

FACTUAL DATA

INTERVIEWER Y. B. P. P. INT. NO. 1 DATE 12/24/45
PLACE Tokyo Japan LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 11

SEX Male 9-1
Female 9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH ^{AUG 23} 1896 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 17 14-

RELIGION Buddhist
ZEN (SOTO SHU) 15-
Sect.....
Sect Shinto
Sect..... 16-
Other

MILITARY SERVICE
Yes 17-1
No 17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR ^{selected}
BICYCLE BUSINESS 18-

TYPE OF INDUSTRY DURING WAR
BICYCLE 19-

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941
BICYCLE BUSINESS 20-

HOUSEHOLD
Number of persons, 17 to 71 (other than R) in household in which R now lives 1 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

CONFIDENTIAL

96

Handwritten signature/initials

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	0	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?

..... 1 38-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE BOMBING?

	Day	Night	
High Explosives	0	0	39- 40-
Incendiary	1	0	41- 42-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE AIR RAIDS? many

..... 43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

1. USHIGOME KU, TOKYO 44-
2. 45-
3.
4.

RECORDED

- Yes 46-1
- No 46-2

1/1 Bepp
Int. 1 List 2 R 11
12/24/45
Tokyo Japan

1. Never felt such insecurity in living. Black market operations & shortage of commodities. ^{present} Situation ^{and} of non-government, no power of police to check inflationary prices. Food is main problem. Farmers are main producers of food, city people hope some measures may be taken against farmers, in extreme cases, farmers are taking advantage & holding out their produce to be furnished to government, hence, shortage of rations, more black market. I'm of below average means.
2. Better now. less dangers of life and possible loss of assets due to air raids.
3. During war, worry about destruction of Japan by reason of Japan's not being a match for a powerful nation like America, comparable to a fight between man & child. (P) I have always felt that nothing is gained from war, have always been against war. During war, I felt definitely Japan would lose, results proved I was right. I felt America would be too strong for Japan (during & before war).
4. Sales & service of bicycles.
5. It was out of questions, no parts or commodities needed for my business. Parts were controlled but none were available. Business was operated on cooperative basis, not on private basis. Also, due to air raids, capacity dropped 90%.

6. SEE 5. However, due to black market prices, the income held up very well.
7. We worked every other day, ^(15 days per mo.) alternately, however, ~~just before~~ ^{during the} few months before end of war, actually, worked only about 10 days per month. Family had evacuated to Fukushima Pref. in March & I had to bring food from here to Fukushima once a month because people in the evacuated area would not sell to evacuees.
8. SEE 7.
9. I never thought Japan had any strength, this is the truth, so help me. There was much talk before about Yamato Damashii but I could not be convinced that it could win a war against mechanized war, ^{part} even before war started.
10. Airplanes. Japan not advanced in scientific development of planes. Felt this way even before war. Future wars, planes will play 70-80% of warfare.
11. From long before ^{5-6 yrs} war, we civilians had been oppressed by military. Leaders deceived the people into war, sacrificed whole Jap. people. It is only natural that war criminals be given the full penalty. Through Allied Powers, desire a peaceful Japan & sound Japan. (Presented written note (request) to interviewer, herewith attached).

17. From the time war was first declared, I felt Japan had no chance to win against America. Had seen graphs before war showing comparative war strength of Japan & America. (P) Saw at war medical school. Was very much surprised when war was declared. Japan was tired from China Incident.
18. Personally, as a Japanese, we were resolved to fight to the last soldier, ⁱⁿ ^{the same way} much as the battle of Okinawa, irrespective of outcome. We had been educated since school days not even to think of surrender. When surrender was announced, the fact of surrender was unexpected. So far as Japan's defeat is concerned, I felt we had no chance from the very beginning.
19. I thought ordinary soldiers fought gallantly ^{in line of duty}, but I thought officers were mere professionals in their line of work.
19. Of course, altho I felt Japan would lose, at time of surrender, the feeling was ^{mixed feelings} indescribable. Had a feeling of regret to those who founded our nation, we had been educated this way, on the other hand, also have a feeling ~~that~~ of doubt ^{validity of} as to the truth about Japanese.

history. Feeling that perhaps Jap. history was written intentionally in such a way to suit the convenience of Japanese. Doubts about Kamikaze traditions in Jap. history.

20. Pay my respects. According to papers, MacArthur's headquarters issuing favorable orders. I think most people all feel grateful. When we speak about Allied Powers, we mean, America, and very little importance attached to Russia or China. I think, in future, Japan will receive most influence from America.

21. Even at present inflationary prices, I feel I can manage for next 2 or 3 yrs as I have enough savings to see me through.

22. Desire peaceful & sound Japan, & regain the confidence of all the nations of the world. At present, we are at the bottom of the list. (P). Depends on efforts of the Jap. people. My feeling is that, a militaristic ~~is~~ nation in time is certain to suffer consequences.

Also, ^{long} before war, Japan because of its militarism has something to say about Oriental affairs in various parts of Asia, which may have been some cause for its ultimate downfall.

22a. I believe in Emperor system, believe it's good. Until ~~end of~~ now we had no freedom of speech, could not say a thing, now I'll say this, ^{I feel} Emperor has full responsibility for war, after all, he ~~is~~ ordered the start of war also surrender. ~~He~~ Just prior to declaration of war, meeting of Imperial Councilors extended over 48 hrs. It would not have lasted that long unless the members were split: Emp. had full power to ~~stop~~ prevent war at that time. I feel ~~this~~ as my opinion on this question is the most important of this interview. ^{Pressure} ~~Influence~~ of Tojo & his cabinet at the time was great, which is granted. (P - you mentioned a while ago that you thought the Emperor system was good, on the other hand, you say the Emperor has full responsibility for the war, how do you justify your statement?) I feel Emperor should abdicate to assume his responsibility & let the Crown Prince take his place. I think the Emperor system has its place in Japan as a means of unifying the nation. Jap. public opinion is for retention of Emp. system.

After the Ise Shrine was bombed, I ^{my} have a feeling ~~that~~ toward God in the Jap. sense has waned. A plane can now drop bombs on all the shrines & destroy them which sort of shatters our faith in Jap. Gods.

23. Resigned to die at the time. Felt we would all die in defeat. Now, no one feels they need die. Surrender in midst of war saved us. If war lasted to the bitter end, we were resolved to sacrifice our lives. We talk about death but until the time comes, it is not so easy to die.

24. I saw "Japan good country, " before I could finish reading it, an M.P. took it away from me. At the time, I felt it was propaganda warfare.

25. I felt the results of it, effect on people, was effective.

25. No.

26. expected to be bombed. My I was forced to evacuate my home ^{so moved} to a nearby house which was not bombed. Tokyo was raided so severely, ^{felt} could not be spared.

27. Not asked.

28. The fact that Japan was bombed is not a matter of responsibility. I always felt America did not prefer war, war was sold to the Jap. people. I felt during the time China & Japan were fighting each other America might have sold war materials to both China & Japan but gradually America became closer to China. I am surprised how well Japan is obeying all occupation orders, one reason may be feeling of resignation.
29. During war, good or bad, I felt as others did, that a feeling of enmity towards Americans. ~~No~~ It was only natural under the circumstances. Of course, I have no such feeling now, only one of respect.
30. ^{Good} News were exaggerated, when ~~the~~ war situation was going adversely, there would be no news. Gradually news became less & less.
31. Yes. Heard previous announcements were made & ^{announcement that} raid came as announced. ~~The~~ When I heard MIYA in Iaitanaka Pref. ~~had~~ was still untouched, I thought it was an indirect way of ^{my} announcement that it would be bombed. Heard people evacuated.

32. 7/18/42 First raid over Tokyo, ^{personally saw 1 plane.} passed over Ushigome ward (my ward), flying low, 2 fires started in my ward. Anti aircraft guns shot up after planes passed by. About noon hour. People said Jap. plane maneuvers. When I saw black smoke of anti aircraft guns, I knew they were enemy planes. (P) No particular effect on me, thought beginning of air warfare.
33. Inadequate. Against actual bombings, they were like child's play. We just sat in small holes dug in ground. Small containers of water insufficient.
34. A fearful thing, great invention. (P) Felt as a highly developed nation, America was capable of inventing such a weapon to be feared.
35. Yes.
36. Around ^{March} ~~May~~ 1945, about 3 planes flew over about 1 PM dropped 1 dud about 100 meters away, another fire bomb fell about 100 meters from my house but my house was saved. Children³ & wife ~~escaped~~ escaped in shelter while (~~carried~~ ^{carried buckets of} ~~carried~~ water to help extinguish fire. At the time, I suppose I was frantically running around ~~without~~ without much thought of fear. About 80% of Ushigome ward was bombed out eventually.

37. Night - during day, more free to move about, can't do anything at night.
38. Explosive - so far as fire bombs are concerned, at least there is some chance of extinguishing the fires. However, so far as damage to property is concerned, fire bombs are more destructive.
39. More & more afraid. Just the sight of planes, gave us a fear complex.
40. None that I know of, I don't know of other places.
41. Not much aid given. Tonarigumi asked for voluntary donations of rice bowls etc. Actual aid insignificant, I think.

Evacuation Schedule ~~A~~ B.

1. To escape fear of air raids & protection of assets such as cash and bonds, & clothing. SEE 7 Main schedule.
2. Could not be helped. If we were winning, no need of evacuating.
3. 3/9/45 biggest raid on Honshu. Honjo & Fubagawa wards were hardest hit nearest Ushigome. Damage on Ushigome comparatively slight at time. Family evacuated. 3/16/45.
4. Voluntarily.
5. Yes. No charge for fares of 4 members of family. Goods shipped very reasonably, paid by self. Assistance ^{cash} grants were given to those in need of funds, depending on distance of evacuation & age.
6. No. I remained behind to look after our house.
7. Very difficult. SEE 7 Main schedule.
So far as housing is concerned, most evacuees went to their relative's homes. Due to black market operations, difficult to buy food.
8. Had no particular feelings ~~at~~ at time of evacuation. Thought it best thing to do under circumstances. If

something happened to family, felt it could not be helped.

9. Neighbors were quite good to my family because family went to former home, but others were cool.

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER Y. Bepp INT. NO. 1 DATE 12/24/45
PLACE Tokyo Japan LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 11
TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 1:30 PM TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 4:15 PM

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:

上申書

新卒犯罪人に対する

厳罰ニ対スル

生活ノ安定 (糧トシテ食)

東京部ニハ区柳号廿七

小倉 輝次

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 appeared quite stiff & formal, bowing several times before sitting down. Seemed anxious to talk and present his views. I asked several times during interview whether his views ^{were} crystallized during the war or after. His views as stated are recorded in the main schedule. During the 11th question, he presented a written request attached hereto.

7. Other comments by Interviewer:

(Translation)

Request.

1. War criminals to be given full penalties.
2. Security of living (freedom from want)
Principally, food problem.

Presented at interview by
Terutsugu Okura
21 Yanagimachi
Ushigome Ward, Tokyo.

FACTUAL DATA

INTERVIEWER Y Bepp INT. NO. 2 DATE 12/26/45
PLACE Tokyo Japan LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 40

SEX Male 9-1
Female 9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH 1910 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 10 14-

RELIGION Buddhist
Sect. UNKNOWN 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
II 19-

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941
II 20-

HOUSEHOLD
Number of persons, 17 to 71 (other than R) in household in which R now lives 1 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

CONFIDENTIAL

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	0	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?

..... 2 38-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE BOMBING?

	Day	Night	
High Explosives	0	1	39- 40-
Incendiary	0	1	41- 42-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE AIR RAIDS? *many*

..... 43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

1. SHINAGAWA, TOKYO 44-
2. 45-
3.
4.

RECORDED

- Yes 46-1
- No 46-2

y. Bepp
Int 2 L2 R40
12/26/45
Tokyo Japan

1. Food problem. Blk mkt prices hi but can buy food for supplementary needs. Fortunately, I was not bombed out. Some people evacuated their goods & lost them by bombing. I evacuated my goods to Shizuoka & were saved.
2. I was in charge of distribution of rations in my tonarigumi from April of this year. Heavy responsibility, changed every 6 months. Feel relieved of such responsibility. During that period, people were more on edge, now people have become more kindly.
3. Fear of bombing, first. Next, food problem. As bombing became more severe, had fear we might be the next to be bombed. Day by day existence, people were tired out from bombings.
4. Jan - March, housewife. April - Sept, head of my tonarigumi (no pay).
5. Dropped. Due to bombing. House duties - could not concentrate on work.
6. Not asked
7. " "
8. " "

y. Pepp

12/20/45

2

9. At first thought military very strong. After Saipan, began to have doubts, but could not express such feelings. Also, during war, thought navy strong.
10. Shortage of food, felt this very keenly. As a housewife, ~~felt~~ lack of food & nourishment caused of worry in raising 2 children.
11. After things became adverse, wondered whether there might not be some way of ~~for~~ conducting war. Women not allowed to think or say about such matters. Toward latter part of Tojo regime, had hoped some new leadership would appear. Raids started about Nov, 1944 & ^{after} heaviest raid in Mar. 1945, wondered what the leaders & military were doing.
12. Did everything we possibly could in our tonarigumi. Try very hard to ~~so~~ follow orders of authorities in cutting expenses, buy bonds, go after vegetables, but ^{most} people were having most difficult time. (P) A definite quota of funds ~~received~~ ^{allotted} ~~through ward~~ for each tonarigumi for war requirements, money ^{to be} raised to meet quota. Some tonarigumis could not meet quota. Besides, we had to pay city taxes, forced savings, bonds, women's savings ^{ages etc.}

Ytsepp
12/26/45

Expected to do everything possible to for war effort, later wondered what would happen ~~at~~ after making such sacrifices, cut expenses, save on food etc, savings. Forced evacuation of school children, others evacuated to country after damages.

13. Felt undependable. While winning it was all right. After things became adverse, cabinet changes gave me feeling that could not depend on leadership.

14. Most glaring example, men & women became rude & selfish. On public conveyances, people were very rude. Women & children did not have chance, pushed around. Kind students became rude, mobilization of students to work in factories.

15. I don't believe so. During war, there were people who made great profits. Special rations in war plants, people in high positions took advantage. Generally, enterprises control limited the activities of ^{average} enterprises. Only those in war industries profited by war.

16. After Attu it was all right, then Guadalcanal, Saipan, ^{Iwo} Okinawa. First doubts after ~~Saipan~~ ^{Peite}.

17. After Saipan, felt no hope of victory. Heard Saipan would be ideal base for B-29.

Yf2ep4p
12/26/45

18. Hiroshima - Nagasaki atom bombs. By that time, Tokyos had suffered great damages by fire bombs. Later thought it would have been better to have surrendered earlier.
19. It is inexpressible.^(P) Cannot express how I felt. Some indication before news of surrender. Wondered whether Emp. would say to fight to bitter end or to surrender. Thought ^{st.} we had weapons & men, mixed feeling that Japan could have continued with war, & that on other hand that we were certain of defeat.
20. No incidents since occupation, think it is good. Rumors before occupation - women told to take refuge. Thought about ^{my} 2 girls. Feel great relief.
21. We have small plant during war. Need gas in plant but cut off since April 1945. Unemployed. Prices are high, shortage of food, thinking of going to country to farm. Previously had store selling wooden containers, want to start some business or go to country.
22. We have been defeated. Japan must follow American orders implicitly. (P) I do not have any view how Japan should be rebuilt.

yBepP

12/26/45

5

- 22a. Up to now, we have been taught that Emperor is Son of Heaven. It is difficult for me to realize that Emp. is being subjected to the indignities as the result of defeat.
23. I thought we would be placed in a worse condition than now. Compared to those who lost ^{close} relatives in war or suffered damages, I am more fortunate in spite of the ^{other} inconveniences.
24. Yes, I saw. Propaganda against gumbatsu + zaibatsu. Leaflets ~~mentioned~~ in the form of a 10 yen currency were dropped on the backs of which were mentioned the former + present ^(at the time) prices of rice, cotton etc. Was surprised how well informed Americans were about such prices.
25. No. Too much static.
26. 4/18/42 Shinjogawa was hit 2-3 blocks away. First target of raids to follow.
27. Not asked.
28. Unavoidable because it was war.
29. Did not know Americans before war, during war, only could believe books + radio. Did not want to see Japan lose.

lybep
12/24/45

30. Accurate reports of impending raids. (P) Extent of damages not known until much later, after raids occurred.
31. Yes. Number of people prepared to take refuge, others became excited. (P) Thought if I were a man, would like to have done something about it. Wondered why our planes could not resist, allowing Amer. planes to come in after announcements had been made.
32. ^{4/18/42} ^{noon} Alerted. 10-15 min. later was air raid warning. Planes flew over immediately, dropped immediately. (P) Just surprised, why didn't Jap. forces know about it.
33. Nest tonarigumi being next to a cemetery had dug good shelters. We had 1 large shelter for our tonarigumi. People in our block packed clothing & daily necessities in boxes & other containers & buried them in a large underground shelter for protection against fire & explosion.
34. Just fearful. Thought power of science was thing to be feared, thought end of war. (P) Some thought directly concerned, may have thought it cowardly. reactions of people varied.
35. No. No direct ^{hit} experience. But, fire bombs dropped
36. ~~not asked~~ about 2-3 blocks away around June this year (1000 meters away, about 7 minutes walk)

36. ^{started} night, 1 P.M. Escaped to shelter, stayed in. Did not see bombs drop. After all clear went to see about 4 AM. Feeling of regret, remorse, etc.

37. Night - darkness in taking refuge difficult, less injuries.

38. ^{personal} Experienced fire bombs, esp. bombs fell at distance.

39. Became used to them gradually. At first, more excitable.

40. Those who suffered damages earlier received some aid but later less aid given. Injuries at first were greater.

41. Kitchen utensils, ^{clothing} bedding collected by tonari-gumi & supplied to CHONAI. At first this was done but later difficult to carry out.

Evacuation Schedule A, B, C. does not apply.

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER Y. Bepp INT. NO. 2 DATE 12/26/45
PLACE Tokyo Japan LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 40
TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 8:50 AM. TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 10:45 PM

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)

- Minimal 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 arrived late having just returned from Chiba where she was taking care of sick mother. R had worried look on her face although ~~she~~ when she talked she usually had a smile.

7. Other comments by Interviewer:

FACTUAL DATA

INTERVIEWER Y. Bepp INT. NO. 3 DATE 12/26/45
PLACE Tokyo, Japan LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 32

SEX Male 9-1
Female 9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH.....1895... 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 15-
Sect.....ZENSHU.....
Sect Shinto
Sect..... 16-
Other

MILITARY SERVICE Yes 17-1
No 17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR
EMPLOYEE OF SOYBEAN PASTE FIRM 18-

TYPE OF INDUSTRY DURING WAR
FOOD 19-

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941
EMPLOYEE OF SOYBEAN PASTE FIRM 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	0	0	30-
Children, 17 or over	0	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?

..... / 38-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE BOMBING?

	Day	Night	
High Explosives	0	0	39- 40-
Incendiary	0	1	41- 42-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE AIR RAIDS? many

43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

- 1. KOISHIKAWA, TOKYO 44-
- 2. 45-
- 3.
- 4.

RECORDED

- Yes 46-1
- No 46-2

Y. Bepp
Int 3 L2 R32
12/26/45
Tokyo, Japan

1. Food problem, shortage. Think rationing system bad, ^{Granted that} Food may be short but think gov't does not have sufficient power to control it. Clothing, can get by even wearing worn out things. Am living in temporary baraku, will endure cold. Want work clothes.
2. Getting worse. For instance, efforts of Agriculture Ministry not enough, possibly not in position to relieve situation. My opinion that authorities hands are tied.
3. Worry of defeat during war, what would happen to Jap. people.
" In event of stoppage of transportation, its effect on distribution of food.
4. 4/13/45 burned out. ^{laborer.} In cooperation with CHŌKAI (block association), helped build temporary shelters for people in block. Jan to 4/13/45 worked for MISO (soy bean paste) mfg. company.
5. No particular change. Did not take days off other than regular holidays.
6. Sufficient materials, fuel somewhat scarce.
7. SEE 5
8. " 5
9. Thought being an island nation, Japan would be difficult of invasion.
10. Shortage of food, fuel. Stood in line to buy fish & vegetables, thought this weakness.

y. Bepp
Int 3 L 2 R 32
12/26/45
Tokyo

11. People with money did not participate in air raid practices, left it to hired help. I thought leadership ^{during} of war was satisfactory but production was not sufficient.
12. Leadership with respect to war ~~base~~ was I believe all right but rationing program was not.
13. Thought lack of unity among leaders. Military could not control production side of war & base cooperation of people.
14. Yes. People in authoritative positions became very rude & unkind in speech and conduct.
15. Yes. People in business were called ^{for} to special work draft, closed own businesses. War industries only made money. Circulation of money was good but could not buy goods. If people did not have money, people would have had cause for complaints.
16. From about last fall (1944). Raids became heavier, heard about radar, pressure getting closer to Japan.
17. Same time as above. Shortage of food.
18. ~~The~~ The policy of gov't was to fight until 100,000,000 Japanese would be annihilated. Consequently, only believed we must do our part until the end.
19. Greatly surprised because as per #18 above. Thought why didn't we surrender before having occurred

y Bepp
Int 3 L2 R32
12/26/45
Tokyo

3

- . so much damage.
20. Hope that Amer. headquarters would allow the importation of food to relieve the present situation. Nothing else.
21. I have a plot of land around the house where I plan to grow vegetables. Only worry is food.
22. In defeat, we shall follow America & so long as there is work to do and enough food, that's all I ask. Also if people can go overseas to work, it would be a good thing.
- 22a. I don't see why Emp. does not take a more active part in govt. affairs. Nothing else! I would like to see him ~~is~~ participate in govt.
23. Thought Japan would be acquired by America. Thought only natural. Present situation is ~~just~~ ^{just} that, practically ~~speaking~~ speaking.
24. I heard ^{around July 1945.} announcement of bombing of certain place. I thought it would be bombed as announced.
25. No.
26. I thought we would be bombed after seeing B-29. Thought it was a matter of time, inevitable.
27. Not asked.
28. In my opinion, we started the war so it was a matter of course.

y. Bepp
 Int 3 Lv R32
 12/26/45
 Tokyo

29. Thought science & machinery were more highly developed in America. For example, on Arakawa River between Tokyo & Saitama Pref. ~~there are~~ the bridges spanning the river are about 2-3 miles apart. There should be bridges every 10 blocks or so at least. This is an indication that we are far behind.

30. Thought actual news were not being revealed to the people, only the minimum at all times.

31. Thought at first it was propaganda warfare but later began to think such announcements would lead to shortening war.

32. April 1942. Thought enemy must be pretty strong to be able to make such a raid coming through the network of ^{Jap.} defenses.

33. Inadequate. Water insufficient. Houses built too close together, not enough room to dig shelters.

34. I thought American prisoners at the time should be distributed to all centers of Japan so that America would hesitate dropping ~~further~~ more atom bombs on Jap. cities. (P) Thought fearful thing.

35. Yes.

36. 4/13/45 night 11 PM, fire bombs. Sudden. Picked up bedding, no time to enter shelter. Took father

Y. Sepp
Int 3 L2 R 32
12/26/45
Tokyo

+ wife, both to safe haven & I remained to fight
fire. ^{House entirely burned; 5 households stayed ~~near~~ in warehouse. Built temporary}
Thought this is war, could not be helped,
house out of old materials.
Resigned to whatever might happen.

37. Night - everywhere looked like a ball of fire,
hard to find place to escape.

38. Fire bombs - in case of wind, 1 bomb can do great
damage to property.

39. Got used to them. At first, was afraid.

40. Immediate aid, food for 3-4 days distributed.

Candles, matches & other essential needs.

Bedding lacking.

41. I don't think any aid was given by those not bombed
to those who were.

Evacuation schedule does not apply.

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER Y. Bepp INT. NO. 3 DATE 12/26/45
PLACE Tokyo, Japan LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 32
TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 1:05 P.M. TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 2:25 PM

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 type="checkbox"/>
Poor health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inadequately dressed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(c) Very clean	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Other comments on appearance:	
Moderately clean	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Dirty	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

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

Seemed very much at ease throughout interview	<input type="checkbox"/>
Occasional nervousness during interview	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nervousness throughout interview	<input type="checkbox"/>
So upset that interview was very difficult	<input type="checkbox"/>

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 appeared humble and wore a khaki colored worker's uniform.

7. Other comments by Interviewer:

John Boon

FACTUAL DATA

INTERVIEWER Y. Bepp INT. NO. 4 DATE 12/27/45
PLACE Tokyo, Japan LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 114

CONFIDENTIAL
SEX Male 9-1
Female 9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH.....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.....8 14-

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

MILITARY SERVICE
Yes 17-1
No 17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR
HOUSEHOLD GOODS STORE 18-

TYPE OF INDUSTRY DURING WAR
RETAIL BUSINESS 19-

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941
HOUSEHOLD GOODS STORE 20-

HOUSEHOLD
Number of persons, 17 to 71
(other than R) in household
in which R now lives 1 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 house-
hold?
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	0	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	0	0	39- 40-
Incendiary	0	3	41- 42-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE AIR RAIDS?

many 43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

- 1. ARAIMACHI, NAKANO-KU TOKYO, JAPAN 44-
- 2. 45-
- 3.
- 4.

RECORDED

- Yes 46-1
- No 46-2

yBepp
Int 4 L2 R114

12/27/45

Tokyo, Japan

1. Food problem. Evacuated family 3/1/45 to Fubui & returned to Tokyo end of Nov. Evacuated household goods still in Fubui in storage. Shipment of goods to Tokyo stopped, need winter things badly. At present rate of rationing of shoyu, miso, salt, sugar, cannot have decent nourishment. Only 2 meals per day, eating rice gruel, sweet potato, radish etc.
2. No more fear of raids & constant thought of escape from raids, & mental relief. Food problem continuation from time of war. Connected with air raid protection work during war, relieved of such duties. Separation from family was constant worry, now together with family.
3. Fear of raids & resulting fires, & hope of victory. Secondary, food & family. Food was scarcer in war time. ~~My~~ My business is retail store dealing in daily necessities, such as, matches, soap (rationed) & women's articles. More goods available now.
4. SEE 3.
5. Dropped to practically nothing. I was only out in store & through my duties with air raid organization, I had to close shop so much, my business was only incidental.
6. After the "all clear" after raids, I would engage in the rationing of match, soap, etc. Only between raids was I able to take care of my business.

y/Bepp

2

7. (not asked)
8. " "
9. Yamate domashii. (P) I've never been called to military service so I don't know whether I can explain it. I think it means the willingness to sacrifice one's life for the nation.
10. Shortage of food would affect outcome of war. ^{efficiency of} people who were drafted to work in war plants, through insufficient nourishment, would decrease.
11. Through my knowledge as a member of air raid corps, I feel the heads of our organization, worked diligently & conscientiously in leading us.
12. I thought leaders did best they could at a time when goods were scarce, & transportation difficult, and have no reason to complain as to their efforts.
13. Feeling of regret. If things were going well, felt no need of changes in govt, felt papers were minimizing the war news. (P) It is only human for leaders to continue in office if we were winning, reason for changes was they longer could carry on their responsibilities.
14. I don't think so. I don't know about higher classes but we, the lower classes, felt we did our part in exerting our

ybspp

3

efforts to ultimate victory.

15. Yes. In peace times, people could be seen in drunken condition; during war, people did not drink for 2 reasons, ^① insufficient rations of sake, ^② people ~~were~~ restrained themselves in order that we might win the war.
16. ~~Yes~~ I saw jap. planes rise to meet B-29 after 5 or 6 raids, our anti aircraft guns could not hit enemy planes. Felt doubts of victory, don't remember when, it was latter part of war.
17. I did not think of certainty of defeat until the end. Still had hopes of winning somehow, somehow. About 70% doubts, 30% hopes.
18. No. ~~Yes~~ SEE 17.
19. Could not do any work for 2-3 days, ~~could not~~ missed several meals. (P) Worry about future of Japan, how people can continue, fear of mistreatment as result of defeat.
20. Feel grateful. Govt had not told us the truth during war, fact that we can exist without fear.
21. World changing so fast, can't see that far ahead. Prices increasing all the time, all I think about is how to get by from day to day. Continue my business.

YBopp

4

22. Reason for defeat due to misled leadership, need new leadership of victors, Japan's salvation can come thru enlightened leadership of victorious nation.
- 22a. Want Emperor to be retained as head of Jap. nation.
If for any reason, he is done away with, I feel it can't be helped.
23. Expected men to be sent to various islands as slaves & women mistreated. Rumors spread during war to create hostile feeling toward enemies.
24. Saw
"Photo of Pres. Truman phoning to Jap. people to surrender, Germany defeated, better surrender now, you will not be mistreated."
"Cartoon of Jap. farmers on top of cliff & Jap soldiers ~~are~~ at bottom trying to drag the farmers down the cliff."
Did not express my feelings at time, but felt partially true.
25. No.
26. Yes. Raids became heavier, expected to be bombed eventually.
27. Not asked.

Y. Sepp

28. Japan, because Japan started war. There may have been various reasons for starting the war, but all I have is my own impression.
29. No personal feelings toward Americans before or during war.
30. ~~"Bargaining"~~ type of news during war. Thought news were being reported accurately.
31. Thought America would carry out its announced schedule of bombings. When first announcement was made, I thought just a rumor. After the 2nd & 3rd, I expected raids to follow as announced.
32. When I first saw B-29 planes, don't remember when, I thought what superior planes. Wished Japan could produce such planes.
33. Thru my connection with air raid precaution work, after I saw the damages sustained, thought shelters & water system were absolutely ineffective.
34. Thru papers heard very effective bomb. (P) Thought America advanced in science, after seeing B-29s then atom bomb.
35. Yes.

yBepp

6

36. \$ Early July 1945, night, fire bombs, dropped about 120 ft away from own home, extinguished some. Flying low altitude, B-29, 40 or 50 planes flew over. My family was in Fukui, my personal things were left in shelter, as soon as "all clear", worked with air defense corps in extinguishing fires, my job to keep crowds away. Tonarigumi duty to pack water, air defense corps worked water pumps, keep crowds away. My house saved.

In June 1945, night, fire bombs dropped about 1200 ft away. Went to help fight fire but too late, water pump did not work, just watched burning.

37. Night - dark, can't see, can't move around actively.

38. Fire bomb - power of extending damage by fire.

39. Fear was same, but got used to raids, more determination.

40. Tonarigumi & Chūkai served meals and collected clothing for distribution to victims. Biscuits & rice cakes served at central points such as schools.

41. Offered homes to victims. I had a rented house where my former employees (taken in army) were housed & offered

yBsepp

7

to bombed out family, still there. Main thing is food, under rationing, no room ~~for help~~ to render aid. In my own #house, about 10 relatives who were bombed out stayed until they were able to build their own temporary barabars.

#.

y. Sepp

Evacuation Schedule B.

1. By order of govt to evacuate children, ^{3 children} 2, 7, 12 yrs of age, I sent by family to Fukui in March 1945.
2. War a cruel thing.
3. Experienced 2 air raids before evacuation. Felt better to go elsewhere, less hazardous. Bombs did not drop nearby.
4. SEE 1 above.
5. Able to purchase tickets with certificate of evacuation, own expense. Shipped all household goods, one freight car, own expense.
6. Yes, except myself by order of govt.
7. Rented one room for my family, ^{in Fukui} lived near both my ~~native~~ native home & my wife's, convenient also to school for children. No luxuries but less inconvenient so far as food is concerned.
8. While family was with me, worried about children, needed care, took up my time. Thought better for them & for me that they evacuate.
9. Evacuees were treated coolly by people around evacuated place. Relatives took care of children very well.

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER Y. Bepp INT. NO. 4 DATE 12/27/45
 PLACE Tokyo Japan LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 114
 TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 8:50 AM TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 10:45 AM

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:

FACTUAL DATA

INTERVIEWER MASUJI FUJII INT. NO. 1 DATE 12-24-45
 PLACE TOKYO LIST NO. 3 R. NO. # 56

SEX Male 9-1
 Female 9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH.....1928..... 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.....11..... 14-

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

MILITARY SERVICE
 Yes 17-1
 No 17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR
student..... 18-

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

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

HOUSEHOLD
 Number of persons, 17 to 71 (other than R) in household in which R now lives
3..... 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

100

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			31-
Children under 17			32-
Father			33-
Mother			34-
Brothers & Sisters			35-
Other household members		1	36-

EVACUATED

- Yes 37-1
- No 37-2

	PLACE FROM	PLACE TO	DATE	
1st	FUKAGAWA	ASABU	3/10/45	37-2
2nd				37-3
3rd				37-4

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

..... 2 38-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE BOMBING?

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

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE AIR RAIDS?

..... many 43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

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

RECORDED

- Yes 46-1
- No 46-2

MASUJI FUJII - #1
12-24-45

TOKYO
RN 3

Page 1

- ① We have been burnt out twice already and lost almost everything. We suffered most on foods; and it is hard to get. We burnt every clothing, so we want to get our ration; but they won't distribute one to us even we have eight members in our household. There seems some dirty work going on because they won't distribute even they have those blankets. We are living in the temporary tin wall house which was built after the wreck. It is very cold and we want to have our own house.
- ② Our feeling is eased because there is no more air raid. Our food ration is same; but it seems we are getting less. I think that is because our mind was tense during the war.
- ③ I feel ~~am~~ angry when I heard about the abolition of the Emperor at this time when we lost the war.
- ④ I worried most about the air raid. When we lose our lives, we cannot fight till the end.
- ⑤ I attended the high school; but we were drafted to work in the munition factory. I was ~~helping~~ making bullets.
- ⑥ Our factory wasn't bombed and we worked hard, so our efficiency increased according to the report. We visited that place in summer. I heard materials decreased after that, so the capacity decreased.
- ⑦ We had to make different types of bullet according to

M. FUJII # 1

TOKYO

Page 2

month; but there wasn't much change in condition.

7 I was absent about 20 days.

8 Because I took three extra days off in order to set up our new home. We were given one week off when we were bombed out. I was burnt out twice; so I took another 10 days off.

9 There wasn't any cooperation among leaders and workers. Our foreman was army man. He was wrong on certain things, so we advised him many times; but our opinion was not taken in. Therefore we went our way to prevent our efficiency.

Another bad point was we couldn't go out to help others even we were looking around. We were tied with all kinds of regulations.

10 I thought our mass spirit was strong because we were drilled to move as a mass.

P) I also thought we had a brilliant history.

11 I just did as ordered by the leaders, and I never gave thought to what our leaders were doing (see #10)

12 Many policies and regulations came out; but many of them weren't followed through.

13 I ~~didn't~~ couldn't understand why Tojo cabinet had to change because I didn't know the inside story.

Later I ~~to~~ found out we were losing the war.

I thought none of these new cabinets could change the tide.

14 There were many workers who did ^{not} give full support to our leaders. They used to say that it is no use

M. FUJII — # 1

TOKYO

Page 3

working so hard because the pay would be just the same.

(4) I thought we were going to win, so I didn't notice so much changes.

(5) I thought rich people didn't suffer as much as we did because they could get what they wanted.

They didn't give so much support to the war.

(6) It seems higher officials were chiseling in on poor.
(See #10)

(7) I started to doubt a little around May of this year. When air raids became worse. I tried to erase this doubt, but it got stronger and stronger.

(8) none

(9) none

(10) I thought our leaders made the Emperor announced our surrender. At that time - I thought we should fight till the end. (Now - I think it was the best that we stopped that war)

(11) I never thought any further than that.

(12) I am glad that our old faults are being taken off.

I am glad people could voice more in our government.

(13) I don't like the idea of occupied forces trying to manage the property of the Imperial family.

(14) I think we have to suffer in our tin barracks for a while because there is no other house to live. We have some relatives, but they won't give us any help because our family is a big family. At this time, I think we could make a living for a while because we still have some money.

M. FUJII — #1

TOKYO

Page 4

- 22 We must rebuild Japan as a democratic country.
There is ~~the~~ only ^{one} way to come out of the present crisis.
That is to make Japan prosperous in literature and science.
(P) I specially hope ^{for} the democratic government centering around the Emperor.
- 22a See # 22 & # 21, # 20
- 23 I never thought about it because I was going to sacrifice my life for the country.
- 24 I saw couples of them.
I saw "Saipan News" explaining prisoners in Saipan ~~and~~ having happy lives there.
Another one said American will build many hospitals like St. Luke's Hospital if we become friends.
(P) I believed in our government so I paid no attention to those leaflets.
Newspapers used to print American leaflets and explain the faults of those leaflets.
- 25 I heard one person told me, ^{he heard the radio said} Japanese reports were ^{full of} faults, and told me what such and such places would be bombed on such and such date.
- 26 I expected the raid in Tokyo because Tokyo is the center of Japan.
- 27 Not necessary.
- 28 This is the war, so it cannot be helped.
I was disappointed because we just had to run away.
- 29 I hated them ^{strongly} and looked down on them.
- 30 Later the detail news weren't given, so I doubted those news. When many of us got together, we found the difference in those news. I started to doubt around January of this year.

M. FUJII - #1

TOKYO

Page 5

- 31 I didn't pay much attention. I thought that will take place anyway.
- 32 I saw three planes flew over Tokyo on April 18, 1943. Planes flew over low and no warning was given, so I thought those were our planes. After the raid, people got excited; ~~so~~ I thought it was the small matter. On the other hand I ^{was} afraid a little ^{knowing} of the enemy planes started to come near us.
- 33 We didn't have enough anti-aircraft guns and fighter planes. One of my pilot friends told me since there is only 1/3 planes to protect Tokyo. We didn't have enough planes to protect us. We also didn't have good planes and couldn't manufacture enough on account of material shortage. We didn't have enough fire engines.
- 34 I heard about the atomic bomb before it was dropped. I thought that was an atomic bomb. I didn't ^{give} thought to any other things.
- 35 I met twice. The first one was March 10, 1945 when our house was burnt and the second one was May 25, 1945. Both ~~times~~ were incendiary bombings.
- 36 I knew we could put the fire out, so we tried to put out and succeeded; but our house burnt, too, when fire spread all around us. We ran away the second time because there were too many deaths at the first raid.
- P. I was motivated because we couldn't do anything to prevent planes and prevent fires.

M. FURII — #1

TOKYO

Page 6

- (37) The night raid is worse because we cannot see the plane. If we can see the plane, we can act accordingly.
- (38) The explosive bomb is worse because we cannot run away from it.
- (39) I got used to it because it came almost every day.
- (40) Nothing was done on this on March 10; but enough food for about 10 days were given on May 25 raid.
- (41) Nothing was done.

- end

M. FUJII — #1

TOKYO

Page

EVACUATION "A" SHEET

- ① I left Fukagawa-ku because our house was burnt by bombing.
- ② I thought we were going to win for sure. I thought I had to sacrifice at least this much, so I didn't feel too bad about it.
- ③ none
- ④ Voluntarily.
- ⑤ Nothing was given
- ⑥ My entire household went with me.
- ⑦ walking
- ⑧ I thought that evacuation couldn't be helped.
- ⑨ It wasn't good nor bad.

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER MASUJI FUJII INT. NO. 1 DATE 12-24-45
 PLACE TOKYO LIST NO. 3 R. NO. #56
 TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 0810 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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Occasional nervousness during interview	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nervousness throughout interview	<input type="checkbox"/>
So upset that interview was very difficult	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other important reactions at time of interview:

201

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

FACTUAL DATA

3170

INTERVIEWER MASUJI FUJII INT. NO. 2 DATE 12-24-45
 PLACE TOKYO LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 129

CONFIDENTIAL

SEX- Male 9-1
 Female 9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH..... 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..... 7..... 14-

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

MILITARY SERVICE
 Yes 17-1
 No 17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR
 Carpenter 18-

TYPE OF INDUSTRY DURING WAR
 Carpenter 19-

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941
 Carpenter 20-

HOUSEHOLD
 Number of persons, 17 to 71 (other than R) in household in which R now lives 1..... 21-

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

If not, R's relationship to head:
 self 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

101

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			31-
Children under 17			32-
Father		1	33-
Mother			34-
Brothers & Sisters		1	35-
Other household members		1	36-

EVACUATED

- Yes 37-1
- No 37-2

	PLACE FROM	PLACE TO	DATE	
1st.	TOSHIMA	KOJIMACH	5/1/45	37-2
2nd.				37-3
3rd.				37-4

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

..... 2 38-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE BOMBING?

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

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE AIR RAIDS?

..... many 43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

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

RECORDED

- Yes 46-1
- No 46-2

MASUJI FUJII — #2
12-24-45

TOKYO
RN 129

Page 1

① Food situation is very bad; and I have to go out to buy extra food. My family is my wife and ten years old daughter; ~~but~~ ^{and} my wife has ~~agone~~ asthma.

② My feeling is eased because there is no more air raid.

There is one bad point. That is higher officials take what rations given to people.

Ration takes more time these days.

③ My worst worry was our food situation

④ I was doing ordinary city labor, handy man.

⑤ Materials were hard to get, so my capacity decreased a lot.

⑥ There wasn't much change.

⑦ I took about 10 days off during a month in order to buy our foods.

⑧ I believed in our leaders and don't think anything was extra strong. (P) — —

⑨ Our efficiency was low because people didn't work hard and we didn't have good machinery.

(P) Our navy and army couldn't agree.

⑩ Directors just gave orders and didn't show the example, so people didn't cooperate ~~is~~ fully.

(P) That's about all.

⑪ I thought there should be enough ration for us; but we didn't get enough. We knew it was taken, but we could not say anything about it.

⑫ I thought new cabinet would bring better condition, but nothing improved.

(P) I haven't thought anything more.

M. FURII — #2

TOKYO

Page 2

- ⑭ People became selfish. If one profited, he didn't care what happened to the others.
(P) That's all.
- ⑮ Rich people didn't suffer as we did because they could get almost everything with their money. They didn't suffer, so they did not know our sufferings.
- ⑯ I doubted it around February of this year.
- ⑰ It was just before the end of war.
- ⑱ I sure felt that around May of this year because air raid increased.
- ⑲ I was disappointed, but I didn't worry much about the future of Japan.
- ⑳ I wish the occupied forces will assist our government push ~~through~~ ^{over} our regulations. Our government announced all kinds of regulations, but those were never taken effect. We are depending more on allied government.
- ㉑ It couldn't be any worst than today. It depends on my work. If there is enough work, I can make our expenses meet.
- ㉒ See #20
Officials should understand low class of people. Inflation should come down so people don't suffer.
- ㉓ I thought we had to work harder; and that's all.
- ㉔ I saw couple leaflets.
One was "Wake up people because militarists are robbing you."
(P) I worried little because I knew we were going to lose this war anyway.
I don't remember the other.
- ㉕ none

M. FUJII — #2

TOKYO

Page 3

- (16) I expected the raid because Tokyo is the capital of Japan.
- (17) Not necessary.
- (18) It is the war, so it couldn't be helped.
- (19) I dreamed about Americans landed and told us not to worry because Japan will become better country. I didn't worry much as others.
- (20) It was always reported the damage was small, so I started to doubt the report from around February of this year.
- (21) I heard about it.
(P) I thought that town was going to be bombed for sure. That's all I thought.
- (22) It was around early part of this year. Few planes flew over high. I don't remember well.
- (23) It was very inferior; shelters were very poor.
- (24) When the atomic bomb fell, there was no chance. I was surprised at its power.
- (25) Once on March 4, incendiary bombing.
Once on April 13, incendiary bombing; and my house was burnt this time.
- (26) I stayed behind in order to stop the fire, but it was no use. Therefore, I ran away myself.
- (27) Night raid was worse because we couldn't see when to escape.
- (28) I think ~~explosion~~ incendiary bomb is worse because I don't know the fear of explosion bomb.
- (29) I got used to the raids because we didn't ^{receive} bombs directly.
- (30) We were given some food at that time once and rice for five days.
- (31) None.

M. FUJII — #2

TOKYO

EVACUATION SHEET

"A"

- ①. I evacuated Sugamo Mechi, Toshima Ku, because my house burnt.
- ② If the war ended earlier, our house weren't burnt. I hoped for early ending of this war.
- ③ none.
- ④ Voluntarily.
- ⑤ Walking
- ⑥ My whole family left.
- ⑦ Everyone was in the same situation, so no one paid any attention to others.
- ⑧ I hoped for the early peace.
- ⑨ We weren't treated well nor bad.

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER MASUJI FUJII INT. NO. 2 DATE 12-24-45
 PLACE TOKYO LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 129
 TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 1300 TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 1515

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 type="checkbox"/>
Poor health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inadequately dressed	<input checked="" 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)
- Minimal 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:

He repeatedly ran off the subject, so I had to explain the questions over and over again.

FACTUAL DATA

3171

INTERVIEWER MASUJI FUJII INT. NO. 3 DATE 12-26-45

PLACE TOKYO LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 48

CONFIDENTIAL

SEX Male 9-1
Female 9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH.....1911... 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.....10 1/2 14-

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

MILITARY SERVICE Yes 17-1
No 17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR
Teacher..... 18-

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

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

HOUSEHOLD
Number of persons, 17 to 71 (other than R) in household in which R now lives
.....6..... 21-

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

If not, R's relationship to head:
sister..... 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

102

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			31-
Children under 17		0	32-
Father		0	33-
Mother		0	34-
Brothers & Sisters		1	35-
Other household members			36-

EVACUATED

- Yes
- No 37-1

PLACE FROM PLACE TO DATE

1st.....	DATE	
.....	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	0	0	39- 40-
Incendiary	0	1	41- 42-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE AIR RAIDS? many

43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

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

RECORDED

- Yes 46-1
- No 46-2

MASUJI FUJII - #3
12-26-45TOKYO
RN 48

Page 1

- ① Food situation is terrible because there is terrible shortage and prices are high. We get green vegetables once a while, but we cannot buy them because prices are high.
- ② There are many articles are out on the market; but prices are high.
I am a christian, so I was glad to hear its teaching and hymns. But others ~~are~~ ^{are not} so happy, I think. I feel it every day.
(I hope policemen have more power; but not as before)
I am glad that we can believe any kind of religion.
- ③ I worried most about the outcome of the war, especially the future of loss.
- ④ I was school teacher, grammar school.
- ⑤ I was in charge of public health. Children had evacuated, so I had to work at one of the government office.
- ⑥ We didn't have enough medicine and school was burnt, too, so I couldn't give much attention to children.
- ⑦ I was absent at least once a week because I was tired on account of air raids and street cars also stopped operation.
- ⑧ I thought the spirit of Japanese to sacrifice their lives for the emperor ^{was stronger}. Japanese didn't seem to sacrifice their lives. I also thought Japanese soldiers were the top because we never lost a war.
- ⑨ Our weakest point was that our cabinet couldn't last a long period. (cf #13)
- P) That's all.

M. FUJII — #3

TOKYO

Page 2

- (10) I believed in our leaders, so I never thought about it.
- (11) I thought rich people and leaders had more foods and ^{etc.} things. I knew they bought them, but I ~~hope~~ wished I could have more, too.
- (12) see #10
- (13) While we were winning, people gave full cooperation; but people couldn't give full support when food situation got worse. When the air raid became serious, people had to attend to their family affairs more. It was around May, I heard our navy was destroyed. Since then people ~~was~~ lost confidence in our leaders.
- (14) see #12
- (15) I first doubted when Tokyo was bombed in March of this year.
- (16) When Okinawa was taken, my doubt became sure. I had one friend from Okinawa and told me that Okinawa was well fortified so it is safe.
- (17) none.
- (18) I believed we were never going to lose this war, so I ~~wasn't~~ lost when I heard our surrender.
- (19) I worried about the future of Japan because it was discussed at the allied conference.
- (20) I am glad the occupation policy gives thought to our food situation and etc. I think we should police; but I wonder some thing ^{should} be done when G.I.s are going around with young Japanese girls.
- (21) I cannot make a living on my wage, so I am depending on my brother. He has a big family; but he is depending on his sister in the country on food. We could make living during this winter; but I don't know how we can after that.

M. FUJII — #3

TOKYO

Page 3

27) Everything was militaristic idea until now. I hope for more democratic method from now on. I am glad women are given power to vote. I listen to women's speech these days and I think we could stop the war if we were given chances to voice.

I am looking after the house. There isn't a single minute free because everything is obsolete. We should adopt more scientific methods in our kitchen.

28) We must keep the Emperor (See #9)

29) I thought Japanese now will be destroyed.

30) I saw one around July saying "people will starve because there are mines all around Japan"

31) I had believed in our leaders, so I didn't think anything about it.

I heard ^{about} one "it is time to surrender" around April.

32) none

33) I expected it because Tokyo is the center of Japan.

34) not necessary

35) I thought it was American because American bombed us.

36) I thought Americans were barbarian people because lynching incidents and slave situation were published in newspapers.

37) I doubted those news because actual damages and news had great difference.

38) I heard about it, but I thought that was enemy's propaganda.

39) I saw three planes flew low on April 18, 1943. Many anti-aircraft guns were fired. Our fighter planes went up and fought, so I hid in air raid shelter. I don't know anything after that.

M. FUJII — #3

T O K Y O

Page 4

- 33) Our air defense was very poor. Our style of shelters changed so many times. I never hid in shelter because I thought it was no use if bombed by many planes.
- 34) I thought it was pitiful because there was no life left when it was dropped.
P) That's all.
- 35) One ^{incendiary} bomb was dropped on our gate on December 10, 1945, at night but we stopped the fire. Our neighbors suffered fires so many times after that; but we were safe after that.
- 36) When a bomb fell, I put lots of water on it. It was easily put out.
P) We were told to hate the enemy, but we couldn't because I am Christian. But I became to hate the enemy for the first time when this bomb fell on our house.
- 37) Night raid was worse because it is hard to see.
- 38) Explosive bomb is worse because it can not be stopped.
- 39) I got used to it because I didn't care what happened.
- 40) Some food items were given at our district, but it was just a little.
- 41) We all gave what ever we can spare, not much.

M. FUJII — #3

TOKYO

EVACUATION SHEET.

" 10 "

1. My mother and school children had to evacuate.
2. I thought the war is terrible thing.
3. I met one incendiary bombing.
4. They were semi-forcely evacuated Tokyo.
5. All expenses had to pay by ourselves.
6. No
7. My mother went to our relatives' place, so she was treated well.
My niece had terrible time getting food.
8. See # 2
9. See # 7

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:

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

201

INTERVIEWER MASUJI FUJII INT. NO. 3 DATE 12-26-45
 PLACE TOKYO LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 48
 TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 0830 TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 1040

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Occasional nervousness during interview	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nervousness throughout interview	<input type="checkbox"/>
So upset that interview was very difficult	<input type="checkbox"/>

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:

FACTUAL DATA

3172

INTERVIEWER MASUJI FUJII INT. NO. 44 DATE 12-26-45

PLACE TOKYO LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 33

SEX	Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9-1	MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR <u>Police man</u> 18-
	Female <input type="checkbox"/> 9-2		
YEAR OF BIRTH.....	<u>1905</u> 10-	TYPE OF INDUSTRY DURING WAR <u>Police man</u> 19-
Is R an ELDEST SON?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 11-1	OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941 <u>Police man</u> 20-
	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 11-2		
MARITAL STATUS	Single <input type="checkbox"/> 12-1	HOUSEHOLD	
	Married <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 12-2	Number of persons, 17 to 71 (other than R) in household in which R now lives <u>1</u> 21-
	Other <input type="checkbox"/> 12-3		
CHILDREN living 7 December 1941 or born since then	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 13-1	Is R now head of household?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 22-1
	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 13-2		No <input type="checkbox"/> 22-2
EDUCATION: Total number of years of schooling completed.....	<u>6</u> 14-	If not, R's relationship to head: <u>self</u> 23-
RELIGION	Buddhist <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Do R and parent(s) now live in same household?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 24-1
Sect. 15-		No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 24-2
	Sect Shinto <input type="checkbox"/>	Is any land owned by R or by other member of R's present household?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 25-1
Sect..... 16-		No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 25-2
	Other <input type="checkbox"/>	Is home in which R usually lived during war owned by R or other member of house- hold?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 26-1
MILITARY SERVICE	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17-1		No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 26-2
	No <input type="checkbox"/> 17-2		

103

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	1	31-
Children under 17	1	1	32-
Father			33-
Mother			34-
Brothers & Sisters			35-
Other household members			36-

EVACUATED

- Yes
- No 37-1

PLACE FROM PLACE TO DATE

1st	2nd	3rd	DATE
HONGO, K.U.	KOISHIKAWA		4/28/45

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

..... 1 38-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE BOMBING?

	Day	Night	
High Explosives	0	5	39- 40-
Incendiary	0	5	41- 42-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE AIR RAIDS? many

43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

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

RECORDED

- Yes 46-1
- No 46-2

MASUJI FUJII - #4
12-26-45

TOKYO
RN 33

Page 1

- ① I am a police man for sixteen years. Food problem is first and next is clothing. We were advised that we shouldn't hoard foods and clothing during the war, so I didn't. Therefore, we are in the tough situation now. We are having a terrible time finding my permanent house.
- ② We hardly could get anything at the end of war; but we could ^{get} those now. Even there was air raids during the war, our feeling was eased because we were ^{just} dragged. Now, we have to worry about our future. Our worry about theft, food, and ^{new} idea have increased. People asked for their privilege, but they don't take their responsibility. We don't have to buy any more bond, so we are eased on this point.
- ③ I worried about the future of Japan in case we lose this war. I worried because I heard America had lots of materials.
- ④ I was a police man
- ⑤ There wasn't any change.
- ⑥ I was in charge of ~~distributing~~ ration and its ^{policing} ~~supervision~~. Work decreased because commodities decreased. We had to police black market; but this situation ~~decreased~~, too, because productions decreased.
- ⑦ Six days.
- ⑧ I took time off in order to evacuate our household goods.
- ⑨ Sacrificing spirit of youth was the only dependable strong point. New inventions which were published

M. FUJII — #4

TOKYO

Page 2

were another possible strong point

⑩ Few people was serious about their work.

Transportation and decision to make its transportation, was very slow. Lots of scrap iron was collected, but many of those was just rotted. See #3

People were depending on others too much.

It seemed nice workers didn't speed up the work.

⑪ I thought people couldn't keep up physically and spiritually.

We were forced to save and work harder and harder.

⑫ We were forced to cultivate our mind. I thought that was waste of time. We should use that time for ^{increase} ~~more~~ production.

⑬ It was war, so we did what we were told to do. Therefore, I didn't notice it so much.

⑭ People didn't care so much because people were going to be forced to follow their rules and regulations. People just had to follow.

⑮ Merchants ~~felt~~ proud about their trade; ~~and~~ but most of people were afraid about what they were doing.

Government workers were highly hated.

People kept pulling off their grievances.

⑯ Militarists didn't suffer because they could get enough. Manufacturers were getting richer and richer. Poor people sure suffered

⑰ I started to doubt when Leyte was taken.

⑱ It was when Iwo Island was taken.

⑲ no

⑲ I was eased because we were going to lose the war anyway like Italy and German. At the same time

M. FUJII #4

TOKYO

Page 3

I worried about us because we heard Americans were barbarous.

(P) I didn't think any further at that time.

20 I hope our non-defense factories are allowed to operate soon as possible. If more people are allowed to start working, they have less time for black marketing and will have more pocket money.

Thefts increased because people think police has no power at present. Some kinds of prevention should be enforced.

People don't have democratic idea. It seems people are given full freedom too soon without having full knowledge. For instance there is a case of free marketing.

Japanese translation is hard to understand.

21 If present situation keeps up, I have to change my occupation because I cannot eat. I was depending on my pension to make my living. I know I have to suffer.

22 Democracy is good; but it should be worked in gradually. During the war we were forced to work ^{under the} communistic idea. I didn't like that communistic idea.

(P) First people should be taught community or public education; then give full freedom.

We should take good parts and take out our bad parts. People who are in charge are important.

23 The Emperor is the head of Japan, so we should keep him. He is necessary for Japan because people listen to him strongly.

23 no

24 I saw "Mainichi Daily" around July of this year.

M. FUJII — #4

TOKYO

Page 4

Japanese in Mariana were enjoying their lives in Mariana after the occupation.

(P) I didn't pay much attention because we couldn't expect much when we lose.

There was a ten dollar bill explained the comparison of ~~the~~ its value on the back.

Another one was about Yulichi Furuzawa. It ^{was} said it is too bad because he wasn't here now.

Another one was about Potsdam Declaration.

(P) I think only about one fifth were turned into ^{the} Police. People didn't pay much attention and I didn't give much effort to us unless people know America well enough. In those leaflets, enemy didn't have such knowledge of present Japan. Therefore people didn't ~~give thought~~ ^{give thought} those leaflets.

(28) No

(26) I expected our raid since Kaubal was taken

(27) Not necessary

(28) I didn't give thought. It is war, so we shouldn't discuss about its responsibility.

(29) I thought America do not possess unity because America is made of various races. We were taught Americans cannot last long, so I thought war will not last longer. I knew standard and scientific knowledge were higher than any other nations.

(30) I started to doubt the news since March of this year because it was always reported as slight damage.

(31) I heard about it couple times in August.

It is war, so it cannot be helped. I thought those were propaganda

(32) It was on ~~August 15, 44~~ April 18, 1943. One plane

M. FUJII — #14

TOKYO

Page 5

flew over and few bombs were dropped that time.

(P) I expected more raids to follow.

33) It was very poor. I thought our preparation couldn't stand against any raid. We just had couple gas masks in our district. Soldiers made good shelters, but ~~we were~~ very poor one. We thought soldiers were important, not people.

34) I didn't know about atomic bomb until the surrender. When I heard about the damage, I was surprised at its power.

35) I met six incendiary and explosive bombings, Dec. 12, 1944, March 12, April 15, April 25, May 25, July 28.

36) When the sound was far away, I was out; but I was in the shelter when the sound was near. I was scared when carrier base planes came down because many bullets were fired from the planes around July and August.

37) Night bombing was worse because planes couldn't be seen.

38) Explosive bomb was worse because we get killed instantly.

39) I got used to it because it came so often.

40) Foods for three days were ~~given~~ ^{cooked for} those who suffered damages. Five days food rations were also given, and some quilts were also given if absolutely necessary.

41) none

end

M. FUJII #4

TOKYO

EVACUATION SHEET

"A"

1. I leaved Hongoku ~~in~~ because I had to travel long way to my work.
2. I expected the war will last longer, and also expected continuous air raids.
3. I experienced twice before ~~leaving~~ leaving Hongoku.
4. Voluntarily.
5. Own expenses.
6. Yes.
7. Our condition improved because I didn't have to ~~travel~~ ^{walk} so long.
8. I was glad because of above reasons.
9. We were treated well.

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER MASUJI FUJII INT. NO. 4 DATE 12-26-45
PLACE TOKYO LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 33
TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 1300 TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 1530

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:

FACTUAL DATA

3173

INTERVIEWER MASUJI FUJII INT. NO. 5 DATE 12-27-45

PLACE TOKYO LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 116

SEX Male 9-1
 Female 9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH 1926 10-
 MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR Student 18-

Is R an ELDEST SON? Yes 11-1
 No 11-2
 TYPE OF INDUSTRY DURING WAR Student 19-
 OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941 Student 20-

MARITAL STATUS Single 12-1
 Married 12-2
 Other 12-3
 HOUSEHOLD
 Number of persons, 17 to 71 (other than R) in household in which R now lives 3 21-

CHILDREN living 7 December 1941 or born since then Yes 13-1
 No 13-2
 Is R now head of household? Yes 22-1
 No 22-2

EDUCATION: Total number of years of schooling completed 13 14-
 If not, R's relationship to head: son 23-

RELIGION Buddhist 15-
 Sect. Jin shu
 Sect Shinto
 Sect. 16-
 Other
 Do R and parent(s) now live in same household? Yes 24-1
 No 24-2

MILITARY SERVICE Yes 17-1
 No 17-2
 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

104

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	1	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	0	0	39- 40-
Incendiary	0	1	41- 42-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE AIR RAIDS? many

43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

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

RECORDED

- Yes 46-1
- No 46-2

MASUJI FUJII - #5
12-27-45

TOKYO
RH 116

Page 1

- ① We had an automobile trading company, so we are not suffering so much though our store burnt. I am attending teachers training school.
- ② We were better off during the war because we were doing good business until the end. Our ~~store~~ store burnt late in the stage.
- ③ Our feeling is eased a lot because there is no more air raid now.
- ④ I was away from my family, so I worried most about my family. We all had to stay at the dormitory.
- ⑤ I was attending school; but I took absent leave on account of my leg trouble. I am resting ever since.
- ⑥ We had to go out to work in the defense factory from September of 1944. Therefore we didn't have much time to study, couple hours a week study.
- ⑦ We had enough teachers and books because our school was for teachers training. While we were at school, we had to spend more time raising vegetable.
- ⑧ None except my leave of absence from March of this year.
- ⑨ Our soldiers were full of spirit and willing to sacrifice their lives easily.
- ⑩ We didn't have enough plans and materials. We were allowed to hear news made by the military leaders, and we could not voice our opinion at all. On the other hand, Americans were allowed to listen to long and short wave radios and voice their opinion toward the war. I heard about this from one of our teachers.
- ⑪ I believed in our leaders and just follow their orders. We were on the winning side at the beginning.

M. FUJII — #5

TOKYO

Page 2

so I thought their actions and opinions were right.
Therefore I don't have any opinion.

(12) I was student, so I didn't pay much attention
but I thought we ought to suffer at least that much
because this is war time.

(13) I thought we were trying to find better leader in
order to turn the tide in this war. We also thought
old cabinet were trying to pass its responsibility to
the new cabinet. I had more worry than hope for
the ~~coming~~^{new} government.

(14) People got rough and short temper. It was noticeable
at public places. High school students were especially
bad because they were full of pep.

(15) I think there were some difference between rich and
poor, but I didn't notice it much because I was a
student.

(16) I started to doubt our victory around March of this
year because air raids increased.

(17) It was when Okinawa was taken and air raids
increased ~~It really~~ I was really sure about our
loss when the atomic bomb came out.

(18) none

(19) I was disappointed; ~~and~~ but I thought we were going to lose, so
I was glad that my life was safe.

(P) I also worried about the future of Japan and slavery
condition to follow.

(20) I am glad that our government is allowed to exist.
I don't see any bad policy. We were pressed so much,
so we are glad that we can voice our opinions freely.
We were taught that Communistic and democratic ideas

M. FUJII - #5

TOKYO

Page 3

were't fit in ~~our government~~ ^{Japan}; but I notice that democratic idea is better. If we would win this war, we would never notice this.

21 We ~~are~~ going to rebuild our store early next year, so I am not worrying about our future. My father likes antiques, so he is going to open antique shop. He was a broker before our store was burnt.

22 If it is for the betterment of our living condition and development of Japan, I am in favor of any type of the government. On the other hand, we should keep those good points like keeping the Emperor.

(P) The Emperor is the head of Japan, so we must keep him.

23 per #22

23 I didn't expect to lose, so I never gave thought.

24 I saw couple of them.

One was explaining Japanese in Philippines were receiving good treating after the occupation.

Other one stated "America ~~will~~ will bomb heavier if Japan insists fighting."

(P) I thought it was propaganda, so I didn't pay much attention to them.

I heard about ten yen bills explaining its value.

I heard another stating Japan had a good politician like Ozaki.

There were all kinds of rumors going on as giving advance notice of the bombings.

25 no

26 I expected it when I heard about the production and ability of B29 and B32.

27 no

M. FUJII - #5

TOKYO

Page 4

- 38 It was war, so I didn't think about its responsibility.
- 39 I have one uncle in Hawaii and also being taught by British teacher, so I didn't hate American during the war.
- 30 I thought the actual damages were hidden at the early part of this year; but I thought actual damages were given from around April. I don't know much about the others but this is my guess in Tokyo.
- (P) I thought those news were correct.
- 31 I heard about it; but I took it as the propaganda.
- 32 It was April 17, 1943. I heard there were few ^{North} Americans came. People were curious to see them and ^{didn't} paid ~~much~~ attention.
- (P) We heard those came from the carrier, so I expected our planes and submarines will destroy carrier before they get closer to us.
- 33 There wasn't any strong ~~anti~~ air raid shelter. I thought anti-aircraft installations were all right. ~~but~~ I was watching the fight from our roof many times and saw enemy planes falling.
- 34 I didn't know it was the atomic bomb; but I was surprised at its power. It is the war, so I thought everyone would use any kind of new weapons. I never thought it was pitiful to use against human being.
- 35 I met night incendiary bombing in June, 1945.
- 36 We had field open field in back of our house, so I escaped to the open field when incendiary bombs started to fall in our neighbor.
- 37 May raid was worse because more explosive bombs were dropped during the day.
- 38 - # 37

M. FUJII — #5

TOKYO

Page 5

- (39) I got used to the bombing, but I was afraid the next turn might be ours because our neighbor wasn't burnt.
- (40) Food and shelter were provided for about a week for those who suffered. People had to provide ~~themselves~~ their living after that.
- (41) There wasn't much.

— end —

Evacuation, that wasn't necessary because he is not classified in A, B, C.

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER MASUJI FUJII INT. NO. 5 DATE 12-27-45
 PLACE TOKYO LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 116
 TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 0830 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	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Richly dressed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Average health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Adequately dressed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poor health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Inadequately dressed	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Very clean	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(d) Other comments on appearance:	
Moderately clean	<input 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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Occasional nervousness during interview	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nervousness throughout interview	<input type="checkbox"/>
So upset that interview was very difficult	<input type="checkbox"/>

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:

FACTUAL DATA

3174

INTERVIEWER MASUJI FUJII INT. NO. 6 DATE 12-27-45

PLACE TOKYO LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 99

SEX Male 9-1
Female 9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH 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 6 14-

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

MILITARY SERVICE
Yes 17-1
No 17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR
Ration Board 18-

TYPE OF INDUSTRY DURING WAR
Ration Board 19-

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941
Manufacturing Mattress 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: self 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 house-
hold?
Yes 26-1
No 26-2

105

FACTUAL DATA

3174

INTERVIEWER MASUJI FUJII INT. NO. 6 DATE 12-27-41
 PLACE TOKYO LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 99

SEX Male 9-1
 Female 9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH.....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.....6..... 14-

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

MILITARY SERVICE
 Yes 17-1
 No 17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR
 .. Ration Board 18-

TYPE OF INDUSTRY DURING WAR
 .. Ration Board 19-

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941
 .. Manufacturing Mattress 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: self 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

105

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	2	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 37-2

	PLACE FROM	PLACE TO	DATE	
1st.	USHIGOME	ITABASHI	4/16/45	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	0	0	39- 40-
Incendiary	0	1	41- 42-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE AIR RAIDS? many

43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

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

RECORDED

- Yes 46-1
- No 46-2