

FACTUAL DATA

1451

INTERVIEWER 1/5 Henry Odano INT. NO. 5 DATE 2/Dec/1945

PLACE Utsunomiya LIST NO. V R. NO. 7

SEX Male  9-1  
Female  9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH Meiji 44 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 years 14-

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

MILITARY SERVICE  
Yes  17-1  
No  17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR  
Farm 18-

TYPE OF INDUSTRY DURING WAR  
Agriculture 19-

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941  
Same as above 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: wife daughter 23-

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

..... 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?

..... 10 ..... 43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

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

RECORDED

- Yes  46-1
- No  46-2

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER T/S Henry Odano INT. NO. 5 DATE 2/Dec/1945  
 PLACE Utsunomiya LIST NO. II R. NO. 17  
 TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 08:30 TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 10:30

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

INSTRUCTIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

Other important reactions at time of interview:

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

Apparent frankness

Some evasiveness at times

Much evasiveness during interview

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

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

Considerable probing necessary to get reasonably complete and relevant answers.

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

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

Above average intelligence

Average intelligence

Low intelligence

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

*None*

7. Other comments by Interviewer:

*This lady was very cooperative in answering my questions and was pleasant. The interview was going nice until it got kind of chilly and wanted to finish the interview quickly as possible. I needed considerable probing.*

## Evacuation Schedule Group C.

1. yes      A great deal

2. We thought we would win even I thought thus.

3. no

4. Not asked.

5. Those who had relatives.

2/Dec/1945

## Interview 5

1. I think condition is bad for the food is high & rationing is not enough. I think there should be more of the rationed article.
2. I think it is worse than during the war because every thing is high and makes livelihood miserable.
3. The air raid was my primary worry for during the bombing there was no appropriate protection and another food. (Rice) The people in the household had to be fed but we could not build any fire.
4. I live on a farm so I stayed at home and worked on the field. We grew mostly vegetable.
5. There ~~productive power~~ were no increase in production because of the bombing.
6. There ~~were~~ productive power was cut in half. We could not be in the field for at many intervals there would be strafing and at night we could not sleep so during the day we could not work.

7. I rested when I did feel like resting and worked when work could be done.
8. I do not now.
8. Answered in number six.
9. I had my trust in the armed forces because of the history from olden days and Yamato damashi. Probe it is the army spirit or the bushido spirit.
10. It was that we did not have enough material.
11. I had my trust in the leaders so I thought it was good.
12. I thought that I would like to have received more \*goods) from them. \*(ButsKa - this pertains to any kind of articles).
13. I had a uncertain feeling for by the many changes I thought the government would go bad.

14. The people became close together in order to win. By helping one another
15. Yes because of the food situation and the bombing (Probe) The livelihood between the high and the low were of considerable difference.
16. I thought things were hopeless. The bombing became severe and not one Japanese plane could be seen in the horizon. I thought there were no more planes.
17. In the time of the Philippine Island because everything was hopeless there. Every one went down at once. (Genmitou)
18. Yes, I have because of the continuous bombings.
19. I felt very sad. From what I had heard it was under the term of unconditional surrender.
20. I things are working out fine and think it is good. When the occupational force first came in we heard from rumors that we would be severely dealt with but when we were treated.



nicely it was a good feeling.

21. As long as there is enough provision there is no worry.

22. The ways in Agriculture. The homeland was by itself in producing and was without the aid of Korea or Formosa. and so in some way have a better system for larger production.

(a) I think that the Emperor should be retained because there will be unity among the people.

23.

24. Yes I have heard about it.

(a) no.

(b) I have not heard about the contents so I have had no feelings about it. I wondered what the contents were.

25. no.

26. I thought it would be bombed. The big cities were already

been bombed out and now the medium were being bombed.

27. Not. Asked.

28. I did not think of it.

29. I did not think much about them.

30. Many facts were hidden from us and had a feeling that it was ~~it~~ very disappointing.

31. No.

32. When the plane first came to the mainland I ~~was~~ had a very frightful feeling.

33. It was nothing to mention about for there were not enough equipment to make any bomb shelters or take after any protective measures.

34. I thought it was frightful because of its power.
35. Yes July 12 Utsunomiya was bombed.  
My home was not bombed but those in the  
rear were. They were bombed by incendiaries.
36. Most I can say about my experiences were of the  
straffing raids.
37. Night raid because it is the worst time for a fire  
and the surrounding is quiet and the explosions are loud.
38. Explosive because of its destructive power.
39. Gradually I became used to it.
40. We did much as possible as quickly as possible.
41. The fortunate provided boiled rice (Takidashi) to the  
sufferers.

UTSONOMIYO

R62

5, 16, 17, 18, 24, <sup>26, 27</sup> 28, 29, 34-39.

FACTUAL DATA

1452

INTERVIEWER T/S Henry Odano INT. NO. C DATE 2/Dec/1945  
PLACE Utsunomiya LIST NO. II R. NO. 62

SEX: Male  9-1  
Female  9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH..... Meiji 19  
1886 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..... 3 years 14-

RELIGION Buddhist   
Sect. Monto shu 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  
..... Construction ..... 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  
..... 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

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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?

..... 0 ..... 38-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE BOMBING?

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

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE AIR RAIDS?

..... 7 times ..... 43-  
\* strafings

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

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

RECORDED

- Yes  46-1
- No  46-2

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER T/S Harry Odano INT. NO. G DATE 2/Dec/1944

PLACE Wtunomige LIST NO. II R. NO. 62

TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 12:00 TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 1:00

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

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<p>(c) Very Clean <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Moderately clean <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Dirty <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>(d) Other comments on appearance:</p>

2. General psychological reaction of Respondent during interview: (Interviewer to check one)
- Seemed very much at ease throughout interview
  - Occasional nervousness during interview
  - Nervousness throughout interview
  - So upset that interview was very difficult

Other important reactions at time of interview:  
~~This person~~      None.

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:

*This person was the most talkative person I have encountered so far for the questions he would answer it then rattle off on & on about another thing. I just couldn't get any word in edge wise at the time until near the end when he must have gotten kind of tired.*



21 Dec 1945  
11

## Interview C

1. I am working right now but because of rationing things are few. There is no rice but have only potatoes. As I am a common laborer in order to work I need food.

2. Right now <sup>it</sup> is better but food is not enough and is very high and cannot buy things which I think is extravagant. Before for instance 1 sho <sup>measure for</sup> ~~was~~ 2 inch rice was 60¢ but it has up to such rate as 1.11

I think the occupational tax

On the military side <sup>here</sup> I remember that they stole rice or other rations and sold them for ~~exorbitant~~ prices. For instance rice of was sold for 200 times <sup>from</sup> what it costs originally.

~~were~~ to bury them when I thought any bombing would take place I then dig them up afterwards. I also buried my values. I & my wife are the only one in the house and we were always ready to move out for such things as my blankets were deposited in the country.

4. I am a carpenter by trade and even though I am old. this trade keeps me quite busy now because of the many people being made homeless and especially now with the weather being quite cold. What I mostly make are those (shoji) sliding doors.
5. During the war there was no work as there was nothing to do in this line but now there is a lot of work fixing homes for those who were partly burned out. It was during the war that instead of playing I thought I could help the war effort by working in the aircraft factory but soon later I quit because I thought it would be bombed. I did without saying anything. Most of the time in the factory <sup>for the</sup> people <sup>it</sup> was half playing for there were more people employed than actually need and they did not feel like working.
6. Working condition was good. During Tojo's reign only military work was permitted and young people were pulled into it. I should not say this but because of ~~\*talk on other subject.~~ the homes were burned down I have plenty of work. As a carpenter I only made six yen a day and my tax for one year was 46 yens.
7. At first I was working steadily but later I thought that Japan will eventually lose the war so I slacked off. <sup>I had no will</sup> In <sup>power to work.</sup> all I missed about two weeks of war. There were many

employed in the aircraft factory but it was half play there.

Ans. in no. 7.

9. I thought the strength was the people working in the government. We had to listen to what they said. We are pitiful people so we have to listen to them.

10. The weak point was the people as above and "We had no voice in the government and even had almost everything taken away.

11. The government people bragged a great deal and by this we were fooled a great deal. ~~that~~ Yes, we began to hate them.

12. The government paid to the family of the deceased enough to get by with but otherwise is the group of people in the village who helped the family of the deceased etc. The parents outwardly said it was for the sake of the country but inside it was some old thing of hardship for them to lose their loved ones and were quite angry.

13. I was quite worried and thought the government was up to no use for all were military leaders in the government and it was good for the standpoint of military view.

with No. 13.

4. (We were talking of the government ~~personnel~~). <sup>Yes,</sup> Before the military side came into the reign of the government it was very nice for the doings were more or less for the people in general, but do you remember the time when those assassinations took place? After that Konoye was in charge but we did not mind that for he is in the Royal family. Like this War Crime trial in the Philippines <sup>Gen.</sup> Yamashita is being tried. If he did not pass the responsibility and committed suicide we all would consider him a great man - In the same way Tojo is despised because he tried to pass the responsibility on to others and before the occupational troops arrested him he tried to commit suicide and make the people believe it was to be in a honorable way. Yes he would be considered a great man too if he did not pass the responsibility and committed suicide. ~~right~~

lose but the government continued to mention that Japan would win.

17. It was this year around March and April when Okinawa was invaded that I was certain Japan would not win. Other is that <sup>steam</sup> vessels were at a stand still and not sending supplies or doing any thing to aid our soldiers.
18. Yes. For a long time I thought thought there was no future and my feeling fell.
19. When I heard the news I was bewildered. We were told we would fight to the end and was prepared to fight on. We made spears and practiced in order to be prepared for the invasion.
20. I feel it is good. At first I was worried that we would be treated harshly but was glad for there kindness.  
I think the occupational troops should stay to help run the government.
21. I am a carpenter and work with my hands but I am old and not too healthy so I do not know how things will go.  
I will take life as it comes.
22. I think the people should become one group and help one another and also think of the country. There should be more machinery

for the increase of production.

(a). I think the the Emperors should be retained for he is symbolic and thought of as a God. In my opinion the Presidential system will not work out for the manners & customs prevail in the peoples mind. Also the discontented people will come forth.

23. If I had lost I wondered what I would and thought maybe I should die but later future looked brighter for me and thought differently.

24. yes, I have heard about it.

(a). I do not think of you as an enemy. Japan should surrender and ~~in~~ that we will be friends.

24. I also heard that candies, hundred yen bills and even fountain pen like yours were dropped but the people were told not to pick them up by the police for it maybe a some sort of a trick. Getting back to the leaflets the police force were taking them up

26. yes, from a memo  
bombed 11 P.M. By radio the bombing was forecasted from  
Kashima Nado (Mito).

27. Not asked,

28. I thought the Japanese military group were responsible for it was why didn't they stop it. Not one plane was sent up but remained hidden.

29. I thought bad about the Americans and thought they were fiends and would kill everyone.

30. They did not say or print many facts and kept the people in ignorance.

31. Ans. as on number 26.

32. I thought the bombing was a frightful thing. At first it was something new to see.

33. At the lower part of the city by regulation one could not make any protective coverings against raids. We had sand buckets and water bucket but that was not good for they rotted.

34. I thought everything would be hopeless if it fell here and I was hoping we would surrender before any more would

be used. At times I wondered why Japan couldn't produce the same for we were told we would win time after time.

35. Ignore the - yes to bombing experience  
none. but was in a straffing experience by a P51 almost every day and could not work because of it for Nakajima air field is not too far away. About 5 AM one time 35 planes made the raid and about 5-6 PM six planes. I believe two planes (B-29) were dropped by our anti aircraft gun.

36. As no. 35.

37. Night bombing for it is quiet and when hit it makes a loud noise and also because of the fire problem.

38. I do not know much about them for I have never experienced any. but I was afraid of the noise.

39. I gradually got used to it.



## Evacuation Schedule Group C.

1. In some cases there were nine people in a one small house. (Probe) <sup>great many</sup> a lot came because of being made homeless.
2. I thought as same as before they came.
3. yes
4. very fine for they even did bring there own food to not cause any problem.
5. Those who had relatives.

40. Those who were bombed out were given blankets ~~and~~

41. For two days distribution of boiled rice was made by the soldiers and after that one week's amount of rice was given. Blankets and Japanese cotton packed bedding were sold to them cheaply and all they had first choice.

UTSUNOMIYO R 39

10, 11, 16, 17, 24, 26, 28, 29,  
31, 34-39.

Evac Sched. C

1, 2.

FACTUAL DATA

1453

INTERVIEWER SAKAMOTO, GEORGE S. INT. NO. 1 DATE 30 NOV 45

PLACE UTSUNOMIYA LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 39

SEX Male  9-1  
Female  9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH.....1899..... 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.....SHINGON..... 15-  
Sect Shinto   
Sect..... 16-  
Other

MILITARY SERVICE Yes  17-1  
No  17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR  
.....CLERK..... 18-

TYPE OF INDUSTRY DURING WAR  
GOVERNMENT (LABOR MOBILIZATION)  
.....INSURANCE..... 19-

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

HOUSEHOLD  
Number of persons, 17 to 71 (other than R) in household in which R now lives .....8..... 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

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**DAMAGE TO HOME BY BOMBING**

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

**PROPERTY DAMAGE BY BOMBING**

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

**CASUALTIES FROM BOMBING**

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

**CASUALTIES AMONG RELATIVES OR HOUSEHOLD**

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

**EVACUATED**

- Yes
- No  37-1

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

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

..... 1 ..... 38-

**HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE BOMBING?**

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

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

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

**PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED**

1. UTSUNOMIYA  
TOMATSURI, KAWANISHI 44-
2. .... 45-
3. ....
4. ....

**RECORDED**

- Yes  46-1
- No  46-2

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER SAKAMOTO, GEORGE S. INT. NO. 1 DATE 30 NOV. 45

PLACE UTSUYOMIYA LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 39

TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 0900 TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 10:45

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

INSTRUCTIONS:

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

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

①

## Interview #1

① Well, I would say fair. We are able to get a little more things now than during the war, of course we are up against the food situation. The returns are not enough at present.

② We are better off now. We can speak much more freely and thus are not restricted to many things. During the war if we said anything against the government, we would be taken to the police station. We had to keep our eyes and ears closed and mouths shut.

③ I worried mostly about my family. I did not care about myself. <sup>(P)</sup> I worried about air raids.

④ I worked till June 7, 1945 with the Army Industrial Mobilization Bureau as a clerk. I was formerly in the Insurance Business but volunteered to work towards the war effort. Because I knew they would recruit me sooner or later to work for some war effort.

⑤ I did my best in my work but many peoples could not work due to shortage of materials.



Sec #4 Often we had more hands <sup>(help)</sup> than materials.

6. Sec #5

7. Other than the regular two days rest out of a month, I was never absent.

8. N.A. Sec #7

9. I ~~was~~ was the "Nippon Seishin" (spirit)

(P) By "Seishin" it means that the people are willing and ready when the time comes to give their lives for the country. It is a thing that we learn from the time we start school. It is rather hard to explain clearly.

10. I thought it was the fact that science was lagging behind in Japan. (P) I thought everything in general.

11. We were under pressure. We couldn't talk about many things and had to watch what we said. I didn't know very much about the war as to how and why it was being fought. In the newspapers, we read about the war and other than that, we

2

were in doubt.

(12) We were told to do everything for the war effort and we all did our utmost. Naturally in times like war, it is expected of everyone and I thought it natural. I don't think I have much to say about them.

(13) I had a feeling that something was not going good. Usually when a change occurred it was because the cabinet failed in something.

(14) I believe that it did change a little especially when it came time to help the homeless after raids. There seems to be some cooperation existing during war time.

(15) I think everyone suffered alike as far as worrying and <sup>the feeling</sup> towards the war effort but living conditions varied among the rich and the poor.

(16) I think it was around April or May this year that I began to doubt that <sup>(P)</sup> Japan did not have enough airplanes.

(17) It must have been after the air raid there in July that I thought perhaps we might see this war.

(18) Dec #17

(19) I felt much unpleasantness<sup>\*</sup> within me and wondered what would happen to us.

(<sup>\*</sup> Iya na kangi)

(20) I haven't thought of it very much except in terms of food. If things are left as is, I believe that there would be much starvation and death due to starvation in February and March next year. Before, rice was imported from Taiwan and Chosen (Korea) but not I understand it has ceased and according to the news paper, there is shortage of rice.

(21) There is much hardship facing us. If  
Su #20 (Baijō kin) compensation for damages can be obtained for those who lost everything, it would help.<sup>\*</sup>

③

22 The militarists should be ousted from the running of government so that Japan could become a peaceful nation and that she may get along with other nations. I don't think the people wanted this war. I think now "see # 1" that the people now blame the leaders (military leaders) for bringing about this war.

22a (P) The Emperor should be ~~retained~~ retained as before. The leaders under him should be blamed for the war, I think he was misled <sup>(The Emperor)</sup> by them.

23 The newspaper was about the only means to get information and I haven't given much thought to this other than what I saw in the papers.

24 Yes, I heard that someone had brought a leaflet <sup>see # 31</sup> that was dropped in Singapore but did not get to see it. (P) I've heard that it was about peace negotiations between Japan and America and that we it was our use to fight on. (P) I did not know if it was true.

25 No, I did not.

26 I felt that sooner or later our city would be bombed because other places have already been hit. It was only a matter of time. Also there were many installations (military) here.

27 See # 26 N.A.

28 I can't blame the Americans because at all <sup>see # 26</sup> this was war and things of this nature is expected.

29 During the war I thought the Americans as hateful (nikui) but when they came there were different from what I expected. I was rather worried and scared prior to the occupation.

30 I believed it rather accurate as to the trend of news but I had doubts as to the details because most of it was never told. The paper was quite reliable as to the report on Okazakiya. but now I believe that most of the news about the raids were half true and half false.

4

55

(31) Yes. By leaflets. I don't know what the workings  
Sec # 24 were but ~~it was~~ it was in Nagasaki  
and Gunma.

(32) Right after the beginning of the war twenty or  
thirty planes around Tokyo and flew towards  
China Sea. I don't feel anything in particular  
at that time.

(33) Not very good. Most of the shelters were  
individually constructed.

(34) I thought it was quite dreadful. I thought it  
was outrageous because poison gas couldn't be used  
according to the League of Nations Agreement, but I  
guess it can't be helped after all because this is  
war. Science is behind in Japan.

I have heard of a Japanese scientist in  
Korea conducting experiments and have been  
killed by an explosion. I believe it had something  
-1. to do with this type of bomb.

(35) Yes. It was right near our home. It was  
at night about 11:00 o'clock at night. (?) Both Shanting

and explosive type.

There were some rumors that gasoline or something was sprayed before the incendiary was dropped.

It was raining that night and didn't expect a raid.

(36) See # 35

(37) I believe night is ~~worse~~ because one can't see very well.

(38) I think explosive are worse although I haven't experienced explosive types. (P) One can run away from incendiary or fight it.

(39) I became more and more afraid as the raids continued. I hate the sirens. When they sound all I feel lost.

(40) I haven't received anything and haven't seen anything but I think some received stations for the government.

(41) We all helped each other. If my home was damaged they people would have helped me.

6

### Evacuation Questions "C"

① Most of the peoples who evacuated here to Hananomija were from Yokohama and Tokyo. As to the number of persons, it is hard to say because even though a great many came here, the majority went on to Fukushima, Arita, and Yamagata. They said that it was much safer there. I believe the reason being that there were too many military targets around this vicinity.

② The air raids became much severe as the evacuees increased in number.

③ Yes. There are seven other persons living in our home at present. We moved upstairs and our friends are occupying the main floor.

④ We manage to get along fine.

⑤ (Mostly people from Yokohama and Tokyo)  
The friends that is in our place is my  
Cousin's friends.



UTSONOMIYA, R. 5

9, 17, 18, 24, 26, 28, 29

31, 34-39

~~5000.~~

FACTUAL DATA

1454

INTERVIEWER SAUGAMOTO, GEORGE S. INT. NO. 2 DATE 30 NOV. 45  
PLACE UTSUNOMIYA LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 15

SEX Male  9-1  
Female  9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH.....1905..... 10-

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

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

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

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

RELIGION Buddhist   
Sect.....SHINGON..... 15-

Sect Shinto   
Sect..... 16-  
Other

MILITARY SERVICE Yes  17-1  
No  17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR  
...~~ASSISTANT STATION MASTER~~ <sup>CONDUCTOR</sup> 18-

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

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941  
...~~ASSISTANT STATION MASTER~~ <sup>CONDUCTOR</sup> 20-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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**DAMAGE TO HOME BY BOMBING**

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

**PROPERTY DAMAGE BY BOMBING**  
Severity of loss:

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

**CASUALTIES FROM BOMBING**

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

**CASUALTIES AMONG RELATIVES OR HOUSEHOLD**

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

**EVACUATED**

- Yes
- No  37-1

**PLACE FROM PLACE TO DATE**

1st	2nd	3rd
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

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

..... 38-

**HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE BOMBING?**

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

**HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE AIR RAIDS?** 3 43-

**PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED**

1. MATSUMINE CHO ..... 44-
2. (KUNIYA...STATION...) 45-
3. (NISHIKAWA...STATION) 46-
4. ....

**RECORDED**

- Yes  46-1
- No  46-2

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER SAKAMOTO GEORGE S. INT. NO. 2 DATE 30 NOV. 45

PLACE UTSUNOMIYA LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 15

TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 1300 TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 1500

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

INSTRUCTIONS:

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

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

(a) Robust health

Average health

Poor health

(b) Richly dressed

Adequately dressed

Inadequately dressed

(c) Very Clean

Moderately clean

Dirty

(d) Other comments on appearance:

*RESPONDENT HAD ON UNIFORM OF RAILROAD CO.*

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:

I NOTICED HIS WAS SHAKY SO OFFERED CIGARETTE  
BUT LATER CONCLUDED THAT IT WAS NOT CAUSED  
BY NERVOUSNESS. HIS HAND SHOOK STEADY THROUGHOUT  
INTERVIEW. T.S.

(1)

Interview #2

SAKAMOTO, GEORGE,

1. The living condition is very bad. There is a shortage of food and clothing is hard to get.

2. We are much more relieved now that the war is over but living condition has not changed very much. I would say things in general are very difficult. I believe if a person pays enough, he may be able to get some things.

3. I worried most about my family because in my work I was not near home. If an air raid should come and I was at work, I would ~~after~~ not be able to look care of my family. Also there wasn't much safety factor during the war and we were constantly exposed to danger. Bombs shelters were scarce and not too good.

4. I worked for the Tohoku Railway Company as an assistant conductor.

5. My work became very difficult during the war because there were more people (passengers)

repairs were behind, and often trains came in late. During wartime, passengers have no consideration about many things. It was natural for me to feel rather low and let down at times, but I did my best. After all, there was a war on.

(8) See #5. Women took over mens places at work because there was shortage of labor. E.

(9) I don't think I was absent at all, other than my regular days off.

(10) N.A. See #7

(11) The Japanese soldiers spirit to fight for their country; however, since the Okinawa campaign, <sup>See #16</sup> I didn't think Japan could win this war. <sub>(See #2 continuation)</sub>

(12) I thought that it was the shortage of material. If it wasn't for that, at least our nation wouldn't have been so bad.

(13) I found it now that the war is over but at that time I had no idea. I thought Japan would win the war.

2

(12) We were told to bear down to win this war so we were ready to do our utmost, (even if we have to eat grass) I only feel that when <sup>see</sup> #13 - the cabinet changed, it was not a good sign, especially in wartime.

(13) I feel that perhaps the next cabinet would be better for Japan's war effort. At least I hoped that it would be.

(14) I believe that the people stuck together and understood each other much better than before this war.

(15) During the war I thought everyone suffered a lot, but now I think there were many who made money. I personally think that we could have been fooled by the (Shido-sha) leaders.

(16) See #9.

(17) See #9. As the air raids became intense around this area and along with the scarcity of airplanes on our side I began to feel that Japan could not attain victory.



This was in July, this year (1945)

(18) See #17 After the raid on Utsunomiya in July 12<sup>th</sup>  
See #34

(19) ~~20~~ I felt rather funny down inside and wondered what was going to happen next.

~~20~~ After hearing to various things about the coming occupational forces and what they might do I was worried a little but now that they are here I think that the U.S. government is treating us rather fair and square.

If we are able to obtain a little more things essential to our living it would be good.

(21) I think that other than the absence of air raids, the condition in general will be about the same as during the war.

(22) I really don't exactly know what democratic type of government is but the present setup seems good. (P) As for the Emperor, there is a long history behind him and there is much respect paid to him. He should be

3

retained. I believe that the occupation of Japan would have not lasted this long as it did (peacefully) if something happened to him.

As the newspapers are saying now about those peoples who monopolize most of the wealth of Japan, something should be done. The poor peoples have suffered long enough and I should think it is about time realize that the rich peoples should not have all the power.

(23) In event we lost, we often worried about what was going to happen to us. Beyond that, I wouldn't think.

(24) I have heard about these but have not seen any around here. (P) I thought it was propaganda but at the same time had doubts as to whether we could win this war or not.

(25) No I did not. (P) No I did not hear about it.

(26) I thought I would be bombed (P) There were many military installations around here.

(27) N.A. Sec # 26

(28) At that time, since war is war, I expected air raids and did not think in terms of who was responsible for it. (P) It is hard to say.

(29) Sec # 21 The newspapers said that the America is out to wipe us off the earth. I feel that America should have not interfered with Japan when she was at war with China. Now I have a different feeling. I think that Japan and U.S. should understand each other and become good neighbors.

(30) The newspapers did not give enough information at that time. I had a little doubt in my mind as to how much greater the damage was than stated in the newspaper. I found out later that the damages were greater - but still couldn't get the real facts.

(31) Yes. I've heard. At first I thought it was a "bluff" but as the raids came I began to believe these rumors.

(4)

Even here in Utsumiya there were rumors that an air raid was coming between the 10<sup>th</sup> and the 15<sup>th</sup> of July. (P) As for these rumors, I don't know where it came from.

(32) I think it was in Kyushu about 2 years ago. I don't exactly know when. (Respondent took a long time answering this question <sup>Int. U.S.</sup>) (P) I thought perhaps Japan was being pushed back.

(37) I thought after the raid on Utsumiya that the highways did not prepare us too well as to air raid precautions. What we had set up was useless or (Kachiga nai)

(34) I thought it was a dreadful thing, and at <sup>see #18</sup> the same time was rather amazed from a scientific standpoint. I also realized that it was no use to fight against such a thing.

(35) I have experienced me bombing here in Utsumiya on July 12, 1945. (P) I was at home and we were sleeping. It must have been about eleven o'clock

at night. I took my family to the shelter and was more worried about their safety than being frightened. <sup>(P)</sup> Incendiary bombs, and I didn't know how long the raid lasted at that time. The newspaper said it lasted about two hours. Fortunately we did not receive any injuries or damages. I believe that the rain had helped in a way. <sup>(P)</sup> We did not expect an air raid since it was raining that night. The lights went out but I managed to move some things out of the house but other than getting some things a little wet, there were no damages.

(30) See # 35 I also experienced two shrapnel while at work at the station. Both attacks were during day light. One was more towards evening. The shrapnel at the <sup>station near</sup> Tunjaya Airfield was the worst experience I had. I was never so scared as that time.

(37) I think night is worse because it is difficult to see.

(38) The bombing experience was not as bad as the shrapnel experience I received at the station. The bombs that I saw were two types.

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One type seemed to scatter in the air and the other scatter when it hit the ground. Of course it was night and hard to tell but the one that exploded when it hit was the worse one (P) yes; they both started fire.

(39) Yes, I gradually became accustomed to it.

(40) Three injured were rushed to the Army Hospital and food was passed out to those left homeless. I believe as a whole the relief to the peoples were conducted pretty good. (P) I believe - the reason being that this place was not hit but later compared with other places.

(41) All the peoples crowded and lodged in food, clothing and shelters. In many places, homes and baths are still shared at present.

### Evacuation Schedule "C"

(P) I believe quite a few people evacuated into this area.

(42) Prior to this, I felt that Japan would  
see #9 win positively (Kanazawa Tatsun)

UTSOKOMIYO R18

11, 16, 17, 24, 26, 28, 29

34-39

Evac. Schedule A

1, 2

1455

FACTUAL DATA

INTERVIEWER SAKANOTO, GEORGE S. INT. NO. 3 DATE 1 DEC 45

PLACE UTSUNOMIYA LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 18

SEX Male  9-1  
Female  9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH.....1901..... 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  15-  
Sect.....  
Sect Shinto   
Sect..... 16-  
NONE IN PARTICULAR Other

MILITARY SERVICE  
2 years training in 1921 Yes  17-1  
No  17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR  
LABORER..... 18-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



**DAMAGE TO HOME BY BOMBING**

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

**PROPERTY DAMAGE BY BOMBING**

Severity of loss:

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

**CASUALTIES FROM BOMBING**

Was R injured by or as a result of bombing?

- Yes  29-1
- No  29-2

**CASUALTIES AMONG RELATIVES OR HOUSEHOLD**

	Injured	Killed	
Spouse			30-
Children, 17 or over			31-
Children under 17			32-
Father	NONE		33-
Mother			34-
Brothers & Sisters			35-
Other household members			36-

**EVACUATED**

- Yes
- No  37-1

**PLACE FROM PLACE TO DATE**

1st.	UTSUNOMIYA SHI	KAWAMATA	7-13-45	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	/		39-
			40-
Incendiary		/	41-
			42-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE AIR RAIDS? 5 or 6

43-

**PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED**

1. MAIZUMI MACHI TWICE ..... 44-
2. .... 45-
3. ....
4. ....

**RECORDED**

- Yes  46-1
- No  46-2

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER SAKAMOTO, GEORGE INT. NO. 3 DATE 1 DEC. 45  
PLACE UTSUNOMIYA LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 18  
TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 08:00 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) and (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:

THE INTERVIEW WAS BROKEN DURING THE 16th OF 17th QUESTION TO MOVE TO ANOTHER ROOM FOR PURPOSE OF RECORDING. THE RESPONDENT SEEING THE MICROPHONE ASKED WHAT IT WAS SO I TOLD HIM IT IS A MICROPHONE. I DON'T KNOW IF HE UNDERSTOOD OR NOT. IT DIDN'T SEEM TO BOTHER HIM IN THE LEAST.

DID NOT TALK TO FREELY AT FIRST BUT UPON CHANGING INTO SMALLER ROOM HE - 2 - TALKED RATHER FREELY.

## Interview #2

① In general it is not very good. I am a (Tofu ya) bean cake manufacturer and I can hardly keep my business going because soya beans is hard to get. It used to be imported from Manchuria but at present it is not. What little I can get from Honshu is not sufficient.

② It is much better at present. <sup>(P)</sup> First of all is the absence of air raids and next is the freedom of speech. During the war we could not say everything we thought and it was a very uncomfortable feeling.

③ I often worried about what would happen to us, whether we would be killed today, tomorrow or the following day during the air raids.

④ My occupation was the Tofu factory\* but since I could hardly make a go of it due to lack of soya beans, I volunteered to work in the war plant and make Tofu on the side. <sup>(P)</sup> I worked at the plant and made Tofu whenever

\* Bean cake made from soya beans.

I was free from work providing I had materials.  
I received about four regular days off from  
the plant. (P) At the plant, I make aircraft  
parts.

\* Was told to talk recording at this point so talked about topu  
manufacturing to kill time. (about 5 minutes)

(5) Food was insufficient and my body weakened  
and with the constant air raids, my spirit  
was rather down. ~~✱~~

(6) Working condition at the plant was slowed up  
due to lack of material and I felt that if  
this keeps up, the war would be lost.

(7) I think I did not go to work about seven  
days in all. (P) I turned out topu instead of  
going to work because this is my business  
and since I volunteered to work at the  
plant I thought it was all right. (P) Oh, yes  
I received wages for working at the plant.

(8) See #7\*

(9) "Seishinryoku" the spirit to fight for the  
Emperor with one's life. I think the suicide  
squadrons was a good example of that.

(10) Japan was behind in equipments and also lacked materials. (P) Materials to build more planes and fighting equipments.

(11) We were under pressure from the higher ups at all time. (P) During the earlier part of the war I was certain that Japan would win the war but since our mainland began to be raided I began to change my mind a little as to the chances of winning. The leaders kept assuring us that we would win the war but I also began to doubt them towards the end. (P) This was when the air raids began to come over Japan in general. I think about March April and May of this year.

(12) I believed that the leaders were doing their utmost but we were in the war effort but later on <sup>but as the war wore on</sup> I began to feel that they were not sincere. (P) They did not let us know many things that was happening. (P) Happenings such as battle results and air raid results.

(13) Each time the government changed its cabinet I began to feel uncertain as to the progress of the war. I wondered if it was not going along as expected. When Koiso came into the cabinet in place of Tojo's son I thought Japan could not win this war.

\* At this point went into another room to record.

(14) Various (business) contentions came about and as ration was put into effect, peoples took to an individualistic attitude. It was everyone for himself because of rationing. Commodities became fewer and such a thing like black market became to exist and I was fed up with such things.

(15) Our class of peoples (lower) suffered very much but those with money and factory managers who went around (rejoicing) Japanese restaurants and rode ~~in~~ automobiles made me very angry. Not only them but even some of the ranking officers of the army did the same.

①6 Yes I had. When our land first began  
 to receive raids I began to feel that way.  
 #4  
 See #11  
 #13

①7 When I heard of the U.S. troops landing in  
 Okinawa I thought it was no good.

①8. See #17

①9 At that time I was very excited and did  
 not know what to think. We were told during  
 the war that if the Americans should land, we  
 would all be killed. I was very worried and  
 didn't care if we ~~had~~ remain alive.

②0 I do not know very much about its policies.  
 I think the freedom of speech is very good.  
 At least now my body and mind feels at  
 ease. ("nobi nobi suru" = able to relax)

②1 With myself and my business in such a  
 bad state I have to support my family. Work  
 is scarce these days and not good of what  
 there is to do. I feel that we would lead  
 a difficult life.



(22) There should be a change in Japan, just if all not too many rich people and so that too many of us would suffer. If equal treatment could be received by us, I have no other desire. I don't like war and I think of this and that, I would like to lead a ("yoyu") "rooming" life.

(22a) Emperor is not a necessary factor but since he has a long history it would be preferable to retain him.

(23) I thought that I wouldn't be able to stay Sept 19<sup>th</sup> since if we lost this war.

(24) Did not see any but heard about two days before. Utsunomiya was excited that this place was going to be bombed. I believe that the Americans did not want to kill any of the civilians so they let us know in advance.

(P) I have heard of other instances but have forgotten. (P) I did not believe that the raid would come at first.

(26) No I did not. (P) No I did not.

(28) I thought that raids would come this Spring sometimes but I didn't think the bombing would be this severe.

(27) N.A. See # 26

(28) Tojo started this war so I think Japan is to blame.

(29) I saw many American movies before the war and thought that they were ("Yukai na hito") cheerful and gay people.

See # 19

(30) The papers and radio stated that the damage was light but when I saw the damages, I felt (Ju ni ochi sai) was not satisfied and felt uncertain.

(30) See # 24

(32) When I first saw the American planes, it showed superior than ours. (P) Tokyo. (P)

April about 4 years back. I did not feel anything in particular. However I wondered what the Japanese Navy was doing if an aircraft carrier could come so near. (P) I guessed that it might be aircraft carriers before the news came out in the papers as such.

(23) We were told to make bomb shelters but was uncertain as to its safety. (P) It was made individually. I saw two bombs fall near our home and saw the results of the bombs and concluded that the shelters were of no use. It was dropped from an observation plane two days before the air raid on Utsunomiya.

(24) It was frightening. A bomb like this shows that science is advanced in America. If this type of bombs were used it would not be good for the sake of humanity.

(25) My mind was made up and expected bombing. My home was burned during the raid.

But as the war wore on and finally ended and it became cold and with not much food I began to have a rotten feeling (Kusata Kanji)

(P) It was on July 12 at night and was sleeping. I woke up my family and told them to go for the shelter because I had my job during the raid. <sup>(P)</sup> No. bombs fell on my home but was completely damaged.

(30) (P) I also experienced a bombing near a gas company. It was ~~after~~ <sup>while</sup> after the Utsunomiya raid. It was an explosive

type bomb during ~~the~~ <sup>(P)</sup> now is worse night is dark and pilot can't see. ~~the~~ Explosive bombs are worse because everything around there goes to pieces. The incendiary just burns and don't take as much lives.

(38) See # 37

(39) After the bombing experience on Utsunomiya (on 12th) it became worse and was afraid each time the siren sounded.

(40) There were no doctors because most of them evacuated to the county. Things did not go

well and it was pitiful. There was lack of medicine. (3) The government did not help us and even the relatives did not help much. Of course we received a few blankets but we had to buy almost everything in way of food.

(4) I think about none. I think they sold everything they had for a tremendous price.

### Evacuation Schedule "A"

(1) We evacuated to Kawarata mura because our home was burned down completely. Since it was close to Utsunomiya, I wanted to go out in the country for the sake of my family.

(2) Even since the fall of Okinawa, we were told to go to the coast if the enemy should land to fight. I did not expect to live through it if such a time came. I was prepared to die.

(3) No other than the air raid the night before.

(4) (See #1) We were forced to evacuate

(5) None See also #41

(6) My family left during the raid and I left the following day.

11

① The place where we went was a farm but with the food shortage I did not want to depend too much on those people and be a bother to them.

② It was my brother's place. It is nothing to stay two or three days but I felt rather uncomfortable staying a long time. Many times I felt that I should have my own home as soon as possible.

③ My brother's family treated me well but the people of the neighborhood said something about us being in the way. When I heard these things it made me very angry.

UTSONO MIYO R32

9, 11, 12, 16, 18, 24, 26, 28  
29, 31, 34-39

Evacuation A

1, 2,

1456

FACTUAL DATA

INTERVIEWER SAKAMOTO GEORGES INT. NO. 4 DATE 1 DEC 45

PLACE UTSUNOMIYA LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 32

SEX Male  9-1  
Female  9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH.....1906..... 10-  
*M 39*

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.....SHINGONSHI..... 15-  
Sect Shinto   
Sect..... 16-  
Other

MILITARY SERVICE Yes  17-1  
No  17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR  
.....LABORER..... 18-

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

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941  
.....(BOOK STORE) MERCHANT..... 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: ..... 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

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**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	2	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	
SAKURA BABA DORI 1st. UTSUNOMIYA SHI	MIZUHONO MURA	7-43-45	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			39- 40-
Incendiary		1	41- 42-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE AIR RAIDS? 4 43-

**PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED**

1. SAKURA BABA DORI - UTSUNOMIYA SHI 44-
2. .... 45-
3. ....
4. ....

**RECORDED**

- Yes  46-1
- No  46-2

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER SAKAMOTO, GEORGES INT. NO. 4 DATE 1 DEC 45  
PLACE UTSUNOMIYA LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 32  
TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 0100 TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 1315

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

INSTRUCTIONS:

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

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

(a) Robust health

Average health

Poor health

(b) Richly dressed

Adequately dressed

Inadequately dressed

(c) Very Clean

Moderately clean

Dirty

(d) Other comments on appearance:

R. WORE SWEATER UNDER  
COAT BUT HAD NO SHIRT

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:

Interview # 4

①. Things in general are not too good. Our main worry is food. Almost everything is rationed. Rice, wheat, barley, <sup>(my family)</sup> sweet potatoes and such. We used to go to my wife's folks place which is in the country and helped on the farm. For exchange we get a little food and that helped us a great deal.

②. It is much better now. We have more freedom. If we pay enough we are able to buy some of the things. Up till now, even with money we could not buy some of the things because there wasn't any. (P) We can now get fish and squid, also vegetables and fruit. That I am thankful. If this war continued, I think many of us would have starved to death.

③. I've heard that peoples from America are very kind however if worse came to worse, I was ready to commit suicide but I didn't think it would get to that stage.

When Japan went to war against America, I wondered why it had to be.

① I had to work there but ran out of supplies.  
so I went to work in the Nakajima plant  
constructing airplanes together.

② There were times when materials were not enough  
and many times when we didn't work. (P) No  
sec#6 matter how much effort we put into work, if we  
fought against America, I didn't think we had  
much chance. After all, America is a great nation.

③ There were many days we didn't work. Materials  
sec#5 stopped coming from about the earlier part of  
this year. I began to feel small inside

④ Our work stop had covered floor and I got  
sick. 15 days was the longest I was absent due  
to sickness. I did not go to work about 4 days  
out of a month because of lack of food and  
strength.

⑤ Sec #7

⑥ Machinery was lacking and (existence of fighting  
spirit alone could not win over science. I  
felt that this was a war of science and spirit  
alone could not stand up against a bomb like  
those dropped on Hiroshima.

(P) By spirit, I've heard that the enemy

② would land, I was ready to kill all my family and commit suicide. That is a rather "Buddhist" way of thinking, but that is the way I interpreted that.

⑩ Material is the main thing. The shortage of material, food etc. I've heard on the radio many times that soldiers fighting on foreign soil were eating grass. We had no ships and other equipments.

⑪ I often thought about it. I've heard this <sup>many</sup> before the Emperor's radio speech that the war was ending and Japan was lost. I thought that if they were going to broadcast this, the leaders should have known this at least one or two months before. They should have let us know. I don't know why they let us work so hard and suffer so much.

If we lost, what would happen to us? Who would occupy Japan? I myself hoped that Japan America would come instead of any other nation. <sup>(P)</sup> I thought that they would treat us best.

⑫ All they told us to do was to go to the factory and work. But they did not consider

our food. Eventually we had to stay away from work due to lack of strength. I think I was (sure) unreasonable.

13. I thought that no matter who ~~led~~ the people regardless of how intelligent he may be, it would ~~have~~ be the same. (P) The material strength and manpower did not change, so it was about the same. Anyone who headed the government would try his best rationally and therefore I came to that way of thinking.

14. Not much change as I know of.

15. Yes. I think so, I believe they all suffered, see # alike. I think those who didn't suffer hardly were very few.

Black Market came with the war. Although I didn't think it right, I took little part also.

16. Just before Germany lost. When I heard Germany lost. I really felt (dame da) hopeless.

(3)

17. See #16. I think Japan depended a great deal on Germany (Hayashi)

18. Yes, many times. At first when Saigoro fell, I felt that way. After I saw many American planes fly over near our plane, I think I was in spirit.  
Germany

19. ("Tanbun iyenai kanji")

A feeling that I cannot express in words. Rather depressed.

20. When I first heard about the occupation group I wondered what would happen. Then I heard from some folks who saw the American forces landed in Yokosuka I felt rather at ease.

"The soldiers playing with children"

There were rumors that we might be treated roughly by the Americans.

As for the policy, I don't know much about it. Only I feel rather grateful  
see #11 that they are here instead of any other nation which might have been here.



(4)

(20) The food is not sufficient for the entire Japan. and therefore there will be hard <sup>and trying</sup> times. We are much more free in our actions but I think if things ~~still~~ <sup>still</sup> remains as is, <sup>lack of</sup> food will cause the most hardship.

(21) I think that Japan should (pay) U.S. and with the help of U.S. I do ~~not~~ <sup>know</sup> how he feels at present. but my wish is that he be retained. If he is taken away, Japan would <sup>go to</sup> ~~break~~ pieces.

(22) <sup>Democracy</sup> Minchi shiki, teach the people what it is to ~~know~~ extent that the people would be treated equal. This policy taken towards the ~~go~~ capitalist. For instance if I would to buy a piece of land, I am unable to at present. That is what I mean.

(23) See # 9.

④ I never had an opportunity to see such a leaflet. We were under pressure and even when the U.S. planes flew overhead, we were more or less compelled to keep in without going out to watch. In my business I was more or less compelled to keep from talking about it.

I have heard of one that told us to don't be a part of Mitsui & Mitsubishi. I thought perhaps that is so. I began to wonder about this but did not actually pick me up so I'm hard to say.

②⑧ No, not even rumors. I didn't think at that time that such an agency existed.

②⑥ I thought it would be bombed. I heard about leaflets falling here someplace about four days before the bombs. I didn't think it would be before that time.

It said something about telling the people to evacuate. We were bombed on the 12 of July and evacuated with the relatives on the 13<sup>th</sup>. My home was not hit.

(5)

(28) No side in particular but I believed that the losing side would be responsible and I thought that Japan didn't have much chance of winning the war against the U.S.

(29) I was really scared of Chinese and Russians but was not so worried about the Americans even if I heard various rumors. Many of the peoples have associated with Americans through trade and commerce and judged them by their ~~actions~~<sup>finances</sup> attitudes.

(30) I thought that the newspaper was not telling all that took place because it was too obvious. The damages were greater than what stated in the papers.

(31) I don't think I have heard of any other. I have heard of many rumors but the plane never came around so we thought that it was another one of those false ~~to~~ stories so didn't pay much attention. If we knew, more peoples would have evacuated.

(37) I thought at that time that they would return again and again. I thought when they come flying over Japan, I felt that this war was going to be really tough going. I think this was in 194 (can't remember)

(38) I do

I didn't think that all the preparation for bomb shelter would do any good, and all the training such as putting out fire etc. could not be done.

What shelter we had we built individually and was not good enough.

(39) I felt that if one of these hit here we would not be living. They could have easily wiped out whole Japan. But I didn't think they would use too many of them because I heard that it was effective for about 60 years and if they wanted to land on Japan, they would not use such a bomb.

(30) Once - July 10 at night. I first thought it was a thunder storm <sup>and lightning.</sup> It was about 11:00 P.M.

I went out and it was raining hard and the outside was red. I took my family to the shelter and took to the roof. ~~and waited~~ and watched

①

④. Comfort, shelter, food were furnished by the Shingakusha but was not sufficient.

⑤. Quite a bit - and a food, comfort, shelter, etc. (Taihen Kinodoku) I felt sympathy towards these people.

### Evacuation "A"

①. Left for Mizukonomura because we expected some rains to follow. (My wife's folks.)

Most of the folks evacuated on the 13<sup>th</sup>.

②. Took all we could and ~~expected~~ even if our home got hit we could carry on some how.

I was worried about my family. If one of us were to be killed in a raid, I thought it best that we all got killed.

③. Voluntarily

④. None.

⑤. Yes.

⑥. Not very well - there was a certain unpleasantness <sup>even</sup> among relatives. Not very free and can't do what I wanted to do.

A house a little distance away caught fire and I wondered when ours would be next. It must have lasted about three ours. I figured it was not the end so I expected my family to <sup>live</sup> October 15<sup>th</sup>. I was worried about the family and wondered when our turn was next.

(37) I hate the raids at night because we cannot see. The lights go out and we cannot see the airplanes.

(38) Explosive bombs are worse because it can't be controlled and damages everything when it falls. On the other hand incendiary can be fought and one can even throw it out if one catch one early enough.

(39) Before the raid on July 12<sup>th</sup> it wasn't bad but after the raid, each time an air raid come about, everyone was scared and worried.

(7)

8. I wanted to be in a household by myself and didn't want to stay with the relatives if possible.

9. Was not too bad. The food was not too scarce on the farm, but I felt obligated and was uneasy.

Did not change very much but the children that went to school over there said that it was much better to go to school where they used to go.

(10)

UTSONOMIYO R 30

2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, <sup>(23)</sup>24,  
26, 28, 31, 34-39

Evacuation  
Evacuated because of bombing



FACTUAL DATA

1457

INTERVIEWER SAKAMOTO, GEORGE S INT. NO. 5 DATE 2 DEC. 45

PLACE UTSUNOMIYA LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 30

SEX Male  9-1  
Female  9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH.....1912..... 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. NONE IN PARTICULAR..... 15-  
Sect Shinto   
Sect..... 16-  
Other

MILITARY SERVICE Yes  17-1  
No  17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR  
.....HOUSEWIFE..... 18-

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

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

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

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

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

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DAMAGE TO HOME BY BOMBING

- Undamaged  27-1
- Damaged, but able to stay  27-2
- Damaged, forced to more 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  37-1
- No  37-1

	PLACE FROM	PLACE TO	DATE
1st.	UTSUNOMIYA SHI SHIKUGO	YUKI IDARAE KEN	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			39- 40-
Incendiary	1		41- 42-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE AIR RAIDS? 5

43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

1. SHIKUGO - UTSUNOMIYA SH 44-
2. .... 45-
3. ....
4. ....

RECORDED

- Yes  46-1
- No  46-2

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER SAKAMOTO, GEORGE SINT. NO. 5 DATE 2 DEC 45

PLACE UTSUNOMIYA LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 30

TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 13:50 TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 15:45

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

INSTRUCTIONS:

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

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

(a) Robust health

Average health

Poor health

(b) Richly dressed

Adequately dressed

Inadequately dressed

(c) Very Clean

Moderately clean

Dirty

(d) Other comments on appearance:

MOTHER OF CHILD 5 MONTHS OLD.  
CAME WITH CHILD ON HER BACK.

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:

Interview # 5

① Living conditions are very trying these days. Food is our chief problem. Most of the food such as rice, wheat, barley, and potatoes are rationed, and the rations alone is not sufficient. Even the prices of rations have gone up. If it stays this way, I don't know how we can manage to keep in good health because as it is, we are buying ration food at tremendous prices.

② Just the thought of having no more air raid is a relief. Our home was burned completely during the raid on July 12<sup>th</sup> this year. We lost everything we had. That makes things very difficult because we have to buy many things and since they are so high.

③ I worried the most when my husband left to fight in China. I had a child 6 months after he left and had to look after the family while he was away. (P) My husband came back in 1940.

(P) I worried mostly about my child. I had another child in July 3<sup>rd</sup> this year. I was worried about my child especially during the raid on the 12<sup>th</sup> and since after I never let him out of my

sight. Father worrying was about food and was still very much concerned about it. My husband works at a factory but does not ~~earn~~ <sup>earn</sup> much so we cannot buy too much.

(4) I have four children and I stayed home and took care of the household.

(5) Sec #3. My capacity towards work had not increase. I guess it was about the same. Since I had a child in July, I could not do much for about a month or two. My husband never took a day off from work except the regular rest days.

(6) N.A.

(7) N.A.

(8) N.A.

} not gainfully employed

(9) I thought the ability of the Japanese Army to advance was the strong point. (P) It was because of the fighting spirit and the willingness to die for the country.

(10) I have heard and believed this - the Japanese Army was not like the Army we had in the Russo War. It was because of the shortage of food.

(P) I believed this because we also were short in

food. ~~•~~

(11) I thought that the high ups did their best in conducting this war but I thought their subordinates did not. They were the class of peoples mostly involved in black market. I thought Tojo sense was a good leader but the present paper says differently and I don't know what to believe now.

(12) I think the home front was not taken care of in the best ways. The upper class and higher ups must have had everything but we did not. <sup>even</sup> the rationing was not worked out well. <sup>(P)</sup> We received rice at one time and had to eat rice for a while and then we received potatoes and so we ate that for a while. It would have been better if these were given at once so we could change instead of eating the same thing day after day. I felt rather bitter on that point.

(13) I wondered each time if the new cabinet would do better than the other in regards to our desires for a little more food and other necessities.

things. <sup>(P)</sup> When Suzuki San went in, I thought that the time had come for the big battle but I guessed wrong. <sup>(P)</sup> All I know is what I read in the papers and so I didn't know what to think.

14. During the earlier part of the war people were of high spirit. <sup>(P)</sup> I also noticed that as war wore on the kindness wore off and people took an individualistic attitude. I believe this was due to shortages of food and other necessary things such as clothing and rationing. It appeared to me that even relatives were reluctant to give even a bowl of rice. If they were in possession of things, they would rather sell it than give. }

15. I don't know so. I believed that the upper class people did not suffer so much as the poor. <sup>(P)</sup> Everything in general with food at the top of the list. <sup>(P)</sup> I felt rather bitter about this and often talked about it with the neighbors but there was nothing we could do.

16. Yes. After the air raid on Tokyo in March, I didn't think Japan had a chance to win. <sup>(P)</sup> It was the biggest raid on Tokyo and it was on the 10<sup>th</sup> of this year (1945) I lost six relatives in



that said.

17. I did not think that way <sup>even</sup> until the war ended.  
Also see # 34

18. None. Japan had never lost a war til now  
and I thought that we would not lose.

19. I felt sad. This was the first time Japan  
had lost. I wondered what would become of us.

20. I am grateful. Japan has lost but what  
the U.S. Government is doing is democratic. I  
thought that we would suffer much more. It  
is too peaceful and it is hard to believe that  
an occupational army is here.

21. We have no home now of our own and I  
present living in one of the factories housing  
project. My desire is to have a home of our  
own. (2) It is quite difficult to say but it will  
be rather hard. The price of everything is  
rather high ~~\*~~ and beyond the <sup>income of the</sup> average worker.

22. I do not know very much about politics but  
I have heard a little about Democrats from

of government. I think the leaders of Japan should do more for the people so that <sup>people</sup> won't have to endure too much hardship. I sometimes think that leaders we have at present are old and have old ideas. It may be better perhaps if new leaders came out with new ideas.

(22) I think he should be retained. But up till now he was considered too 'Gok-Like'. I think that he should have been much closer to the people and let us know what took place during the war. ~~and~~ I ~~read~~ in the papers that those who were close to him were to blame for this war and I feel sorry for him.

(23) I thought we would be really treated roughly. The newspapers stated that men would be tortured and women raped but I didn't think it would be that bad. I thought that we ~~would~~ <sup>might</sup> be humiliated to such an extent that we might not be able to bear.

See also # 20

(24) I didn't see any, but heard that before the Utsunomiya air raid, a leaflet was dropped. ~~They~~ said that "Utsunomiya was not to be forgotten" or something to that effect, as I

See also # 21

heard it (P) I heard about this a few days before the  
 Utsunomiya said from an old ~~woman~~ that was  
 taking care of me. I gave birth to this child  
 (the child on her back) on July 3rd.

(P) I didn't think that it was true as to what  
 I said. I later heard that peoples at <sup>many</sup> headquarters  
 were prepared and some have evacuated. I felt  
 bitter against them that they didn't let us know.

(P) We were <sup>constantly</sup> ~~always~~ told that all leaflets should  
 be turned in and anyone caught with such a  
 thing would be punished so even if we heard  
 it was said for many to start evacuating  
 unless told to do so.

25. No - Home.

26. - thought Utsunomiya would be bombed  
 eventually but I didn't think I would be  
 bombed so soon. I thought Mito in a baragi ken  
 would be bombed before here. (P) They had more  
 military installations and much bigger industries  
 than here.

27. N.A. See #26.

28. I repeated question twice - asked what "responsibility" meant. Int. 95.

Since it is war the responsibility could be mutual that is on either sides. If Japan was not losing the war, probably we wouldn't have been bombed. (P) The thing that <sup>regret</sup> hurt me most was the fact that there were hardly any Japanese planes opposing these raiders.

29. I didn't particularly have any hate towards the Americans. (See also # 23) I worried mostly about what would happen to us if they landed.

30. Many times I thought that it did not tell all about the raids and the extent of damage. I used to live in Tokyo long ago and know most of the districts. I would read the paper and when it stated that such and such a district was hit but the damage was light, I began to wonder. (P) I ~~also~~ thought that some of the ~~thing~~ facts were being held back for security reasons and also so ~~for~~ the moral of the people.