。大阪市の金  
入民は強んど膏で凌いで居た。こんなものでけ  
戦争に勝てる者ではないと思つた。傷いて居る  
者は風呂に入らず、傷いて居る者は一時から  
五時までの風呂(空襲があつて)切かゝ入れた。  
工場軍隊官廳に傷いて居る者は疎刑さ  
に際して分りとうた(特に小運送の費用莫大)  
徴用軍人等いやら腹かふくれないやうに不平  
一杯。戦争執つたやうな口に出しては言へな  
かつた。腹が減つては戦争はお来ぬし。  
①今と比べて空襲はなかり野菜と果は②か  
徹癪されて幾分か貯蓄を使つて高くても  
買へば食料易くたうに居る。物も多少高い  
乍ら町に出た。戦時中より現在の方かい。  
軍隊から帰つた軍人等はあつとよさうに居る。  
から一般人は特に農民等其れ等の人には  
しと悪感情を持つる居る。例へば兵庫の  
或処では帰還兵と言はないで匪賊か帰  
つて来たと言つて居る。

三、そんな無法に國民を犠牲にして戦争して



居る一人息子が出征して居るうで怪傷して帰  
つるればと思つて生き長らふる積りた。

爆撃機ばかりでうんな食糧は飢え死しやれ  
やなうぬと心配したかオオカ腹切る死ぬるも出  
またりかつた。⑩Bニ九か来たう誰も使水も生きた三又持

かせず飛田の近郊に爆弾焼夷弾が落ちた。  
日本にはどうしてあんなのがないのかとおもつた。七八

機つ、十回位続いて終々と飛田んた何故  
あれを迎撃しないか。ラオオの放送ではマラ

ソン競争の先着も報いて居る様い何夜ラ  
オオを切つたか分らない。

四 昆布の家産配給をして居た。整理後、店  
が疎つたが。

五 北海道がせに比べると去年一昨年に比  
と今年には悪かつた。配給制で配給が少

ないに比較にならな程駄目切つた。⑩ 家庭配  
給は責任上、<sup>先着</sup>配給したか、<sup>先着</sup>配給で一周内位で出

来るのか二十日はおけるかあつた。宝珠社と来た  
り取りに来る人も来たかつた。

六 ~~公~~ 公文書の人口に割当てる一人前十分(加  
工して行き渡れば)配給するにたうて居た。



左水如室親心の工場が焼かれたり一ヶ月で出来  
る事も二月の出来る事も分らなかつた。

七. 配給品の無い向は休みで勤労奉仕の出掛け  
つた。休みのばなうぬもあつた。仕事のある時は

ハ. 病気で ~~三月~~ 三月程休んだ (六月十五日)  
大宮龍谷校風邪ひいて又ビツクリして休んだ。

無駄に <sup>母</sup> 休んだ。は無い。休んたら昆布か入つ  
て来ないから。

九. 日清日露両役を経験し 天皇・為に一路  
突貫して死んどの事すと云ふ。教はれて

来たし又どう思へ居たか。食料も充分で  
なく國民もひと目に遣はせて又来る玉の

科学の進んで居るのに及して、こちらは後れ  
居る。か多つて其の先へか ~~か~~ 及る。どうし  
て勝てるかと思つた。

十. <sup>1949</sup> Bニ九の来ても対抗する ~~事~~ 事のか出来たり。島  
々の防備の薄かつた。かアかんキヤナル島で

やられて機械が完達かな。武器も足ら  
ない。健全と工場があつても足りないう状

態切つたか。空襲を十回さうなう。新兵器  
器がある。と欺されて居る。



十一、やはり方はこれ大の戦争をするのに向ふが機械化完  
事を知りしにやゝのは無能も甚しいと思つた。  
例へばレイテ島の場合に空挺部隊を  
敵の飛行場は一團下した何故もつと後へく  
と補給しなかつたかと思つた。沖繩島も一夏  
まで案の定、馬目になつた。ハワイを占領し  
たのは黙し打ちで武士道しくと云ふ割に感  
心しないやうなやつたと思つた。云ふ正念に面  
喰ひさせて置いとくやうなやつたのはウツリ泥の極  
切つた。勝つ為にはピエトと手を握つたか弱みだと思  
も思つた。小國の大きき手を抗つておめたと思つ  
た。

十二、やゝめだに云ふは正業教養軍士として我  
々國民の一番の痛手であると思つた。公を設け  
の一番悪いと思つた。公のある所にいゝものは  
おこまらず用をたすないうのかおこまらず  
遺言が多かつた。

十三、日本の政府と云ふものは無能と性たと思つた。外  
國をスターリン特許介石等あんなに悪くな  
つてもやつたのは日本軍一才悪したのにはやめて  
しまひ。私等にもおこまらず悪くなつて止めるならと思  
つた。



之を指さす者は又悪くならうとせめるかういふな  
風ならう何に成る事も駄目だと思つた。

十四 隣地等は株更仲よくと協力して居た。所念におこ  
詰さなければならぬなかつたか。お上の言ふ通りに  
協力して演習をやつて居たか。いかに定数  
があるか。逃げるか。食料を準備するかとどかさう  
はなり工場等欠勤者の多かつた。口で云ふ  
のとやるのと腹の中が違つた。

十五 思つて居た。食糧の余りにも僅かにその為には軍  
に官廳以外の方のには困り苦しんで居た。  
工場等に御して居るものでも自分の家へ持つて  
帰るものを作らうたりして給料泥棒の様になつ  
て居た。  
~~財成等金儲け~~

主で何を考えて居るか。自分達は毎日を  
生活して居る。何かを考へて居る。大猫の様  
に考へられたものもあつた。こんな様な事をしては

戦争に勝つるかといふ事持たうた。

十六 ソロモン島戦の時、山本五十六大將戦死  
以後、随分艦隊がやられたといふ事ありと聞  
いた時、米軍が本腰になつて来た危いなと  
疑ひ出した。



十七、サイパン島をとらぬ時本土の近人の節をと  
ら、出て行った~~た~~飛行機が百機に及らぬ  
陸奥軍の穴だらけにたうた敵にはその凄  
勢があるものと思つたから。

十八、食料の不足も甚しくなつたし國民がや  
りなうと思つて居る先、原子爆弾を  
たうとせりやり切らぬ勝つては全然  
たうと思つた。

十九、<sup>前</sup>負けとは思へ居たか日本本土へ上陸する一  
決戦を以て負けるか勝つかを決めると南に  
居たかうあやまるとするやも強敵期にたうた  
（原子爆弾のふるふ民に討つてあやまると、機  
会たと思つた）たうと意外なうと思つた。

二十、日本の方と来るものと雲泥の差でテキキやると  
し調子、備蓄品（軍の）も~~日本~~國民に拂下  
けり下りた。日本には天候の居るマツカーサーの  
司令部の凡その支配下に居る世よあ方  
國民といはれ、有難いと思へる。政府は  
前に来る人は鬼畜性を發揮して何れか云  
居たの伸士團といつと思ふ。



アメリカの政治は、世にハ統制を如何に  
知古古典、一を去つて来る。我々は思ふも云  
ひ合つて来る。

至、今も勝をされつゝあるからと、ほりやうと  
すれば復員も帰つて来る。食糧も粗くなる  
層若しくたると思ふ。

三十二  
日本はこんな天下り式——上から下へと——  
は止め、民主的にたう下意上達といふ。さ  
から、現され外國と若くは、さういふなれば  
ならぬと思ふ。牛か馬か、軍官によつ  
て若しめられれば、た。

A. 天皇は二十五六百年の支配者、一中として天  
皇も山あめたいと思ふ。天皇の御言葉、  
なり如何なる。一、つて、若し、あつた、然  
の時、天皇の、え、あめたい、(國內は、ひ  
り、かくつて、若く、天皇は、山あめたい  
生活の保障も、計り、御穂居の、標に、さう、一、  
の、一番、信望、ある、人の、國民の、頭、に、立つて、やう  
に、か、け、は、う、ま、く、か、く、か、と、思、ふ。余りに  
広範囲に、さう、天皇、権、あり、憲法、改、正  
の、必要、あり、思、ふ。



二十三

見やたら、指導者の宣伝があったから、  
女~~軍~~と男は分岐しては、軍人の警備と好  
けず、~~軍~~自身遣は上の命をひいても苦しんで  
居たか、これ以上はなるのは国民の末端の者  
と、~~軍~~残念かと思つた。中国の下にはなるのは  
又残念かと思つた。

二十四 南

A. 岩軍港から帰つて来た人が、松の本の軍艦で  
~~偽~~偽装してあるか、大分枯れて来たから、又し  
て、~~軍~~軍の選出といふ。日本の御婦人も  
、竹槍の穂古はすまみと、かといふ。軍  
国民は敵にけなひかう、早く陣南せよと、大  
阪に撒かれたといふ。軍  
B. 敵にたぬらぬ、~~軍~~軍の  
、~~軍~~軍のたぬらぬ、~~軍~~軍の

二十五

南、~~軍~~軍のたぬらぬ、~~軍~~軍の  
二十六、~~軍~~軍のたぬらぬ、~~軍~~軍の  
し、東京系へ四月次(三年半前)一橋、~~軍~~軍の

、~~軍~~軍のたぬらぬ、~~軍~~軍の

、~~軍~~軍のたぬらぬ、~~軍~~軍の

二十五

思つた。九州の八幡をB二九の支那、~~軍~~軍の



戦車に乗りかゝる日本は何れもそうなると思つた。

二十八 cell 日本にあつた。宣戦布告なく無茶々にやつた  
かう。勝つば官軍でせんなうはなにか悪く

二十九 戦時中は鬼畜の性には富んた人間——クア外んキ  
ヤサンのモ ~~新報~~ 戦傷者にも戦禍をひき

殺したとラヤオで云つたり書つたりして居たかゝ  
滅に ~~新報~~ 恐しういゝ鬼畜の性も恐しういゝと  
思つて居た、<sup>今は</sup> 加あまな及針ととも親却だ  
と云つた。

三十 cell 今ののに行きまうたののに来まうたといふ大で

嫌にたうた。無差別爆撃戦車——新報 刑せよ。  
と云うた。あまな控害のあつても僅かとい  
書いた。ナチ版かゝるなにもよく知られぬ。被  
害の軽少と書き、<sup>今</sup> 多山に赤子爆撃隊の被害  
もたつても被害を相当と書いた。信頼の

運なめりた。

三十一 園つた。それをしなうゆるす事あるのたから  
日本の武士道より上だ。井井とも威心じ又

三十二 cell ためきつて居るとも思つた。  
何と日本といふ國はボカンとして居たな。



日本の空の上を飛んで来る敵も勇力敢た  
何を日本はオシヤリして居るのかと思つた。

三十三 空襲警報は演習や設備を報告

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三十四 空襲警報は演習や設備を報告

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三十五 六月十五日 空襲警報は演習や設備を報告

三十七 夜 足場が分る活動が新しい。



三十八、爆薬弾の方、飛機附近に五架落した  
た時の物凄さ一表現以上。

三十九、たゞの事だ。自分は怪我もせず思ふ割  
に被害の事お少いと思つた。

四十、緊急報のたゞもお切なものと境に入ら身軽  
にたゞの傷りだ。附近の飛ぶ者には一定の  
所に三日~~は~~收容して食つさせ休ませるか  
ら親戚知己へと送らうとした。余り感心  
しお善後策にはなうた。飛ぶ者には必ず  
食料等~~を~~官吏はチビリ取つた等~~も~~耳  
にいた。

四十一、おとんを出せ 食料、器具をお出せといふ五  
合であした。一般には友親戚を引取つ  
つたものもあつた。自分は一週を位友人友  
達の面倒を見た。



~~Evacuation~~  
Evacuation  
A.

ここには

一、~~火~~爆撃を受け天井が抜け、住めなくなり山奥へ逃がした。

二、戦争が眼に見えて情ないものだと分った。こんな境遇にはなつて。

三、~~爆撃~~防空籠に初めて遭って疎開した。

四、爆撃のやうな音がし、防空籠はよく来るからいぢなうんと思つて自分で疎開した。

五、何れも知られなかつたし、秋がはじかたりのなにかう何とも思はずなかつた。

六、一緒に親子三人でゐつた。

七、田舎ながら配給が少なくてやりにくかつた。テントの裏に隠してたの食物はほとんど使つた。

八、つらいものだと思つた。

九、五人の下に四家族の避難親民が働いてた。たの人は考へてくれた。特に食料は何か作らなかつたか。と工面してくれた。家族達もよくしてくれ







1. I find the food situation very troubling now. Freight and fertilizer costs are very high, and as producers do not send much goods to the market under the price control system, for if they did, they would lose money. However, in order to comply with the law, they do send small amounts to the market; yet, even though large amounts of fish and agricultural products decay, the merchants refuse to send them to the market.

The daily ration was 2 GO, 3 SHAKU; after the end of the war the daily ration was 2 GO, 1 SHAKU of which 8 SHAKU was rice and the remainder was a mixture of beans and potatoes. Families with many children would go out to the country to buy foodstuffs; then, outwitting the economic police, they would return with their purchases. If these people were caught with small amounts, we don't know what was done with the food. However, if the amount was large, it was confiscated by the police and a part was sent to the rationing office. Now we hope our government will become like that of America. Government officials are served luncheon and are able to get goods rather easily; only the ordinary citizens are having a rather difficult time. I belong to the "Tang" Control Association since there is no rationing of this product; nevertheless, business is not very good and so I trade tang(KONBU) for foodstuffs.

2. Conditions during the war were indescribable. I wondered whether we should fight America --- a country in which science is so highly developed. Because of air raids, etc. I worked unceasingly and so I lost between 9 and 15 pounds. My friends and I talked secretly about the war, we were pessimistic, fearing that we would be completely defeated. Government officials and the military were able to get enough food. For example, there is a small restaurant next to the police station. There the wife of a policeman got a tub full of rice; this angered me because I was treated harshly for doing very slight things (in contradiction to law). Although I was a member of the Control Association, at times I made dealings on the black market in spite of the police; this was necessary if I were to make a living. Nearly all the citizens of Osaka were tided over in this manner. I thought we could not win the war in the face of such conditions.

Since the baths were open between one and five o'clock (because of air raids) only those who did not work could use them. Factory workers, government employees and people working for the Army were generally drafted to these jobs, and so they were not paid very highly. They had many complaints about the excessive charges they had to pay at the time of evacuation. They were especially incensed about the high charges for transportation within the city. Because of this and the fact that they would not get sufficient food, they were



not very enthusiastic about the war. They could not express these things, but, as a matter of fact, if the people are hungry they cannot carry on a war. In comparing the situations then now; we have no air-raids, there are no fixed prices for vegetables and fishes and so if we are prepared to use our savings and pay the higher prices we can eat fairly well. Although the cost of living is a bit higher, I have moved back to town. I think conditions are better now than during the war. Demobilized soldiers appear to be much better off, consequently the citizenry harbored ill feeling against them and against the farmers. For example, at some places in Hyogo Prefecture, the people have called these man "returning bandits" instead of returning soldiers.

3. The war was carried on by unreasonably sacrificing the people. I am living in the sole hope that my only son will return from the war even though he may be injured. We experienced very many air raids. I was worried about the food ration: under such a situation I feared that we might die from hunger. Nevertheless, I could not bring myself to commit hara-kiri. When the B-29's came over, everybody felt more dead than alive. High explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped in the vicinity of Tobita. I felt very sad because Japan did not have such weapons. Informations of 7 or 8 planes, 10 groups flew off unconcernedly. I wondered why Japanese planes didn't counter-attack. Radio broadcasts ~~almost~~ *about* the raids sounded like marathon announcements, so I turned the radio off many times.

4. I worked on the tang rationing board. My own shop remained open even after the government consolidation of businesses.

5. Since we have received no tang from Hokkaido, sales this year are lower than those during the two preceding years. My business is very bad because of the rationing controls. Reluctantly I carried out my responsibilities in connection with the rationing. During air raids the people would not care to *get* their rations; sometimes distribution took 20 days in stead of the usual week's time.

6. (See 5.) Using official population figures, I was supposed to allot 37.5 grams per person (if there was enough to go around after the processing). My shop was burned during an air raid and I didn't know whether I could resume my business within a month or two.

7. When there were no rations to distribute, I rested; occasionally, though, I had to do conscript labor.



8. I was away from my work about 3 days (around June 15th) because of sickness. This was after the large scale raids; I had caught a cold and was quite frightened. However, I was not absent from work without good reason because if I were absent, the tang would not be sent me for processing.

9. I experienced both the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars. I was taught to serve the Emperor even should I die; I believed this. However, there was insufficient food, living conditions were miserable and I realized that we lag for behind the Americans in the field of service. Accordingly, my thoughts (about the Emperor, etc.) began to change and I wondered how we could win under such conditions.

10. (See 9.) We could devise nothing to counteract the B-29's. The defenses of the various islands were inadequate. Even though we were defeated at Guadalcanal we could not develop any new machines; furthermore, there was a scarcity of ordnance. We lacked sufficient manpower and factories; this condition was made worse by the air raids. We were deceived by the government

11. I thought that those who waged such a war without knowing of the advanced technical developments of the enemy were extremely incompetent. For example, air-borne forces made but one landing in the battle of Leyte; I wondered why we did not send in a stream of forces. Likewise, in the Okinawa operation, as expected, the same thing was done, but it was to no avail. The surprise attack on Hawaii was a foul deed, I thought this certainly was not in keeping with the principles of Bushido. By this act we confused the enemy and were able to take many islands. We did this in the manner of a petty thief. I thought it a weak point that we had to be on (good) terms with Russia in order to win the war. I thought it a bad thing for a small country to extend itself so much.

12. I thought the government's consolidation of enterprises was the most severe blow thrust upon the citizens of our country. I thought the setting up of price ceiling was a very bad thing; because of this, good things did not appear on the market, but there appeared many bad articles in which careless manufacture was evident.

13. I thought the men in the Japanese government were irresponsible. Stalin and Chang Kai Shek were able to carry on the war in the face of much difficulty. Japan, however, quit after conditions had become bad. Even I could stop fighting when things got bad! With this type of leader --- one who would give up when things got bad, I thought that it would still be futile no matter how many changes were made in the government.



14. On the surface, neighborhood groups etc. cooperated in a very friendly manner. (The people) ought to have spoken at Block Association (CHOKAI). In compliance with order of the authorities the people worked diligently at air raid drills, etc. But when there was an actual air raid the people gathered up their food and fled; there were many absent from their work in factories. What they said and what they did were quite different.

15. Generally, the people suffered alike. There was insufficient food so except for government officials and the military the people were suffering there from. Those working at factories were making goods for their own use: a sort of robbery to compensate for lack of wages. I wondered what the Zaibatsu, etc. were thinking about when they were concerned only with profits. We were always thinking of how we were going to get along. We were eating only what was given to us-- like cats and dogs. I wondered how we could win the war if we continued that way.

16. After Adm. Isoroku Yamamoto died in the naval battle of the Solomon Islands, I heard that many of our ships were sunk. I realized that American was waging war in earnest and so it would be very dangerous for us.

17. When Saipan was captured. As many as 100 planes from places <sup>near</sup> ~~never~~ the Homeland were shot down in one operation. Warships like the "Mutsu", etc. were attacked and received many hits; these happenings convinced me that the enemy was exceedingly powerful.

18. Just when we were thinking we could not get along because the food shortage was becoming worse, the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. If 20 more such bombs were dropped, we could not endure it. I thought there was no hope of victory.

19. Even though I had previously thought we would be defeated, I heard that after the enemy landed on the Homeland there would be one great, decisive battle which would determine whether we would win or lose; consequently, I didn't at all expect the surrender. (I thought the atomic bomb gave the people a good chance to surrender.) The surrender came as a surprise to me.

20. There is a great difference between Japanese and American methods. Things are done in a business like manner. The stores of the (Japanese) Army have been ordered to be sold to the people. Even though we have an Emperor, I think it better for the people to be totally under the control of MacArthur's Headquarters. We thank you for this. Previously



the government had told us the Americans were of a devilish nature, etc., but I think America is a gentlemanly country and that the people are fine. We think we had better be governed by American policies than by the old fashioned policies of control, etc. that our government is still using. We discuss this with each other.

21. Preparations are being made for demobilization now. When these men return home and the situation is clearer, the obtaining of food will be more difficult and we will have a harder time getting along.

22. (See 20) We must abolish the authoritarian system -- whereby all orders descend from the higher classes, we must become a democratic country. The opinions of the lower classes must be made to reach the ears of those in authority. We must cooperate with other countries. We have been made to suffer like animals by the military and government officials.

22 A. I want to respect the Emperor because of the glorious history of the Emperors which had lasted for over 2,600 years. I will obey any order of the Emperor. If there had been no announcement by the Emperor when the war ended, there might have been chaos in the country. While we respect the Emperor as Emperor and will guarantee his living, I think the country could get along well if the most capable man would lead us with the Emperor (remaining, but) in some form of retirement from active, official life. The sovereignty of the Emperor extends over too wide a range, so I believe the constitution should be modified.

23. According to the propaganda of our leaders, if Japan lost the war, men and women would be separated so as to prevent the propagating of the race. We have always suffered from the orders of those in authority over us, and I thought it regrettable that we should have to endure more. I considered it more regrettable to be under (the control of) China.

24. I know about them.

A. A friend who returned from the naval base at Kure told me about one leaflet: "Since the pine leaves which were used to camouflage war ships had withered, they should be changed for new ones". Another leaflet asked: "Have Japanese women finished training with bamboo spears?" I heard of others that were scattered over Osaka: "The people are not our enemy, so hurry and evacuate."

B. I thought we were made light of by the enemy. We were treated like toys.



25. I never heard those broadcasts.

26. I thought it would be bombed. My town is near 6 large cities. In April (about 2½ years ago) one plane suddenly appeared over Tokyo, so I thought Osaka would be bombed sooner or later. My son went off to war and I had the rest of the family evacuate. I alone remained here; I volunteered for dangerous work, but I expected to survive.

27. I thought Japan would be bombed. Since B-29's from China bombed Yawata in Kyushu, I thought the same thing would happen to (the rest of) Japan sooner or later.

28. (See 11) The responsibility rested with Japan. We attacked wantonly and without a declaration of war; if we had won, everything done would have been all right and there would have been no talk about responsibility. But if conditions became bad for us, I thought the condition would be terrible.

29. During the war the radio and newspapers reported that the Americans were of a very devilish nature --- at Guadalcanal they used tanks to over-run and kill our wounded soldiers. Consequently I was very fearful of their savage nature. But the exact opposite has been shown: the Americans have proved to be very kind.

30. (See 3) It was unpleasant to hear only that "airplanes have gone to so and so" and "airplanes have arrived at so and so". The radio often said: "Beware of indiscriminate bombing!" Even if the damage was great, the newspaper reported it as slight. When Osaka was widely damaged, the newspaper still reported the damage as slight. When Hiroshima was hit with the atomic bomb, they only reported that there was considerable damage. We could not rely on these reports.

31. I heard of this. When this was announced, I knew the Americans would certainly come and so I felt that they had vanquished the Bushido of Japan. We thought the Americans were toying with us.

32. (See 26) I thought: "How stupid of Japan! How daring is the enemy who flies over Japan! Why is Japan so stupid?"

33. Before any air raids occurred I wondered whether or not the amount of equipment and air raids drills had been sufficient. However, after the great raid of March 14th I didn't think it worth anything. (Equipment used:) fire beater, fireman's hoods, helmets, gas masks, fire protection hoods, water tanks, shelter trenches (most of these were dug to a depth of about 4 feet) pumps and the assistance of the civilian defense corps.



34. This is a dreadful weapon and if the enemy possesses it, we can devise no counter measure against it. I felt that there was only one thing for us: defeat. The use of the atomic bomb is a method of attack which disregards humanity. However, we were waging war; since we thought we must win by any means, we too would use the atomic bomb if we had it.

35. I have experienced air raids.

36. A little after noon on June 15th while I was on guard, incendiary bombs were dropped on the pickled vegetable warehouse next door. With the cooperation of the neighborhood group this fire was extinguished. Incendiary bombs were dropped on the other side also: these too were put out. Since we extinguished incendiary bombs by trampling them under foot, we were not so afraid of them.

37. Night bombing is worse. We cannot secure a good footing and so movement is rather difficult.

38. I think the explosive bomb is worse. It was dreadful beyond description when about t explosive bombs were dropped in the vicinity of Tobita.

39. I became accustomed to them. I was not injured; the damage was smaller than I had expected.

40. When the alarm sounded, I put the most important possessions in the air raid shelter and, wearing light clothes, worked (against the attack). For three days I worked helping the sufferers: bringing them to designated places, having them rest and then sending them to their relatives and friends. The welfare measures were not adequate. I heard that government officials stole some of the foodstuffs that were supposed to be given the sufferers.

41. We were ordered to offer them bed clothing (futon), foodstuffs and cooking utensils. Sometimes people would take friends and relatives in to live with them. I took care of 9 friends in this way for about a week.

#### EVACUATION A

1. The ceiling of my house was damaged by bombs, so I wouldn't live there. I fled to the mountains.

2. In this poor environment the miseries of war were vividly brought home to me.



3. I evacuated after (experiencing) an air raid.
4. There were many air raids and we were bombed often, I thought I couldn't stand it, so I evacuated.
5. Nothing was done for us. We did not ask for anything and so did not particularly think about this.
6. Two people went with me: my wife and my daughter.
7. Since we went to the country where the ration was very small, we had a hard time getting along. We lived in tents. It was very difficult to get food.
8. I thought it a rather trying experience.
9. Refugees of four families were working for the master of the house to which we evacuated. He was very kind to us, he even managed to get food and other things for us. Others were very sympathetic.

#### EVACUATION B

1. Since my wife cannot use her right hand freely, she always hindered us during air raids. I cannot move very freely myself, so I had her evacuate. My daughter worked in Osaka; one day she would sleep at home and the rest she would go to the house to which her mother evacuated.
2. I thought our attitude was most important to the war, whether we should win or lose. People are killing each other throughout the world. I thought it foolish and wasteful to fight such a war.
3. I had bombing experiences very often.
4. Both voluntarily and by compulsion, since the government ordered the evacuation of women and children.
5. Nothing was done for us. Since we were at war such unwanted things must be done. I thought there was considerable harm (done by this) also.
6. (One person)
7. It wasn't very good. We took many of our possessions there. My wife was acquainted with some farmers. The quality of vegetable and side dishes was better than that available in the city.



8. There were no worries about air raids and so the life of an evacuee was more carefree. (Knowing this), I was able to work more easily. I thought the idea of evacuation was good because in that way the whole family would die; one person had to remain behind to receive the ashes of my son.

9. Being ordinary citizens, my family received no special consideration. They were treated worst as regards rations, etc. They were regarded as encumbrances (by the authorities).



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THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER LT. M. M. K. ... INT. NO. 11 DATE 25 Nov 1948

PLACE OSAKA LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 103

TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 0830 TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 1030

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) & (c))

(a) Robust health	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Richly dressed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Average health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Adequately dressed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Poor Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inadequately dressed	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Very Clean	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Other comments on appearance:	
Moderately clean	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Dirty	<input type="checkbox"/>		

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:

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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):

7. Other comments by Interviewer:

*R was a 16 year old boy pretty intelligent & talked very freely.*



FACTUAL DATA

INTERVIEWER LT. N. M. KIMURA INT. NO. 11 DATE 25 Nov. 1945  
PLACE OSAKA LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 103

SEX  
Male  9-1  
Female  9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH. March 1929 10-

Is R an ELDEST SON?  
Yes  11-1  
No  11-2

MARITAL STATUS  
Single  12-1  
Married  12-2  
Other  12-3

CHILDREN living 7 December 1941 or born since then  
Yes  13-1  
No  13-2

EDUCATION: Total number of years of schooling completed. 9 years 14-

RELIGION  
Buddhist  15-  
Sect. ....  
Sect Shinto   
Sect. .... 16-  
Other

MILITARY SERVICE  
Yes  17-1  
No  17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR  
STUDENT 18-

TYPE OF INDUSTRY DURING WAR  
" 19-

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941  
" 20-

HOUSEHOLD  
Number of persons, 17 to 71 (other than R) in household in which R now lives  
5 21-

Is R now head of household?  
Yes  22-1  
No  22-2

If not, R's relationship to head:  
son 23-

Do R and parent(s) now live in same household?  
Yes  24-1  
No  24-2

Is any land owned by R or by other member of R's present household?  
Yes  25-1  
No  25-2

Is home in which R usually lived during war owned by R or other member of household?  
Yes  26-1  
No  26-2



DAMAGE TO HOME BY BOMBING

- Undamaged  27-1
- Damaged, but able to stay  27-2
- Damaged, forced to move temporarily  27-3
- Damaged, forced to move permanently  27-4
- Damaged, lived on same site in improvised shelter  27-5

PROPERTY DAMAGE BY BOMBING

- Severity of loss:
- None  28-1
  - Some  28-2
  - Severe  28-3

CASUALTIES FROM BOMBING

- Was R injured by or as a result of bombing?
- Yes  29-1
  - No  29-2

CASUALTIES AMONG RELATIVES OR HOUSEHOLD

	Injured	Killed	
Spouse			30-
Children, 17 or over			31-
Children under 17			32-
Father			33-
Mother			34-
Brothers & Sisters			35-
Other household Members			36-

EVACUATED

- Yes
- No  37-1

	PLACE FROM	PLACE TO	DATE
1st.	.....	.....	37-2
2nd.	.....	.....	37-3
3rd.	.....	.....	37-4

HOW MANY TIMES DID BOMBS FALL IN NEIGHBORHOODS IN WHICH R LIVED?

..... 3 ..... 38-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE BOMBING?

	Day	Night	
High Explosives			39- 40-
Incendiary		1	41- 42-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE AIR RAIDS?

..... 1 ..... 43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

1. ALISHI-KU OSAKI-SHI 44-
2. .... 45-
3. ....
4. ....

RECORDED

- Yes  46-1
- No  46-2



LT. M.M. KIMURA -

- 1- It is very difficult for them in a severe food shortage and the rationing as it is, it's pretty hard. The ones who have clothing from before is okay but those - that were bombed out will have a hard time. This winter, like my father, mother and sister, they were ~~living~~ living apart from me - I lived with my aunt but it was undamaged.
- 2- It's much worse - the food shortage is much worse.
- 3- I thought if we lost the war, we would be submitted to cruelty by the occupation forces.
- 4- Student - but working part time at a medicine factory -
- 5- It was about the same
- 6- as there were raids so after the working capacity didn't go up - and we didn't work so much - to that point right now is much better -



- 7 - I had five days a month off - Other  
 than that I took no days off -
- 9 - The spirit of the Special attack corps.  
 Because without even thinking about  
 himself - he sacrificed his life for  
 his country -
- 10 - The lack of food & commodities and  
 the body energy - kept falling - the  
 people couldn't keep up <sup>with</sup> the  
 progress of the war. The government  
 and its misleading policies - saying  
 that our weapons are much better  
 & we have more than the enemy.
- 11 - I didn't think they were doing such  
 a good job. The people of the country  
 seemed like they had it pretty soft,  
 for they had plenty to eat - not  
 in the city - the people ate only  
 what was rationed to them, which  
 was never enough, so my way  
 of thinking the leaders made me  
 suffer while they rode the gravy  
 train. we were forced to



3-

valentines - to the navy - the note we  
found was to go - I was supposed  
to go on the 13 or 14 of August but  
they didn't notify me so I didn't report.

12 - They made me supper & saw Jim -  
and on that, they seemed like they  
just rode on the gravy train -  
& took life easy.

13 - I felt kind of uneasy, that everything  
wasn't going so well. I thought  
if one cabinet stayed in - they know  
the whole rest on they're & more  
or less expect what's to come, but  
when they changed - the next cabinet  
would be new & wouldn't know  
as much as the one prior to it.

14 - No it didn't change - because -  
every one helped each other, in  
order to win this war.

15 - I saw that supper with the common  
ordinary people - but the rich &  
the leaders - they had it every night



was made a lot of money - squeezing  
the common people.

16 - you I did have doubts - after the raids  
were intensified & the cities of  
Japan were being burned - and  
at first our army were conquering, but  
towards the latter stages - they were  
losing - the lack of food &  
material became worse.

17 - I didn't think that way, I never  
even believed that we'd lose the  
war. The government led us  
to believe that we would eventually  
win the war.

18 - you I felt that way many a time - after  
the raids became much heavier. Because  
of the raids - and I thought if they  
kept it up that - Japan, all of it  
would be just a country of  
ashes.

19 - I didn't know if I was near end,  
or better or what, I was at



a 'total' loss - I feel very better  
 of towards the leaders for they  
 led us on - I thought then - that  
 if we were to quit now we  
 may as well keep on and get  
 wiped out.

20 - I think they are doing a good job. I was  
 very frightened at first but it turns  
 out just what I expected.

21 - I think it'll be very hard, I hate  
 to think of it, for we are just  
 putting out day by day now. One  
 now to buy from the black market  
 in order to survive.

22 - I feel that they ought to ease up  
 on the rationing for we can never  
~~to~~ hope to get any along on what  
 we are being rationed now. Up to now  
 there was a lot of difference with  
 the leaders & the common people -  
 if only the leaders get to know  
 the situation of the people I



think it is help a great deal.

22a - I think he is the backbone of  
the nation and I think, we should  
keep him - I wonder if he knows  
of the situation we are in now -

23 - I thought if we lost we would  
all be slaves just ~~the~~ like the  
people of India in to great  
Britain -

24 - you I knew about it -

(A) I was about the atomic bomb -  
and that U.S. knew perpetuated it  
& they started to bomb Japan  
with it unless they surrender  
right away.

(B) I didn't believe in that - I thought

~~24~~ - Then that they were trying to  
make a fool of us.

25 - No I didn't.

26 - I thought it would be bombed  
sooner or later for there  
were a lot of factories in



neighborhood,

28. I think in war it is inevitable  
and it is the right of one side  
to honor the other side; but  
I put the blame to Japan because  
we didn't have adequate  
defense measures.

29 - I thought they were all like  
~~the~~ devil - as we were taught  
from the very first. That U.S.  
was trying to conquer the world  
& make all mankind slaves to  
her.

30 - They didn't publish ~~the~~ Japanese  
sides. All they published was  
the defense measures of invasion  
& such other than that they  
didn't elaborate on any side.

31 - you I heard about it. I thought  
then that because of Japan's  
lack of defense measures -  
she could lose any time she



pleased. And it was pretty accurate.  
I was disgusted before because  
Japan couldn't do anything  
about it even if when they gave  
us a edge on that.

33 - I thought it was very surprising,  
even if the rail shelter had  
to be built there weren't  
materials to make it so it  
was all home made & so that  
it's stand up to bombing -  
we mustn't be duped.

34. I thought it was of America's  
surgery & it's an horrible  
weapon. When I heard of the  
power it had, I thought they  
were trying to exterminate the  
people of Japan.

35 - you know.

36 - There was a roll call & just then  
a raid came on - it was a  
bombing with incendiaries -



9 -

They all went up to the 2nd story to  
get ~~the~~ their arms - but just as  
the boys with went up to get their  
arms - incendiaries fell on the factory -  
& some were so badly burned  
that to died - I got away because  
I still wasn't of age to get a rifle -  
and stayed clear.

37 - It rite because - It being pitch  
dark - but due to fire - It was  
like day time & made me feel  
creepy.

28 - Explorin because incendiaries  
will you can see it -  
no matter always a chance  
of escape - or put it out but  
explorin its just the opposite.

39 - I got used to them because  
I didn't care any more

40 They there weren't very much  
of it - even if there was - I  
never - saw any of it - They



talked a great deal about it &  
 but as far as I don't think they  
 did any thing about it.

41 - I don't think anyone did or is  
 doing any thing for them, but -  
 it all depends upon a person.

### Group C.

1 - There weren't very many that come  
 to our community (Kigali (u))

2 - I felt very bitter that the American  
 toward them & made it harder for  
 them & us too -

3 - You my mother & father & sister for  
 I was living with my aunt -

4 - Just like - a family should get  
 each other -

5 - They were the only ones that come  
 to our community - for most of it  
 were all bombed out.



FACTUAL DATA

799

INTERVIEWER J. A. Fenwick

INT. NO. 12

DATE 25 Nov. 1945

PLACE Osaka

LIST NO. 2

R. NO. 129

SEX

Male  9-1

Female  9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH. 8 Aug 1894 10-

Is R an ELDEST SON?

Yes  11-1

No  11-2

MARITAL STATUS

Single  12-1

Married  12-2

Other  12-3

CHILDREN living 7 December 1941 or born since then

Yes  13-1

No  13-2

EDUCATION: Total number of years of schooling completed. 6 years 14-

RELIGION

Buddhist

Sect. .... 15-

Sect-Shinto

Sect. .... 16-

Other

MILITARY SERVICE

Yes  17-1

No  17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR

Housewife 18-

TYPE OF INDUSTRY DURING WAR

" 19-

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941

" 20-

HOUSEHOLD

Number of persons, 17 to 71 (other than R) in household in which R now lives ..... 21-

Is R now head of household?

Yes  22-1

No  22-2

If not, R's relationship to head:

Wife 23-

Do R and parent(s) now live in same household?

Yes  24-1

No  24-2

Is any land owned by R or by other member of R's present household?

Yes  25-1

No  25-2

Is home in which R usually lived during war owned by R or other member of household?

Yes  26-1

No  26-2



DAMAGE TO HOME BY BOMBING

- Undamaged  27-1
- Damaged, but able to stay  27-2
- Damaged, forced to move temporarily  27-3
- Damaged, forced to move permanently  27-4
- Damaged, lived on same site in improvised shelter  27-5

PROPERTY DAMAGE BY BOMBING  
Severity of loss:

- None  28-1
- Some  28-2
- Severe  28-3

CASUALTIES FROM BOMBING

Was R injured by or as a result of bombing?

- Yes  29-1
- No  29-2

CASUALTIES AMONG RELATIVES OR HOUSEHOLD

	Injured	Killed	
Spouse			30-
Children, 17 or over			31-
Children under 17			32-
Father			33-
Mother			34-
Brothers & Sisters			35-
Other household Members			36-

EVACUATED

- Yes  37-1
- No  37-1

	PLACE FROM	PLACE TO	DATE	
1st.	SHINSEKA!	NISHINARI K.	18 MAR 1945	37-2
2nd.	NISHINARI K.	SENJIN BASHI	9 Jul 1945	37-3
3rd.				37-4

HOW MANY TIMES DID BOMBS FALL IN NEIGHBORHOODS IN WHICH R LIVED?

..... 4 ..... 38-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE BOMBING?

	Day	Night	
High Explosives			39-
Incendiary	2		40- 41- 42-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE AIR RAIDS?

..... 2 ..... 43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

1. SHINSEKA! ..... 44-
2. NISHINARI K! ..... 45-
3. ....
4. ....

RECORDED

- Yes  46-1
- No  46-2



THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER H. M. Kerner INT. NO. 12 DATE 15 Nov 1945  
 PLACE OSAKA LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 129  
 TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 12.30 TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 15.45

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) & (c))

(a) Robust health <input type="checkbox"/> Average health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poor Health <input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Richly dressed <input type="checkbox"/> Adequately dressed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inadequately dressed <input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Very Clean <input type="checkbox"/> Moderately clean <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dirty <input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Other comments on appearance:

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):

7. Other comments by Interviewer:

*R was Dopey as  
Shell shocked - talked a lot in just too  
much detail on a different subject, always  
talked about another subject, even when  
I told her she was talking  
on a different subject.*



H. N. Kimmey —

- 1 - It's very good - you - I get plenty -  
I can buy enough to eat - I've  
got a good place to stay - after  
thinking of all the other uncertainties  
I think I'm pretty well off -
- 2 - It's much better now you -  
we don't have any big raids  
now - I get more food now -  
than I ever did during the  
war.
- 3 - I only thought of the safety of  
my child - that in the bombing  
the we won't be separated and  
that one of us won't die - if  
we were to die - if we die  
together - because I'd hate to  
let my child live alone -
- 4 - Hanscum —
- 9 - The Army of Japan, and it's  
opist - That's all I can say  
on that —



- 10 - I thought it was Japanese looking  
of planes & inferior. I being  
a woman with no education &  
being a woman I wouldn't know  
of such a thing.
- 11 - What I heard through rumors  
as I can't read - I felt - That  
Tojo - should have followed  
the policy that Kameyama was  
following & then, there would  
not have been any war. Another  
thing I felt that when Tojo - conquered  
quite what I felt we should  
quit there & make some kind  
of treaty.
- 12 - I felt that it was war and  
it just couldn't be helped -  
that we had to sacrifice to  
win this war.
- 13 - I never gave it a second thought  
for - I don't read papers - and  
I can't remember such a thing



3

question - you with no education.

15 - No I didn't notice any change.

15 - You I felt that way, but  
than that how money - I think  
they were okay tho. I think  
even they felt the gender  
of war.

16 - You I had doubts - (R - a little  
bit - dopey - she says - out of  
10 person, 11 person said that  
then wasn't any hope) - Because  
they are rich (U.S.) and could  
make a war, if money ran  
the country we wouldn't be  
in the fix we are now besides  
then wouldn't <sup>pay</sup> be a war.

17 - You I just certain we are  
to love - but I don't know when  
because all I hear - the news -  
is from the 3rd person -

18 - (R - is definitely dopey) she  
says - "I just that we could be"



keep on with the war from the  
start of the war (I asked her why)  
(she says) because I heard it from  
some one else.

19 - I was very glad - because I  
could ~~keep~~ keep him safe free life.  
and that ~~the~~ we wouldn't get  
bombed any more.

20 - I'm very glad that - they took care  
for them (US soldiers) come around  
and see candy & cigarettes & all  
that - if they weren't here - we  
couldn't buy anything.

21 - That's up to the Allies Occupied  
Area &

22 - I never gave it a thought, I guess  
just have to let nature take  
care of that

25'a) - I feel sorry for him - but I  
think he is quite relieved  
that the war is over -



- 23 - I thought we'd be killed, but  
if we were to be killed I thought  
if my ship & I were killed  
together - I wouldn't care.
- 24 - No - I don't know about it.
- 25 - No I don't know " " "
- 26 - Yes I thought it would be  
because it was man on land  
natural - I had a ball buried  
down the one I owned, but maybe  
it was for the best, because it  
was a lot of work to take care  
of it.
- 28 - It is Japan's fault - mostly Gojo's  
because he's the one who started  
& he should be the one responsible  
for it.
- 29 - I didn't think much about that for  
I thought it would be natural  
that - Americans would eventually  
invade Japan for Japan was  
marching other places.



- 30 - I never heard anything - because I was so busy taking care of the hotel so I didn't know what the radio said -
- 31 - No I didn't hear about it -
- 32 - I thought oh what a pity - that ~~the~~ they let the Americans ~~to~~ come over (13 Nov 1945)
- 33 - I felt that radio shells weren't enough - and I thought at the time - who started the war -
- 34 I don't know about it but I heard that it's a very frightful thing & that I wondered if there was such a horrible thing,
- 35 - you -
- 36 - Incredibly free on my hotel - I felt relieved for it was a lot of work to take care of it - In fact ~~it~~ I am glad.



37 - . pile raid because it is very  
dark - I was very glad that  
I wasn't bombed and didn't get  
to be a cripple -

38 - . Explosive - because maybe today  
I wouldn't be living if it  
wasn't for the incendiary -

39 - . I was frightened from the first -  
and I sure wish that Japs &  
the Expense wouldn't get together  
& set for your backs.

40 - . I didn't get a thing and  
pay a dozen <sup>of wool</sup> yarns & that's  
all -

41 - . They only pitied the unfortunate  
that's all & didn't offer any  
help -



Group A -

- 1 - I enumerated 5445 SEKIM because -  
bored out (R keeps on talking  
about other subjects)
- 2 - I felt that it couldn't be  
helped because of you,
- 3 - you & his
- 4 - I voluntarily moved for I was  
bored out -
- 5 - None what so ever.
- 6 - you - me & my child.
- 7 - It was pretty good - (I did  
think R is dopey she keeps on  
talking about Sajo & the Emperor -  
wanted to show me her clothes, the  
one she has put on) BEK!
- ~~8~~
- 9 - They were all sincere to us -

X



FACTUAL DATA

800

INTERVIEWER H.M.M. KIMURA INT. NO. 12 DATE 26 Nov 1945

PLACE OSAKA LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 118

SEX  
Male  9-1  
Female  9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH 26 Aug... 1909 10-

Is R an ELDEST SON?  
Yes  11-1  
No  11-2

MARITAL STATUS  
Single  12-1  
Married  12-2  
Other  12-3

CHILDREN living 7 December 1941 or born since then  
Yes  13-1  
No  13-2

EDUCATION: Total number of years of schooling completed..... 8 years 14-

RELIGION  
Buddhist  15-

Sect Shinto   
Sect..... 16-

Other

MILITARY SERVICE  
Yes  17-1  
No  17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR  
... LATHE... OPERATOR... 18-

TYPE OF INDUSTRY DURING WAR  
... !! Locomotive plant 19-

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941  
... !!... 20-

HOUSEHOLD  
Number of persons, 17 to 71 (other than R) in household in which R now lives  
... 2... 21-

Is R now head of household?  
Yes  22-1  
No  22-2

If not, R's relationship to head:  
..... 23-

Do R and parent(s) now live in same household?  
Yes  24-1  
No  24-2

Is any land owned by R or by other member of R's present household?  
Yes  25-1  
No  25-2

Is home in which R usually lived during war owned by R or other member of household?  
Yes  26-1  
No  26-2



DAMAGE TO HOME BY BOMBING

- Undamaged  27-1
- Damaged, but able to stay  27-2
- Damaged, forced to move temporarily  27-3
- Damaged, forced to move permanently  27-4
- Damaged, lived on same site in improvised shelter  27-5

PROPERTY DAMAGE BY BOMBING  
Severity of loss:

- None  28-1
- Some  28-2
- Severe  28-3

CASUALTIES FROM BOMBING

- Was R injured by or as a result of bombing?
- Yes  29-1
  - No  29-2

CASUALTIES AMONG RELATIVES OR HOUSEHOLD

	Injured	Killed	
Spouse			30-
Children, 17 or over			31-
Children under 17			32-
Father			33-
Mother			34-
Brothers & Sisters			35-
Other household Members			36-

EVACUATED

- Yes
- No  37-1

	PLACE FROM	PLACE TO	DATE	
1st.	.....	.....	.....	37-2
2nd.	.....	.....	.....	37-3
3rd.	.....	.....	.....	37-4

HOW MANY TIMES DID BOMBS FALL IN NEIGHBORHOODS IN WHICH R LIVED?

..... / ..... 38-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE BOMBING?

	Day	Night	
High Explosives			39-
Incendiary	2		40- 41- 42-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE AIR RAIDS?

..... 2 ..... 43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

1. ASIKAWA BURNI - OSAKA ..... 44-
2. .... 45-
3. ....
4. ....

RECORDED

- Yes  46-1
- No  46-2



THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER LT. M. M. KIMURA INT. NO. 19 DATE 26 Nov. 1945

PLACE OSAKA LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 118

TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 0830 TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 11:00

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) & (c))

(a) Robust health	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Richly dressed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Average health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Adequately dressed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Poor Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inadequately dressed	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Very Clean	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Other comments on appearance:	
Moderately clean	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Dirty	<input type="checkbox"/>		

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):

*R - EXPECTED TO BE QUIZ - HE SAID - HE THOUGHT  
BACK - AND - WONDERED IF HE DID ANY BAD  
THINGS AND THAT THEY'D CALL HIM FOR  
QUESTIONING -*

7. Other comments by Interviewer:

*R - VERY EASY TO TALK TO -  
TALKED VERY FREELY - SEEMED WORRIED OVER  
THE FOOD PROBLEM -*



It. M. M. Pinner

- 1 - It is very hard for the wages are very low & the food being very high -
- 2 - I think the only thing better is that having the rail other wise it's all the same to me -
- 3 - My worries were - as I was working as a laborer I had to be away from home & if I should go home one of the boys to find my home & wife wanted - other than that I had no particular worries.
- 4 - I was working as a laborer at a locomotive factory.
- 5 - The capacity (working) was about the same, as we took our pay 2<sup>times</sup> off - 2 times a ~~month~~ month. It didn't go up or down.
- 6 - It was about the same - but we couldn't quit our jobs and go home



2

at night if we had a job to do - for it wasn't by the hour.

7- Other than my 2 days off I used to take about 5 other days a month off -

8- Since it was for the transportation problem was as it was I couldn't get there, besides as it was such a heavy job - my body resistance couldn't keep up.

9- I couldn't tell you right off hand but as I was relying on the military - I thought they were the strength of Japan & they were then.

10 - I think it was the black market - for sometimes I get very miserable because with my wages one could never hope to survive -

11 - I don't think much of them for they forced us to get in Extra hours to boost the production. I don't want all I know about that,



3

one thing we all were relying on them  
so really we couldn't think bad of  
them.

12 - I felt very bitter towards them as we  
weren't getting hardly any thing to eat -  
and they kept lightening the food  
rationing - they kept on making  
us sacrifice more & more as the  
war progressed. Well I held it back  
& kept on - but I was wondering  
at that time, How much longer I  
could go on.

13 - I was wondering why <sup>in</sup> all - so & so  
that the cabinet changed so often,  
I felt very uneasy that I didn't know  
much of it at the time.

14 - Not that I noticed anything to  
that effect.

15 - yes - to my way of thinking they all  
suffered - I don't know but maybe  
1 out of a thousand or so had  
it easy - by black market



4

- 16 - You - when the raids were intensified, when the newspapers stated from now on every one would have to get together & throw their might together for they'll be a ~~series~~ battle soon.
- 17 - About the end of June - Everyone <sup>place</sup> was being made into ashes by the raids - all the ~~business~~ plants were not operating full scale - for the lack of raw materials.
- 18 - Just about July - because of the same reason I gave - in the previous question - the production kept falling - so I figured there isn't a chance for us -
- 19 - I felt very miserable & lonely - just as if I were left all alone in this country.
- 20 - There were various rumors out before they came, but as they contact themselves very little money



5-

I was quite relieved - I'm very glad about the policy it's taking for they are trying to help us - not the country it self but the population.

21 - I can't think of such a thing for it's a problem of getting along that certain day.

22 - I feel that the government and the people should get to know one another well & that then we could understand each other - before the end of the year the government, I think didn't know or didn't care about the people.

22 - As we were educated he is a living god - I still have the feeling towards him -

23 I figured that even if we lost or won - I'd still have to work - & it actually wouldn't have made much difference, only that it's not true for me to visit there



6-

Country moved over.

24 - I heard something about it but I don't know what was written and I didn't care because I was so tired as soon as I got home I'd take a hot bath and go to sleep - woke up next morning & carry out the same old routine day after day.

25 - No I haven't

26 - I ~~was~~ was expecting it - for all about ~~to~~ us was bombed and I was almost sure they'd bomb us the next time.

28 I put it by in the hands of both sides for one side came to know us ~~to~~ while the other had no degree measure of it.

29 - I didn't have time to think of them for I was so busy - but from the newspaper I heard



1 -

they weren't such a good people -  
naturally - I was kind of puzzled  
if they came.

30 - In general, I thought at the time  
it was alright and I believed  
in it -

31 - I heard nothing to that effect - I  
didn't know they did such a thing,  
but now I would believe it  
for the way the soldiers  
conduct them selves.

32 - I don't remember when it was  
actually - but I was - for a while  
one day - which would be either  
Spring - or autumn - I saw a big  
white plane I was wondering if  
it was a U.S. plane; then came  
the 13 Mar 1945 air raid on OSNK-12  
& I realized then that it was  
a U.S. plane -

33 - I thought it was very inefficient  
& poorly made - improvised



8

no intention to make it with, and  
to my plan in low - if there  
digs 2 feet, there's water.

34 - I didn't think much of it for  
the newspaper news came out  
with it much, besides they said  
if one wears something white he's  
perfectly safe - but when I  
actually found out I was terrified  
+ that the scientific knowledge  
of Japan was lagging behind  
U.S. - by a big margin.

35. You I have -

36 - It was about 8 to 9 A.M. - I jumped  
into a raid shelter - the next I know  
I was really frightened because  
the poles were falling all around  
and I felt that it was the  
end for me - when I actually  
came down to think of it - I  
can't express it by words - I  
thought of everything at once



9

Whole to pleasure of my wife - How  
she's going to get along & so on.

37 - I don't know about since you  
~~was~~ was in on the day something  
but that was excuse -

38 - Explosion because - I experienced  
one - and I was so afraid -  
that I could hardly walk -  
after it was all over. Incendiaries  
you can always get it out  
but explosion - one hasn't a chance  
to escape if it falls in the  
vicinity you are in.

39 - I got now & more frightened.

40 - I heard they were supposed to  
give aid to those that were  
unfortunate but I think they aren't  
giving much aid.

41 - It all depends upon the  
certain person -

Not Filling out EVACUATION SHEET AS R. DOES  
NOT FALL INTO ANY OF THE THREE CATEGORIES



Q13

801

am  
R103  
WHS

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER L. M. M. Kinnear INT. NO. 14 DATE 26 Nov 1954

PLACE OSAKA LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 155

TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 1320 TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 1500

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) & (c))

(a) Robust health	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Richly dressed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Average health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Adequately dressed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Poor Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inadequately dressed	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Very Clean	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Other comments on appearance:	
Moderately clean	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Dirty	<input type="checkbox"/>		

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):

7. Other comments by Interviewer:

*R. had a superiority complex about his education - much probing necessary but - didn't do much good.*



FACTUAL DATA

INTERVIEWER LT. M. M. KIMURA INT. NO. 14 DATE 26 Nov. 1945  
 PLACE OSAKA LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 155

SEX  
 Male  9-1  
 Female  9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH... 15 Feb. 1903 10-

~~Is R an ELDEST SON?~~  
 Yes  11-1  
 No  11-2

MARITAL STATUS  
 Single  12-1  
 Married  12-2  
 Other  12-3

CHILDREN living 7 December 1941 or born since then  
 Yes  13-1  
 No  13-2

EDUCATION: Total number of years of schooling completed... 6 years 14-

RELIGION  
 Buddhist  15-  
 Sect Shinto   
 Other  16-

MILITARY SERVICE  
 Yes  17-1  
 No  17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR  
 ..... Housewife ..... 18-

TYPE OF INDUSTRY DURING WAR  
 ..... 19-

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941  
 ..... 20-

HOUSEHOLD  
 Number of persons, 17 to 71 (other than R) in household in which R now lives 9 21-

Is R now head of household?  
 Yes  22-1  
 No  22-2

If not, R's relationship to head:  
 ..... wife ..... 23-

Do R and parent(s) now live in same household?  
 Yes  24-1  
 No  24-2

Is any land owned by R or by other member of R's present household?  
 Yes  25-1  
 No  25-2

Is home in which R usually lived during war owned by R or other member of household?  
 Yes  26-1  
 No  26-2



DAMAGE TO HOME BY BOMBING

- Undamaged  27-1
- Damaged, but able to stay  27-2
- Damaged, forced to move temporarily  27-3
- Damaged, forced to move permanently  27-4
- Damaged, lived on same site in improvised shelter  27-5

PROPERTY DAMAGE BY BOMBING  
Severity of loss:

- None  28-1
- Some  28-2
- Severe  28-3

CASUALTIES FROM BOMBING

Was R injured by or as a result of bombing?

- Yes  29-1
- No  29-2

CASUALTIES AMONG RELATIVES OR HOUSEHOLD

	Injured	Killed	
Spouse			30-
Children, 17 or over			31-
Children under 17			32-
Father			33-
Mother			34-
Brothers & Sisters			35-
Other household Members			36-

EVACUATED

- Yes
- No  37-1

	PLACE FROM	PLACE TO	DATE
1st.	.....	.....	37-2
2nd.	.....	.....	37-3
3rd.	.....	.....	37-4

HOW MANY TIMES DID BOMBS FALL IN NEIGHBORHOODS IN WHICH R LIVED?

..... / ..... 38-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE BOMBING?

	Day	Night	
High Explosives	.....	.....	39- 40- 41- 42-
Incendiary	.....	.....	

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE AIR RAIDS? NONE

43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

- 1. .... 44-
- 2. .... 45-
- 3. ....
- 4. ....

RECORDED

- Yes  46-1
- No  46-2



1

LT. M. M. KIMURA

- 1 - It is very difficult now - because of the food shortage - Especially <sup>the</sup> rice shortage -
- 2 - Right at the present the only thing that is better is that we aren't getting bombed any more, other wise everything is the same - The same food shortage - I get that, we can buy from the black market, but I haven't so far because - on what my husband makes, we can never hope to survive - I don't know what to do, what I think of the future.
- 3 - I was worried about the sand - How we were to get along with so little - and of course the rain, as to when it would be our turn to be bombed.
- 4 - Housewife most of the time - but I helped my husband in fixing bicycles -
- 5 - The working capacity didn't go up because there weren't the materials to do business - we had lots of requests to give out but couldn't



met the request & had to turn away  
many of our customers. Most of  
the time we just took days off -  
for there was no work to be  
done -

9 - As I am a woman I wouldn't know  
what to say - besides the amount of  
education I have doesn't help me  
very much either. I thought the Spirit  
of Service attack was - but other  
than that I wouldn't know what to  
say -

10 - I don't know what to start in for there  
is so many - the leaders couldn't get  
together, black market - the cooperation  
between the Army & Navy -

11 - I think they handled it very bad, altho  
I have no education - I hear from  
every one that they are no good -  
I just ride on the other.

12 I thought at that time if we should  
get some good - see they did



was to tell us to sacrifice for the  
country & kept rationing food much  
severe -

13 I feel very uneasy - Of the leaders  
can't get together - How could they  
expect the common people to follow  
them - Other they feel that they  
couldn't shoulder the responsibilities  
they just resigned

14 - No I didn't realize that.

15 - I think they all suffered alike  
except for the leaders, maybe they  
had it easy but I don't know.

16 - Yes I had doubts - at the latter stages  
of the war - because of the bombing  
being more intensified. And if they  
should buy it up will be - determined.

17 No I never thought - well love you  
certain - -

18 - No I didn't feel that way -

19 - I couldn't believe it at first -  
I can't express the feelings at that



time in words, because I felt so  
punishable.

20 - I don't think they is ever ~~let~~  
do what we want it to be - but  
I don't hate them - I only wish  
that they'd - make it so that  
we'd get more rice.

21 - I really don't know - only that -  
that is ~~the~~ my main worry at  
the present & how much I think  
of it - I can't make any head ways.

22 - I know it's got to change but  
I don't know which way is good  
except - but all I want is to  
be back to the way we were  
living before the war.

23 - I really pity him - I wish  
that they'd leave him alone -  
and we keep him as he is -  
The ruler of Japan

24 - I wondered if we were to be  
made slaves of - as I wondered



if we would be better off dead.

24 - No I never heard of it - did they?

25 - No I " " " "

26 - you I thought we would be  
bombed - in Osaka in the industrial  
center of Japan - sooner or later  
I thought it would be seen.

27 - That's a hard question - because of  
my education. This is war  
so it can't be helped.

28 - I felt very bitter towards them  
for they - bombed Japan. All I  
wished that they's quit bombing  
us.

29 - I had doubts about what they  
wrote & broadcasted only I wouldn't  
say I didn't believe in it for  
I believed in it since then -  
I doubted it.

30 - you I heard rumors about  
it - I thought it was more  
propaganda - only some were



accused & others were way off.

32 - Latter part of the year (1944) -

I didn't think we were anything - I  
thought it was one of those  
things - so was it couldn't be  
helped.

33 - I thought it was insignificant -  
improvised & none were safe  
as there were no materials  
to make it.

34 - I thought it was terrible - I  
thought if they drop one on Osaka  
we ~~would~~ would all die & I  
thought they wouldn't drop one.

35 - No -

37 - I think night bombings are much  
worse - because it's so dark  
& the part of escaping is  
very hard -

38 - Explosion - because the  
area which it had the blasting  
power - but as for the



incidentally you can always  
put it out - or get away from  
it.

~~38~~ 39 - I get now & now judgments  
wording - if it were this  
time I want to die.

40 - I don't know of such a thing  
you I wasn't one of the unfortunate.  
But I don't think they get much  
help -

41 - I put out some clubs & quills  
the other day, - I think it depends  
upon that person - I helped my  
relative quite a bit.

Not filling in the vocational sheet  
as she has not got into ~~the~~ <sup>the 2</sup>  
category -



802 ~~WA~~ w43  
am

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER LT. M.N. Kinnier INT. NO. 15 DATE 27 Nov 1945  
 PLACE OSARA LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 122  
 TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 0835 TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 1000

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) & (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:

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):

7. Other comments by Interviewer:

*This man an old man close to 70 years old and he had his grandson with him for he couldn't understand what I said*



FACTUAL DATA

INTERVIEWER U. M. M. Kumine INT. NO. 15 DATE 27 Nov. 1945

PLACE OSAKA LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 122

SEX

Male  9-1

Female  9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH. 24 June 1891 10-

Is R an ELDEST SON?

Yes  11-1

No  11-2

MARITAL STATUS

Single  12-1

Married  12-2

Other  12-3

CHILDREN living 7 December 1941 or born since then

Yes  13-1

No  13-2

EDUCATION: Total number of years of schooling completed.....

8 years 14-

RELIGION

Buddhist

Sect..... 15-

Sect Shinto

Sect..... 16-

Other

MILITARY SERVICE

Yes  17-1

No  17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR

..... LAUNDRY ..... 18-

TYPE OF INDUSTRY DURING WAR

..... 3 ..... 19-

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941

..... 11 ..... 20-

HOUSEHOLD

Number of persons, 17 to 71 (other than R) in household in which R now lives

..... 5 ..... 21-

Is R now head of household?

Yes  22-1

No  22-2

If not, R's relationship to head:

..... 23-

Do R and parent(s) now live in same household?

Yes  24-1

No  24-2

Is any land owned by R or by other member of R's present household?

Yes  25-1

No  25-2

Is home in which R usually lived during war owned by R or other member of household?

Yes  26-1

No  26-2



DAMAGE TO HOME BY BOMBING

- Undamaged  27-1
- Damaged, but able to stay  27-2
- Damaged, forced to move temporarily  27-3
- Damaged, forced to move permanently  27-4
- Damaged, lived on same site in improvised shelter  27-5

PROPERTY DAMAGE BY BOMBING  
Severity of loss:

- None  28-1
- Some  28-2
- Severe  28-3

CASUALTIES FROM BOMBING

Was R injured by or as a result of bombing?

- Yes  29-1
- No  29-2

CASUALTIES AMONG RELATIVES OR HOUSEHOLD

	Injured	Killed	
Spouse			30-
Children, 17 or over			31-
Children under 17			32-
Father			33-
Mother			34-
Brothers & Sisters			35-
Other household Members			36-

EVACUATED

- Yes
- No  37-1

	PLACE FROM	PLACE TO	DATE	
1st.	<del>SAKAI</del>			37-2
2nd.	SAKAI	NISHI-KU		37-3
3rd.				37-4

HOW MANY TIMES DID BOMBS FALL IN NEIGHBORHOODS IN WHICH R LIVED?

..... 3 ..... 38-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE BOMBING?

	Day	Night	
High Explosives			39- 40-
Incendiary	/	/	41- 42-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE AIR RAIDS? 2

43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

1. .... ~~SAKAI~~ SAKAI ..... 44-
2. .... 45-
3. ....
4. ....

RECORDED

- Yes  46-1
- No  46-2



H. M. M. Kinnear

- 1 - It is very difficult - the food is  
as it is and can't get enough  
to eat - I haven't any business left  
now as it was all bombed.
- 2 - I think it is worse now for ~~the~~  
don't get enough to eat - nothing  
to wear as it was burnt +
- 3 - My worries were only the bombing  
& the food situation - my wife -  
in the bombing - got lost and I believe  
that she is dead now.
- 4 - I was in the laundry business.
- 5 - The working capacity - went up -  
as I had plenty of customers and  
even if the prices were high, they  
didn't say anything.
- 6 - It was very difficult because  
it's hard to launder - rayon  
& I was always up to  
my neck in work -
- 7 - I took about 5 days off a



work because there was no ~~man~~  
 + material & if it raised ~~f-~~  
 had no ~~things~~ <sup>machines</sup> to ~~stay~~ the ~~clashes~~.

9 - I really didn't think of it. I  
 only thought that in General, Japan  
 as a country was strong and I  
 just hoped that the war would  
 come to a ~~con-~~ end soon.

10 - I think the Japanese military men  
 was our weak point, ~~the~~ because  
 they were lacking of arms.

11 - I didn't think much on it - because  
 as much as I know education -  
 I don't read newspapers because  
 I can't read - I thought at the time  
 they were doing a good job.

12 I just thought that - when they asked  
 us to put our money into savings,  
 & sacrifice more - I didn't think  
 nothing of it - and did what they  
 told us - gave them ~~money~~ - what  
 to do -



- 13 as I can't read newspapers & I having  
no children - I didn't know if  
they changed, but I heard from  
them - These times I thought maybe  
this cabinet will save the man  
for us
- 14 - No not that I realized was -
- 15 - you I think they did - from the  
bottom to the top - But a lot  
of the people had it pretty long -  
you - There was Black Market -
- 16 - you - I know when the bombings  
were intensified I felt that paper  
should start moving the white  
flag - for the OS was being  
pinned down - but I was afraid -
- 17 you - when Okinawa fell - I thought  
then they should give up, then  
OS was won't be as bad off  
as it is today -
- 18 you - B March 1945 - Because  
when they started to bomb



Japan more & more - and Japanese  
 lack in food, arms, & planes -  
 & superior planes -

19 - I just think if they were to  
 surrender they should have done  
 it long ago - before we were  
 put in the state we are  
 in now.

20 - I don't think anything is far -  
 I think it'll change for the  
 better - if they handle our affairs.

21 - I get hopes that, it'll be better  
 the next 2 to 3 years than it  
 is now - I think if I get  
 joined this winter - I think it'll  
 be much better next year -  
 because we'll have more  
 to eat - & the military won't  
 take it away -

22 - I feel that it's only the food  
 and situation we need change  
 for the better - that's all



5

I was not - just like like pre-war  
status -

22 a - I don't think nothing of it only -  
that he's only a figurehead and  
even if he was there we knew -  
it wouldn't make any difference.

23 - I thought that Japan wouldn't  
be worth anything - and that  
the money of Japan would be  
worth less - but I guess we can't  
pick around even if it has  
much value - it's still being  
used.

24 - no - I haven't heard any thing  
about it.

25 - no - I didn't -

26 - I thought it would be bombed  
sooner or later but I didn't  
expect to be bombed so  
so quick - besides we were  
in the midst of defense  
plans -



6-

28 - I put it lays in the hands  
of japonese, for the one didn't  
know the defense measure -  
to depend against the year -

29 - I didn't think nothing of it  
for I didn't read newspaper -  
and as we were fighting  
China and I couldn't see what  
we were fighting America  
got - we being such a  
poor country while the  
other so rich.

30 - I didn't think much of it  
only that - how to prevent  
my business from suffering  
down -

31 - No I didn't hear about it -

32 - I put then if it came to  
a point that America could  
send over planes from so  
far that we didn't stand  
a chance - (not of the year)



7-

I thought it wouldn't help if we  
puck for it was found made  
we had to keep on putting  
on water on top of it - to prevent  
the heat -

37 I just that Japan & the people  
will disappear from the earth  
if they kept up the bombing  
with that - & I hoped that  
Japan would surrender before  
they hit Osaka -

35 - you.

36 I didn't know what I was  
doing - I was in such a  
state of being all called up  
I didn't know where to go.  
My wife - started 2 P.M. - As  
I was trying to get out the  
fire of my home & when I  
look around I couldn't  
find my wife anywhere - I think  
she followed the crowd & I



8

think she is dead by now -

37 - Night bombings - because -  
it being so dark - one can't  
see where to escape, and  
there's always a tendency to  
run towards a danger zone.

38 I never experienced explosion  
but to what I hear explosion  
see how frightful and a person  
can't escape from it.

39 - I got used to it - and, as I  
am so old - I didn't care if  
I lived or died -

40 They helped us a quite a bit -  
forward food - but I couldn't  
eat after the tragedy I met  
+ my wife this morning.

41 - It was just too bad for  
The people that were bombed  
out - and the fortunate were  
just lucky that's all - they  
didn't give much help to me



9  
I don't know to other persons but  
never if they did it is very  
little.

Group - A. -

- 1 - I left Sabon because I was  
pounded out.
- 2 - I feel that why the war, actually,  
started, who started, why <sup>we</sup> were  
fighting a rich country.
- 3 - you
- 4 - I left Sabon because I was pounded  
out by the bombings.
- 5 - The government didn't give me  
a red card.
- 6 - No only myself for my wife &  
I were the only ones & my wife  
was missing so I went to my  
grand children place.
- 7 - I feel alright - because I had  
a gun - but at that time I  
felt why we didn't surrender



10

before I was bombed out and  
I still feel the same way now.  
I - They didn't bother me - and  
they didn't help me - I don't  
think they even know - I moved  
in around there,

X



Q28

803

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER LT. M. Kimura INT. NO. 16 DATE 27 Nov. 1945  
 PLACE OSAKA LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 198  
 TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 1230 TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 1400

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) & (c))

(a) Robust health	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Richly dressed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Average health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Adequately dressed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Poor Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inadequately dressed	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Very Clean	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Other comments on appearance:	
Moderately clean	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Dirty	<input type="checkbox"/>		

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):

7. Other comments by Interviewer:

*R - Talked freely -  
was a man about 40 years old  
was injured by a flying  
strapped*



FACTUAL DATA

INTERVIEWER LT M.M. Kinney INT. NO. 16 DATE 27 Nov. 1945

PLACE OSAKA LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 198

SEX  
Male  9-1  
Female  9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH. 8 Jan 1905 10-

Is R an ELDEST SON?  
Yes  11-1  
No  11-2

MARITAL STATUS  
Single  12-1  
Married  12-2  
Other  12-3

CHILDREN living 7 December 1941 or born since then  
Yes  13-1  
No  13-2

EDUCATION: Total number of years of schooling completed..... 8 years 14-

RELIGION  
Buddhist   
Sect..... NONTA..... 15-  
Sect Shinto   
Sect..... 16-  
Other

MILITARY SERVICE  
Yes  17-1  
No  17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR  
Electrical repair man 18-

TYPE OF INDUSTRY DURING WAR  
..... " ..... 19-

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941  
..... " ..... 20-

HOUSEHOLD  
Number of persons, 17 to 71 (other than R) in household in which R now lives ..... 4 ..... 21-

Is R now head of household?  
Yes  22-1  
No  22-2

If not, R's relationship to head: ..... 23-

Do R and parent(s) now live in same household?  
Yes  24-1  
No  24-2

Is any land owned by R or by other member of R's present household?  
Yes  25-1  
No  25-2

Is home in which R usually lived during war owned by R or other member of household?  
Yes  26-1  
No  26-2



DAMAGE TO HOME BY BOMBING

- Undamaged  27-1
- Damaged, but able to stay  27-2
- Damaged, forced to move temporarily  27-3
- Damaged, forced to move permanently  27-4
- Damaged, lived on same site in improvised shelter  27-5

PROPERTY DAMAGE BY BOMBING  
Severity of loss:

- None  28-1
- Some  28-2
- Severe  28-3

CASUALTIES FROM BOMBING

Was R injured by or as a result of bombing?

- Yes  29-1
- No  29-2

CASUALTIES AMONG RELATIVES OR HOUSEHOLD

	Injured	Killed	
Spouse			30-
Children, 17 or over			31-
Children under 17			32-
Father			33-
Mother			34-
Brothers & Sisters			35-
Other household Members			36-

EVACUATED

- Yes  37-1
- No  37-1

	PLACE FROM	PLACE TO	DATE
1st.	FUKUSHIMA-KU	ASAHIKU	..... 37-2
2nd.	.....	.....	..... 37-3
3rd.	.....	.....	..... 37-4

HOW MANY TIMES DID BOMBS FALL IN NEIGHBORHOODS IN WHICH R LIVED?

..... 38-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE BOMBING?

	Day	Night	
High Explosives	/		39- 40-
Incendiary		/	41- 42-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE AIR RAIDS?

..... 43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

1. FUKUSHIMA-KU ..... 44-
2. ASAHIKU ..... 45-
3. ....
4. ....

RECORDED

- Yes  46-1
- No  46-2



Lt M. N. Kimura

- 1 - It is very difficult because of the food shortage and ~~the~~ on living off of my savings for some work now - as I was injured by a bomb on the 7 June 1945 - I got hit in the leg - by a shrapnel.
- 2 - It's much better now because there's no more bombings, the food situation is a little better, besides now we have all the freedom we want while during the war we were tied down too much.
- 3 - My worries were the bombings and about my wife - we couldn't evacuate if we wanted to.
- 4 - I was an electrician.
- 5 - It drops quite a bit - because I was one of the members of a Liaison Brigade & I'd ~~to~~ have to quit work, when they ~~needed~~ <sup>me</sup>



2  
6 - I was very busy - and most of the time I worked as a time of working capacity dropped because there weren't enough materials to work with.

7 - I had no set days off - but I had about 10 days a month off - for the Fire Brigade called me - and another thing there was work but no materials to work with.

8 - I think it's the loyalty to the Emperor because we were taught that way from school days.

10 - I think it's the leaders - the way they handled things and we the people who followed them -

11 - I don't know what's concerned about that, for we were the ones who took the orders



and we had no way to tell  
 the leaders what's wrong &  
 what's right - we just sat back  
 & couldn't say a thing.

12 - I thought at that time, that they  
 were saying those very best  
 for me -

13 - I wondered why the cabinet changed  
 so often - I figured that the war  
 wasn't going so good so I  
 had a ~~very~~ uneasy feeling.

14 - no - But towards the end  
 the people were more cooler  
 to each other, didn't talk much  
 & went on their own ways -

15 - I think they did, except maybe  
 few were some that had  
 it pretty easy (the rich) -

16 - yes I did have trouble - from  
 the 13 March 1945, because  
 the bombings were intensified  
 and all of the territories that



4  
Japan took me being retaken, then  
me surrounded this - what the  
navy was doing playing hide &  
go seek, and when there was  
a bombing there were no  
interceptors to meet the US-  
planes.

17 - No I didn't feel certain that  
Japan was to lose - besides -  
I didn't know of any news  
you I was in the hospital  
after the 7 of June -

18 - After they let go the atomic  
bombs I felt that it won't be  
to long before Japan surrenders.

19 - I can't express that feeling in  
words - I was bitter full of remorse

20 - I think I'm very glad that  
they're taken over - because they  
are carrying the bad policies  
of Japan -

21 - I think we will have a hard



5

time because if the price is  
as it is now. I don't think  
we'll survive besides I'm  
not working and I don't know  
when I'll be able to work &  
be I'm living on my life  
savings which isn't very long  
I don't know how I am to  
get a long after that is all  
gone.

22 - I haven't thought about such  
things. One thing that I hope  
for is the lower can get full  
cooperation from the higher  
ups. because as it was  
what we thought, that was  
all the farther it got.

22a - So now I think there have  
to be an emperor as long  
as there is Japan - I don't  
never think that the emperor  
can do - any bad things -