

2. I wanted the war will end. I hated to send my children to country. I send them to their grand parents. with our expenses.
3. No. we did not have any air raids.
4. Yes. voluntarily.
5. No. we paid all.
6. No. only 2 children.
7. They had hard time to secure foods.
8. I did not evacuate. After we lost our house my child and I went to Kawachi because we had (injuries) burns. My husband and one boy stayed near our house.
9. I went to Mother in laws place, they were very good to us but we had hard time in secure foods.

FACTUAL DATA

INTERVIEWER Kobayashi INT. NO. 6 DATE 29-Nov-45
 PLACE Kobe LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 19

SEX
 Male 9-1
 Female 9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH.....1929 10-

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

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

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

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

RELIGION
 Buddhist
 Sect.....Shingon Shu 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
Home industry 19-

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941
Housewife 20-

HOUSEHOLD
 Number of persons, 17 to 71 (other than R) in household in which R now lives2 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

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER Kobayashi INT. NO. 6 DATE 29-Nov-45
 PLACE Itabe LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 19
 TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 1400 TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 1600

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:

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:

*Interview was very difficult
 as account of children whom
 she accompanied.*

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):

*She brought two children with her.
Most of our time was taken by
3 yrs old child.*

7. Other comments by Interviewer:

*Much probing was necessary.
Some answers are not complete.*

Kobayashi

1. I was at Soto-ku Nakamachi but I was bombed out and house was destroyed by fire on March 17th. On March 19th I went to Ehime with 1 child. On August I had baby was born. On October I returned here because my husband found a job in Okanoren Eating place. I am staying on second floor of my husband's friend's house. I am looking ^{for} a house on the ground floor.
2. Yes, I think now is much better, because there is no worry about air raids especially ^{when} I have children.
3. Air Raids were the ones worried me most during the war. Food problem was also troubled me. We did not get enough foods to give nourishment to my child and now my children.
4. I was housewife from the beginning of 1945 to the end of the war - My old son is 3 years old and girl 3 month old. Cooking and washing for my family kept me busy.

5. On account of air raids, I could not sleep and I could not ~~work house~~ ~~working~~. I got nervous break.
6. I had harder time this year than last year because I had harder time to get coals and foods.
7. I was quite busy everyday except the time when I had baby birth.
8. See 7.
9. When we heard the results of special attack cor~~pl~~ in paper, I thought Japan is the strong^{est} country.
10. "Heat up fast and cold down fast" I think we have no "nevare" = endurance. I can not explain in easy terms.
11. At beginning of the war, we thought we will ~~win~~ the war. and we thought that the leaders were conducting war right; but as the war continued, especially this year, we thought that leaders are not doing their full strength.
12. I think they never thought of the people. For instance they did not know. I think how much we were suffering of shortage


of foods, clothings and etc. After all food is most important to win the war.

13. During the war, we expected to have good war news by ^{each} change of govt. Each change of govt we were disappointed, because war news were getting worse and worse.
14. I think by the air Raids, people became irritated, selfish, and less kindness toward each other.
15. It's varies. I think only lower class of people suffered most. I don't think rich people did not suffer as far as food concern because they hold foods or they could buy foods at any prices.
16. Yes. especially after the battle of ^{Baipan} ~~Baipan~~
17. After I was bombed out. March 17th 1945. Then and there all over my neighbours, the houses were destroyed by fire.
18. Yes. at the time when I heard the atomic bomb of Hiroshima.
19. I could not believe it. ~~and~~ also I was eased with the end of war.

20. I think they are doing great deal to us I am thank full to them, especially they are doing our problems ^{such} as food rations for instance.
21. I don't know how ~~we~~ we can support ~~our~~ my family if food ration continue as it was, I can not see through the future because our future ~~is~~ ^{looks} quite dark and quite hardship.
22. I think we have to teach people to help each other. I think its better to do things in cooperation system. We should respect others.
- 22A. We need Emperor in Japan. He is the leader of our nation, By him our country was organized and governed peacefully.
23. During the war, I thought we would be placed in jail or treated as slaves if we lost the war. Now I found out we were thinking wrong toward enemy Americans. They are very kind to us.

24. Yes. It was written in Japanese that they will bomb in such such ^a date pointing out in map. I had doubt that whether they are dropped from plane or ^{some} Japanese spy left there. I never saw any leaflets dropped from plane. I could not believe ⁱⁿ them.
25. No.
27. Yes some what Japan might be bombed it was worse than ~~to~~ expected
26. We lost the island near to Japan and U.S. made better planes.
26. No I hoped it would be spared. Maybe I hoped so. just simply thought so with out any reasons.
28. America. I thought Japanese Army & Navy, military is fighting with America. but America bombed all over Japan regardless whether the place is military use or not. I think they killed more civilians than military personnel.
29. I had enemy feeling toward Americans. especially when I was bombed out, and more we suffered more we had enemy feeling toward them

30. They tried to hide big damages and big casualties. They never reported truth, especially toward end of the war.
31. Yes. I believed in it because the one I heard, it came.
32. We never bombed yet in our history. I felt ashamed for Japan. I was worried about future air raids.
33. Not very well protected against air raids. There were not any one strong enough to stand American air raids. There were anti air raid guns. They were shouting guns quite often but ~~before~~ I never saw any enemy plane shoot down.
34. I was afraid of it.
(child made so much noise. Mother attention took toward child run)
35. Yes.
36. It was about 1 AM. I escaped with my child. My husband was working in night shift (to make parts for plane). I was quite afraid.

37. Night. It is dark at night and hard to find the way to escape. 
38. Explosive bomb was worse if its incendiary, we will be able to extinguish.
39. I was afraid more and more as the raids continued.
40. After raids, we received foods and some of the clothings for three days. My husband had hard time to find us. After three days I went to Thine
41. I did not think they helped me much.

Evacuation.

Group A.

1. I evacuate rather went to my mother's place after my house was burned out and to have my second child I was expecting.

2. I did not like the war.
I hoped that war will ~~come~~ ^{end} soon
3. Yes.
4. Yes Voluntarily because I did not have house to live in.
5. No arrangement were made by govt when I moved. I paid ~~away~~ ^{always} through. I took my child ~~along~~ with me.
6. I lost almost all my belongings but I took all I could.
7. My mother live in country but there was food shortage too.
8. I did not evacuate. Simply I moved to my home. voluntarily
9. They treated me good

FACTUAL DATA

INTERVIEWER Kobayashi INT. NO. 7 DATE 30-Nov-41
PLACE Kobe LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 32

SEX
Male 9-1
Female 9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH.....1898 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.....4 14-

RELIGION
Buddhist
Sect.....Hotsuke 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 lives4 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 house-
hold?
Yes 26-1
No 26-2

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER Kobayashi INT. NO. 7 DATE 30-Nov-45
 PLACE Kobe LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 32
 TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 0900 TIME INTERVIEW ENDED _____

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 type="checkbox"/>	Adequately dressed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poor health	<input checked="" 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"/>	<i>Coughed quite often.</i>	
Dirty	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	

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):

It was very difficult. She was weak and very ill. Room was too cold to be comfort, much probing was necessary.

7. Other comments by Interviewer:

Lady was ill, ~~was~~ ^{sounded} must have some trouble in trachea.

會見指定時日

日本人の戦時中の経歴談に関する會見に
來られる時には此のパスを左記の場所に
て指定時限に差出して下さい。

場所

縣

昭和

二十

年十

月

日 午前

時

SL

RN

Kobayashi #7

30-Nov-45

1. I think I can get along. Food is my problem but my house was not bombed. I had no damages during the war.
 2. I like now better because during the war I could not work. I can get fresh foods now. During war I received poor food which upset my system. Now I receive rice more than before.
 3. Air raids worried me most. I was afraid of the war. My child, ^{was inducted} in war but he was healthy. I did not worry much of him. I have heart trouble.
 4. Housewife. I prepare foods for 5 people with aid of my daughter.
 5. Since I feel better this year, I had little better work done, but when I had air raids, I could do anything. I was so scared.
- 6, 7 & 8 Do not apply.

9. I did not think anything. I don't know anything about war. I thought Japan is "Kamuro Kuni" - Rising Sun. We never lost the war yet. so I thought we were sure win the war.
"Gambaru" - stands for endurance.
10. We have no endurance in anything we do, especially women, we are very weak. We did not have enough supplies.
11. As I am a woman, we never thought of the war leads. We could not understand the way our leaders conducted the war. They did not tell us ^{any} ~~anything~~ about war to us.
12. They told us to save money.
I put all our income in saving so govt can buy ammunitions. We did not have enough foods to fill our stomach. I did not have hardly any nourishment and no medicine to speak.
13. I was worried about what kind of people will succeeds the govt.

We hoped to find brighter future
when ever we had change of govt.

14. During the war, we could not work
because we were very irritated by
air raids. People became selfish.
especially when they come to the raids,
we see they never respect others,
before war started they were not
that way.
15. Yes. As far as I can see, everybody
suffered ^{alike} most. I don't know
other people.
16. Since January of 1945, I began to have
doubts that Japan might not win.
When I heard that everybody told
me we have not enough supply
of planes and ammunitions.
17. About March when we had severe
air raids, I first felt that Japan
could not attain pure victory--
18. Yes. it seemed to me that our
supply came to the end. I heard
we became out of supplies.

19. I cried. Every body cried, when we heard the radio news. I felt sorry to Emperor. I worried over my future.
20. We did not know about the policy of the occupation troop. We were simply afraid of them. I'm still in doubts whether they are good in heart or not. And as I don't speak to them I don't know yet. Are they trust able people? Some people told me they are good. But still I don't know them yet.
21. I don't know how ~~we~~ spend future. My husband ⁽⁵⁰⁾ is Carpenter. He gets about 200⁰⁰ monthly. When it rains he can not work. My boy who returned from navy, is not working yet. He was working at Saryo. Kobe (manufacturing Engines) Another son is working with my husband. He is only 15 but I can not afford to send him to school.

22. I don't know. I have no education
I can not think about the future
I don't know what should occur in
Japan.
- 22A. I worship him. I like him to
stay as Emperor of Japan.
He is the head of our families.
23. I heard about the losing of Germany,
and I worried what will come to
our nation: As I am weak, I worried
the most. I worried about my
child girl of 21 years old. I tried to
hide my daughter because there were
lots of rumors around.
24. Yes. I saw that "Japan should give up".
I felt that why should we give up.
I wanted to fight to the last. I sent
my son to Navy to protect Japan.
25. ~~Yes~~ No. I never heard it.
26. Yes. all my neighbours were damaged
by bombs.
27. ~~Yes~~ No. I thought Japan will sure
win the war. we never thought

of losing the war.

28. I think it falls on Japan side. To me, I don't know much about it.
29. I felt enemy feeling against them. I was afraid of them.
30. I thought they were telling truth about the air raids I believed in them.
31. Yes. I felt. "Kuyashii" = Hatred
32. I hoped that Japanese would shoot it down.
33. I think we did not have enough rather strong enough protection against air raids.
34. I was afraid of it. I thought there would be any more Japan existed.
35. We had air raid quite often day and night. You to bombing experience

36. Sometime in March 1945 - they dropped 20 explosive bombs near my place but none of them exploded. My neighbour was up stairs. When bomb was dropped she fell with bomb to the main floor but she was safe because bomb did not explode. About 2 foot away from me but I extinguished by sand.
37. Night. at day time I can see but night I can not see where I can escape.
38. Bombs which dropped near to us weighed about 250 kilo. We were very lucky because none of them which dropped near us ^{were} exploded. We had confidence in extinguish the incendiary bomb if houses did not catch the fire.
39. Yes. as the raids continued we afraid more and more.
40. There was not enough services to ~~serve~~ serve the people who have bombed out. Nothing to give away.

41. The people don't have much to give away to the people who bombed out, because war continued for the long time and we were all exhausted. At end of the war we did not have anything to give away.

Evacuation Schedule.

I sent out my properties out of my home, ^{to shelter near my place} but none of us evacuated from the place where we lived. My house was saved, none of my family suffered any damages, not even minor cuts. ~~The~~ Nobody I know of moved in my district.

29 B. 10. 45

FACTUAL DATA

INTERVIEWER Kobayashi INT. NO. 8 DATE 30-Nov-45
 PLACE Kobe LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 29

SEX Male 9-1
 Female 9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH.....1887 10-

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

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

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

EDUCATION: Total number
 of years of schooling
 completed.....11 14-

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

MILITARY SERVICE
 Yes 17-1
 No 17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR
Proprietor of Restaurant 18-

TYPE OF INDUSTRY DURING WAR
Restaurant 19-

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941
Restaurant 20-

HOUSEHOLD
 Number of persons, 17 to 71
 (other than R) in household
 in which R now lives4 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?

...../... 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? 2 43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

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

RECORDED

- Yes 46-1
 No 46-2

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER Kobayashi INT. NO. 8 DATE 30-Nov-45
 PLACE Kobe LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 29
 TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 1400 TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 1630

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:

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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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(d) Other comments on appearance: <i>Responded with smile</i>
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
- Occasional nervousness during interview
- Nervousness throughout interview
- So upset that interview was very difficult

Other important reactions at time of interview:

but when came to the question #224, asked me not to ask to deep on that point and hesitated to answer.

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:

*Apparent frankness but when
came to the question of Emperor,
hesitated to give any statement.*

Kobayashi #8.
Kobe. L.N. 2.

1. Food problem is the main blen to us. I have been receiving a week ration for a month and I can not get any substitute. I was worrying about my family affairs. I'm lucky that I was not bombed out my house is safe from fire I'm staying my place for last 29 years.
2. I think it is much better now than before because I don't have to worry about air raids now.
3. Air raids, I was worrying about air raids because my house is built of woods ~~is~~ As soon as the war breakout I ~~was had~~ was worrying about future.
4. I was owner and proprietor of restaurant, before war I had 30 workers but now I have 7 ~~is~~ workers.
5. My business get worse and worse. Because my food rations are limited, I can not do big business. If I want

to do in big way I have to buy the foods
in black market, but I don't want to do
black marketing.

6. After air raid of March 17th, ~~when~~
~~we had~~ - I could not operate store
as we had before because we
had no electric supply. I did
not have any water supply.
I had to close the store. September
22nd I opened again.
7. I closed the store for 6 months.
8. Because supply line of water and
light were cut off.
9. Japan started the war 10 years too soon.
I knew that Japan was going to lose
the war. There was no strength to
win the war with such a powerful
nation as America.
10. There was no hope to win the war
We don't have any money, fuel,
and materials. We don't have any
thing. Enemy was too strong. There
is no comparance. ~~Comparison~~.
Comparison

11. At first. I thought the way our leaders were conducting the war right, but after fall of Saipan, our leaders were not doing right. I could not believe in them. I never read the news papers ever since. They were telling lie.
12. "Murseikin" Natsute masen Kobasari. They never took responsibilities. They were wrong. They just forced us to work and they themselves never did to ward ~~ward~~ to win the war.
13. There was not any person to take this responsibilities in Japan. We had no person to lead the nation to win the war. All the person who could lead the nation were killed by army or jailed by military forces. I hope Gen Ugaki will take govt. I know he ~~was~~ hated by military although he is a general. but he has peace in his mind.
14. We were sick tired of war. During war were irritated: we never found any place safe.

15. Lower people especially workers
common labor suffered most.
maybe it was small percent of
people but there was some people
who made lots of money on account
of this war by cheating gov't, I can
#6. not tell in detail but the way they
come to eat in ~~my~~ store restaurant.
16. Yes. ever since fall of Saipan
~~see~~
11.
17. at fall of Saipan. Saipan was our
"Chinieshu" most important place
to win or not to lose the war.
18. Yes. After fall of Iwo Island, I wanted
the war end, because we don't
have chance to attain the victory.
It is too close to our shore, &
first place its our land to protect
~~the~~ our main land.
19. I just felt "Fuan". "No security."
I can not express in words
Japanese gov't ~~propaganda~~ ^{told the nation}
that U.S. will kill us or give
us great trouble some if they won the war.

- 20 I'm very thankful, I have no other way. Everything they made the statement, they put in effect.
21. I can not plan the future except continue my store as it is. I have good workers who worked for me for last 10 or 15 years.
22. We have to follow American leaders. Our nation went back wards in education in religion about 10 years. We have to abolish militarism Army and Navy lost their respect as they had. I even hate to see soldiers.
- 22A. I hate to say anything about him. As I feel, may be rest of this nation feel that we ought to keep him as he was before the war. Military used him to get support from all nation.

23. Japanese Gov't made announcement in public that if we lost the war, there will no males will left. Although I did not believe in it, but I know lots of people were scared by this propaganda.
24. I did not know much about it. I was busy working so I did not pay much attention to them.
25. No.
26. Yes. All over Japan would be bombed. There are big houses around my residence. My store is in downtown district. But none of them were safe.
27. Yes. because America had powerful and big air planes, and we did not have enough guns to shoot them down.
28. At ^{beginning} beginning of the war I thought that responsibility lay on American side because when Ambassador Kurusu went to America and offered her

peace suggestions but Japanese
govt announced that this peace
was rejected by America.

Later, as the war on, I thought
it was (too severe) ^{we had} no reasons
to attack Pearl Harbor.

29. As I am a Japanese I had some
enemy feeling toward them, but what
is the use of thinking that. Americans
are too powerful to us.
30. During the war radios were not reporting
the air raid. When we had big damages
at Kobe but they said Kobe had
small damages. We did not know
if they said "big" that the only time
may be there was no Japan existed.
31. Yes. but they did not bomb as they said.
32. About 3 years ago plane came over
and dropped a bomb at Kawasaki,
but I ~~about~~ nothing of it at that
time. Early part of this year I saw
about 60 planes came over our
head, I thought we will be bombed.

33. There was hardly any protection.
just as bad as nothing.
34. It is too cruel, unhumanity.
I felt sorry to America that they
had to use that bombs. With that
bomb, Japanese military saved their
faces.
35. ^{The bombing experience}
I did not have direct bombing
experiences.
36. I just saw the bombing from distances.
I had prepared for bombing. I gave
some money to my wife and children
so they can choose their own way
in case of raids. but we all stayed
home. never moved
37. night. because it is too dark to see
the way. and we can see the light
close to me.
38. I never had experience of bombing.
but I heard ~~an~~ explosive bomb is
worse.
39. As the raids continued he became
used to them.

40. There was hardly any services
As I live near Mountain we
~~ran~~ into the woods and I did not
see any special establishments
to help people who had raids.
41. We gave 400⁰⁰ and some clothing
to my district to aid the people
who suffered damages.

Evacuation Schedule.

I rented a house at Himeji to
evacuate but I did not go there because
both my store and residence had
no damages. All of my family stayed
home where I ~~had~~ lived last
27 years.

FACTUAL DATA

INTERVIEWER S. Nakamura INT. NO. 2 DATE 7/10 29/11/45
 PLACE Kobe LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 58.

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..... 12 years 14-

RELIGION Buddhist
 Sect..... Shingon 15-

Sect Shinto
 Sect..... 16-

Other

MILITARY SERVICE
 Yes 17-1
 No 17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR
 House wife 18-

TYPE OF INDUSTRY DURING WAR
 Same 19-

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941
 Same 20-

HOUSEHOLD

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

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

If not, R's relationship to
 head: Daughter in law 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?

..... / 38-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE BOMBING?

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

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

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

1. 15060 44-
2. 45-
3.
4.

RECORDED

- Yes 46-1
- No 46-2

710 X

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER S. Nakamura INT. NO. 2 DATE 27/1/45
 PLACE Kobe LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 58
 TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 2:15 P.M. TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 3:30 P.M.

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

INSTRUCTIONS:

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

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

(a) Robust health

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:

十二、食糧が足りなくなつた事ですわー！

十三、昇平に敗れたと思つておりました。

十四、親類縁者にはよくたつたと思つておりました。一

般はさうでもないと思つておりました。

十五、苦しいのは一ト二層階級以上かと思つて

ます。上層の人々は楽だと思つておりました。上層

階級の人については金持ちの様な人

佐官以上の軍人は楽だと思つておりました。

十六、ありません。

十七、米軍がサイパンの上陸したばかり。

十八、やりやれんと思つた事がありません。姫路の

空襲（六月四日）があったばかり。私は姫路に

おのつて居りました。芝草もよみ、金高、田

の事今以上やりませんでした。

十九、残念な事と思つておりました。敗れるとは思つて

あつたが、

二十、軍人の思想が、財閥の解体事業はあつと

思つておりました。婦人として政權はよみが、向う邊の

女と関係がはせんかと思つておりました。

二十一、よくお見ると思つておりました。食糧向敗さへお

しなれば、

二十二 平和な日本になつて世界が変わります。
科学の進んだ日本にたつて世界が変わります。

二十二 (A) 陛下は矢張り神様とこそまつてお
まはつてお祈りなす。

二十三 日本一の欲、土を滅ぼして、日本人を事人に
するところから、それと心懸してお祈り
な。殺せれると思ひました。

二十四 陣の大事もありません。

二十五 陣をませんしました。
二十六 思ひました。東京に赤い空が
あつたから。

二十七 ありません。何か知らん人な身、持
ちました。

二十八 アメリカにあると思ひました。
二十九 かわつた。只、何とせいにのりつと思つて
お祈りな。

三十 戦争の半分より小さいと報道されて
た。空襲を繰り返しては新兵器の信用が
失はれると思つてお祈りな。

三十一 陣をませんしました。

三十二 神は空襲を止めなす。お祈りな。

機と思ひました。小瘰、奴だと思ひました。

三十三 悪いと思ひました。家の下の防空壕を掘り、
こありました。子供防空壕はコンクリート、
トびよくちよここのおしだ。そこで母子供と老
人が入りおしだ。

三十四 このいもんかと思ひました。

三十五 逢った事ありません。

三十六

三十七 花の方がこのわり、何と無風、このわかつたです。

三十八 爆着弾がこのわりです。直撃に念ふと死に

おすから、機車は消せました。

三十九 ^別おすから。

四十 四十一

疎開立退 八瀬する件

一 一時来たおしだ。街影町(三ツヶ所)のオカ
に行きました。五人がけ。

二 別に感心はありません。

三 居りません。

四 縣廳に働いてる役人さんの家の後で
りおしだ。

1. Life is hard, because prices are high.
2. I'm very glad that the war is over.
3. I was in one raid. I was very worried because of the children and the old people.
4. I was always at home, doing house work.
5. I wasn't able to do any thing, because of the raids.
6. There wasn't much work to do, just escaping from raids.
7. & 8. No special rest.
9. The strength of our soldiers, I think.
10. Japan's weakest point was being so behind in science.
11. We turned in scrap iron and other important household articles, but they just lay neglected in the rain, and I didn't feel so well about that.
12. There was very little food!
13. I thought we were losing the war.
14. Relatives grew closer because of the war, I think, but not people in General.
15. I think the lower classes suffered the most. The people of the upper classes enjoyed themselves. By upper classes I mean rich people. Army officers above the rank of captain were well off, I think.
16. Yes, I did.
17. When the Americans landed on Saipan.
18. I thought we couldn't go on after the raid on FINEJI (4th of June). I was in HIMEJI then. All of the nice places and over half the city were bombed.
19. I thought it was too bad, though I expected we would lose.
20. I think the abolition of the military and the dissolution of the Zaibatsu are a good thing. I think women's suffrage is a good thing, too, but I'm afraid the wrong men might be elected.
21. I think things will go all right. If only the food situation gets better.
22. I'd like a peaceful Japan, and more scientific progress.
a) Of course I think the Emperor should be revered as a God.
23. They said Japan's territory would be reduced and that the Japanese would be cut in half, so I worried about that. I expected to be killed.
24. I never heard of them.
25. No.
26. Yes, I did. After Tokyo was first bombed.

27. Yes, I rather felt it would.
28. On America.
29. I was afraid of them. I just felt somehow afraid.
30. Less than half of the reports were true. I didn't think what the newspapers, etc. said about the air raids could be believed.
31. No, I never did.
32. When Kobe was raided I thought the planes were awfully small. I thought they had a lot of nerve.
33. Badly protected. We had air raid shelters dug under the house. The public air raid shelters were concrete and old people went there.
34. I thought it was terrible thing.
35. None.
36. -----
37. Night bombing is worse. I don't know exactly why, but it's worse.
38. The explosive bomb is worse, because you die when there is a direct hit. You can put out incendiary bombs.
39. I got used to them.
40. -----
41. -----

Evacuation

1. They came once, but we went to MIYAGE MACHI; just five of us.
2. No special feeling.
3. No.
4. With the family of a man who worked in the Prefectural Office.

711

FACTUAL DATA

INTERVIEWER Uyehara S. Nakamura INT. NO. 3 DATE 28/11/45
 PLACE Kobe LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 49

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.....4 years..... 14-

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

MILITARY SERVICE Yes 17-1
 No 17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR
Baggage repairing..... 18-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DAMAGE TO HOME BY BOMBING

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

PROPERTY DAMAGE BY BOMBING
 Severity of loss:

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

CASUALTIES FROM BOMBING

Was R injured by or as a result of bombing?

Yes 29-1
 No 29-2

CASUALTIES AMONG RELATIVES OR HOUSEHOLD

	Injured	Killed	
Spouse	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.	Goko-ori	yuminoki	7/3/45	37-2
2nd.	yuminoki	yuminoki	5/1/45	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	1	0	39- 40-
Incendiary	1	0	41- 42-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE AIR RAIDS?

..... 3 43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

1. Goko-ori 44-
 2. Yuminoki-cho 45-
 3.
 4.

RECORDED

Yes 46-1
 No 46-2

711

FACTUAL DATA

INTERVIEWER Uyehara S. Nakamura INT. NO. 3 DATE 28/11/45
PLACE Kobe LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 49

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.....4 years..... 14-

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

MILITARY SERVICE Yes 17-1
No 17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR
Baggage repairing..... 18-

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

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

HOUSEHOLD

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

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

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

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

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

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

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER S. Nakamura INT. NO. 3 DATE 27, 45
 PLACE Kobe LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 29
 TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 8:50 A.M. TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 10:50 A.M.

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

INSTRUCTIONS:

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

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

(a) Robust health	<input type="checkbox"/>	(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:

一物が高く困ります。材料も配給が、あつた。今後は副食物の配給はありません。勢が落ちると買われなくなるので直ぐつりこりけおせん。バラツクだから夜令が実在。結果的にねはくおしんと思つたが、今一は気が乗らなかつたと思つておます。空勤のサイレンの鳴る時が一番配給があつた。

四. 靴修理

五. 材料の廻りが必要。思つた様に仕事があつた。能く下つた。空勤が教養もあつた。物は町令を長をしておつた。自分で化すは思つた様にせん。

六. 七. 八. (五. 参照) 色んな事によつて使われま

九. 信念だけだと思つます。假りに配給もあつた。とせらるるに敗けたいと思つた。信念がです。一〇. 国が小さいに物攻めが足らん事かと思つます。一. 上意下達はすぐ届くが下意上達がない。

上

いかなかつたと思ひます。結果、あれが要の果が
要のいつつて、それが中途で消え去る様になる
なつたと思ひますが、推察するに
ども、われらのうちが^{事務}あるかないかの、
いなか、そんななるにたつてあります。

一三、戦中、たか、あのまゝ、いゝんだらうと
思ひます。

一四、大した変化がなかつたと思ひます。以前の様
に物を取りや、^{仕事}あるおせんでした。

一五、^町は楽にゐる人々ある様にかゝる
す。例へば事務を取らぬ様の人々。
雇員等は割が^町。町に近しい限は

儲かるといふおますが、然しこのまゝに行け
ば、供出で取り上げられるし、肥料は田舎
ないし、二三年するといふ話と聞かす
した。

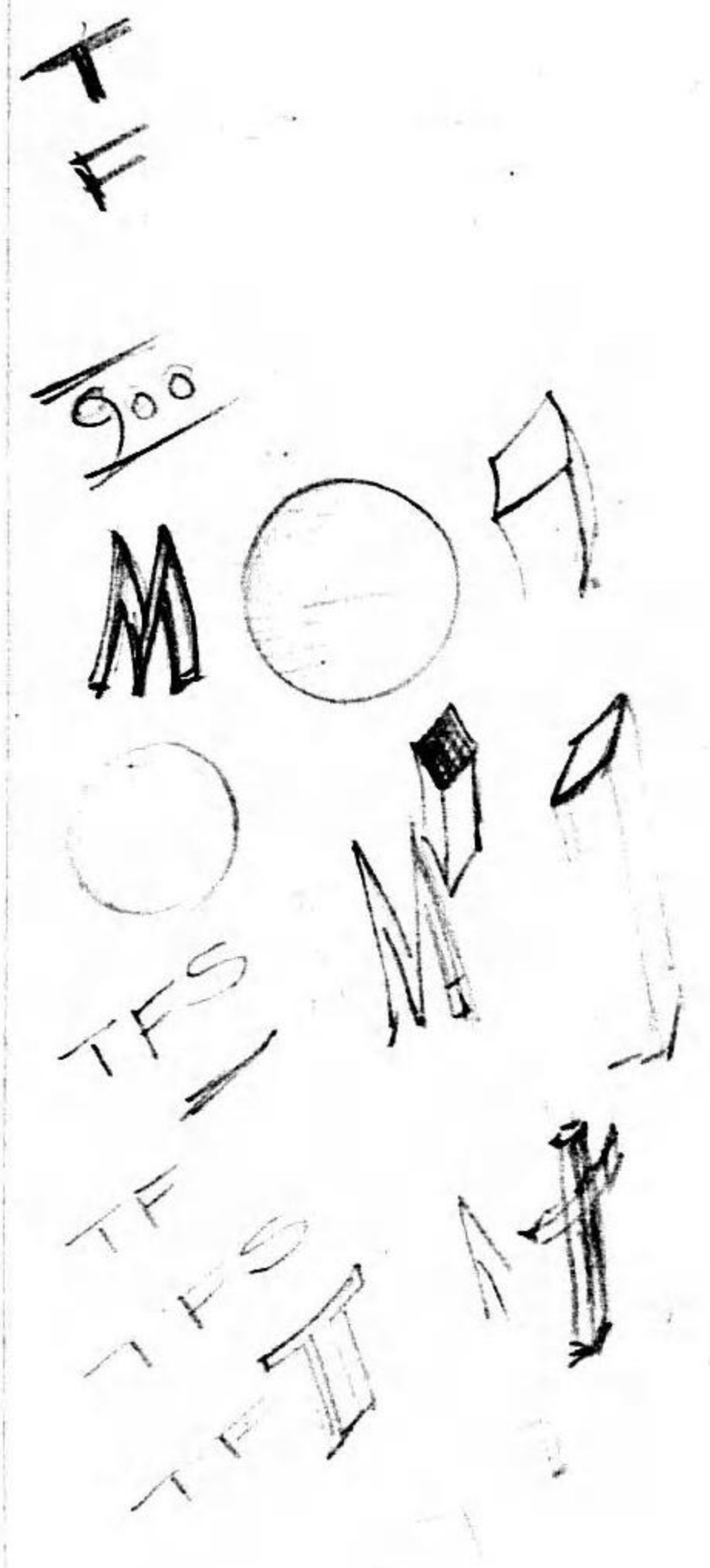
一六、あます。

二 職から今離れてるわけで、材料が手に
入りにせぬとすれば、よくなるが、どうとは思つて
おます。手に入るかどうかが向題です。

三 どういう山度りな山たうあつが、とにかく余り
空想に成りない政況を以て欲しいやうな
結構な物もある。勤にヒントをいふは何か
ちよつとしたるうをやるに終業余からよくしか
られおす、こつとつのがミカも知れませんが、
三(a) 天白を陛下とて、やまうて行けるんで自分
達もかせん、こつと行けると思つておます。出来
る事なら天白を陛下か直接に政治を取つて
せうり度いと思ひます。

三 若し敗れたら日本はつぶされると、こつと思
ひました。日本が余り希薄にして、
他の國が日本をつぶしてこつとこつとこつと
おしこ居るんや、おしこ居るんや、おしこ居るんや、
二 四 回落ちたのを、見大人で、おしこ居るんや、
おしこ居るんや、おしこ居るんや、おしこ居るんや、

が、日本人の御め、おしこ居るんや、おしこ居るんや、
議のあつた、日本、天白を陛下下が降伏を甲
こしんたから、日本も降伏せよ、こつとこつと
事と書つてあつたさうです。それと見たい



三三. よくお尋ねなさいと思ふのはありません。頼りた
 いとは思つたが、空襲警報があるときから一歩引きました。
 おぼれるときは昔果をもつかちとらふ心でな
 三四. まれに来るとは思ひ死すこと思ひました。
 空襲を怖れた時はよく引かんと思ひました。

三五. 丹波二回逢ひました。

三六. 最初は三月十七日、西から東へ空襲があり
 この自分等の方は止まりごあつたが、ついに焼夷
 弾が落ちてたが、ちよとともこのわい威しはなかつた

た。消せば消えたと聞かされておこた
 かり、消さうとした。だがはたから焼夷
 弾の畑にまかれました。町舎をたから
 じ集まった、この日おこた、この日の
 こたした。東遊園地へ。空襲が解除
 した。この日から行きました。乾パンや、
 におり飯をもりました。お金はあつた
 後いせりしました。八ヶ岳山麓に
 かな。この日から行きました。
 した。この六月五日の空襲に
 其は、この日の空襲の外令に自分等
 空襲に逢つた。この日は、今清し

たら消せよがらと敵陣に消したが、才三回目
の飛行機が来た時に烟にまかれ、目も暗くなっ
てしまったので、山内を呼んで、私と山内と
末十と三人で電車の豫定地の広場へ
出て、東や西へ行こうとしても四方烟りで、
どこも行けず、焼けるかと思ふばかり熱く
なりました。空地の凹地に布團(道)の拵った
もの(をかぶつて)おきました。旋風が強かつたので
一生懸命布團をつかましておきました。その外
は助めがらんとターと思ひ、山内降ろすのちかつた
りやうなり。それからここにはバスを建てるこ
ろです。その時にもニギリ飯と茶乾パンやハン
キ等をせりあげました。(其日息子は夜勤で
留守まじした)市から食料等も取りました。
三七. どちらもおわりです。結構な夜の方が感
じが楽な様になりました。
三八. 爆撃機が来たと思ひました。これは山内が
いなくなりました。

三九. かわくなりました。

四〇. 四一. (三六、参考照)

(B) 疎開立退に際する件。

- 一、爆撃されたのが御幸通りを立退きました。
ゴゴゴゴゴゴ
- 二、逃げたのが、たぐわぬなうなうで、これはかた
わんたーと思ひました。材料の千に計りこ別れ
何の感心もなかつた。
- 三、ありません。
- 四、御幸通りを自由の立退きました。
- 五、床下に深く穴を掘って着物類や多々テの穴所
道具を持って、ゴゴノ木町の親類の家の穴に抱か
れたつておました。
厄
- 六、どうですか。
- 七、生活状況、といったら無茶苦茶な事なすなうなう！
リンパを流して、そのすが、其を通り、すなうなう！
- 八、いつ迄こんな生活とこに居らうか、たうなうな
ーと、この山、感心して、すなうなう！。こんなおなうなう
来たのは悪いと思ひ、山に居て、すなうなう！
九、大した事もありません、いした。

(同三六、参考照)

1. We are now suffering from the high cost of living. Until the conclusion of the war secondary food rations were issued, but these rations are not being issued at the present time, and so we have to buy these foods on the black market and, naturally, the cost is prohibitive. Because of the flimsy temporary housing the nights are cold.
2. Although we were mortified when the war ended, we now feel more at ease.
3. We were panic stricken every time the air raid siren sounded
4. Leather bag repair.
5. I was not able to do my job as I wished because it was difficult to get materials. As I was the head of the Town Assembly I was so busy attending to the various civic duties, air raid precautionary measures, etc., that my own work output declined.
- 6, 7, and 8.
(refer to no. 5) I was used in various capacities. I was absent from my work about a month and a half.
9. I thought Japan's greatest strength was the unbounded faith of the people, and that if Japan ever waged war she could be defeated because of this faith.
10. I thought Japan's greatest weakness was her lack of materials.
11. I believe that although orders from our leaders were speedily carried out, the opinion of the people was disregarded, as far as these orders are concerned. Anyway when we complain that that was bad and this was "no good", our grievances do not seem to reach the proper channels. My guess is that we either are not supposed to complain or our complaints do not reach the proper authorities; anyway this seems to be the situation.
12. I guess it was all right because there was a war going on.
13. Well, I could not see the reason for the cabinet changes. Anyway, because we are very ignorant, we did not think too deeply about these matters.
14. I didn't think there was a great deal of change. However, we were not able to exchange presents and other things as we did before.
15. No, I think certain people did not suffer; people such as office workers. Laborers, however, suffered more than others. And it is said that farmers near towns are making a lot of money but I heard a rumor that within two or three years these farmers will be in a bad state because it is believed that the government would start commandeering crops and also because fertilizer cannot be purchased.
16. Yes, I do.
17. Until very recently. I kept on thinking we wouldn't be defeated but, nonetheless we lost. I always believed that as long as we continued to fight we would never lose, but just before the end of the war I began to think otherwise as our neighbors started to say that maybe we might lose.
18. No, I did not. The newspapers always cried that we must fight to the last.

19. I heard that the Emperor was at long last going to make a broadcast and I thought it was to be a speech urging us to continue the fight, but when I heard that we had lost the war, I could hardly sleep for two or three nights. However, as the days went by and there were no more air raids, I felt kind of relieved and I thought that this would be for the best.
20. Well, I always thought that if Japan ever lost the war, everyone would either be killed or enslaved. I now feel, though, that the occupation troops are splendid and great. I heard once or twice that Japanese women had been attacked, but I feel that these incidents were the work of only a small element of the invading forces.
21. I am not working at present. But I feel that everything will turn out all right if I could only get hold of some materials. The problem now revolves around the availability of such materials.
22. I don't know what to say, but, anyway I hope the government will give us more freedom. The thing that comes immediately to my mind is the fact that when a person makes a slight mistake he is always severely reprimanded by the police. Maybe I am prejudiced.
- 22A. Since the Emperor still holds his throne, we feel that everything will turn out all right. If possible I would like to have the Emperor himself take direct control of the government.
23. I thought that if we lost the war Japan would be broken up. I thought that the other countries wanted to break up Japan because she had become too powerful.
24. Yes, I saw them falling once in the early part of August. I heard that the leaflets urged Japan to surrender, because it was the Emperor's wish at the time of the Potsdam Conference. I thought that this couldn't be and felt that it was just enemy propaganda.
- 25 a. No.
26. No, I did not think for a moment that my hometown would be bombed. I had no reason for holding this view, but maybe it is just partiality on my part.
27. No, I didn't think so because we were winning at first. But after being bombed I thought maybe we might lose.
28. I wondered why our military was not able to stop American planes from bombing us. That is the only thing I thought about.
29. I didn't especially think about the Americans, except that we were at war with them and must defeat them.
30. Although we knew where the planes were coming from, we had practically no news about air raids.
31. Yes, I heard about it very often, but I thought it was just propaganda.
32. I wondered how they were able to get through and thought that the situation had become rather serious. When I first saw B-29's I thought they looked very large and were a beautiful sight.

33. I did not think that it was well protected. In case of air raids, although the air raid shelters were not reliable, we took shelter in them. As the proverb goes "A drowning man will grasp straws."

34. I thought that if an atomic bomb was dropped, everyone would be killed. When I first heard about the atomic bomb, I thought that the end had come.

35. Twice.

36. The first time was on the 17th of May. The bombers, flying west to east, finally dropped incendiary bombs in our section at the east end. I was not afraid, though.

Since I had been told that incendiaries could be extinguished, I was trying to put it out, but I was smothered by smoke from the other fires.

Then we went to the town assembly hall and decided that it was impossible to fight the fire. So we evacuated to Higashi Playground.

I went to the school after the all clear signal was given. I was given crackers and a rice-ball. I think I was given eighty yen on a later date. Then I moved to Yuminoki-Chō, where I was when the second raid occurred on June 15.

At that time I remembered from the first raid that the fire caused by incendiaries could be extinguished if proper measures were taken immediately. I did my best to fight the fire, but when the third plane came I was smothered by smoke and since it was dark all around, I called my wife and Sueko and we went to the vacant lot where a streetcar line was supposed to be built. I couldn't go anywhere because of the dense smoke. I could think only of the fire, which was getting hotter. We covered ourselves with quilts (which we found on the road) and lay in a hollow place. A strong whirlwind came by and we had to hold the quilts tightly. I thought that the end had come and I was very scared. Then we built a temporary house there. Rice balls, crackers, and bread were also given to us--(that day my son was not at home, because he was on night duty.) Dishes were issued by the city government.

37. Both the day and night raids were terrible, but I felt a little safer during night raids.

38. The explosive bomb was much worse, because you could not escape it.

39. I became more and more afraid of the raids as they continued.

40. and 41. ***-----

Evacuation

1. We evacuated from the house on Gokō Street because it was bombed.

2. We had to keep running away all the time until I didn't know how I could go on. I didn't give any special thought to the war.

3. No.

4. I evacuated from Gokō Street voluntarily.

5. I dug a deep hole under the house. I took our clothing and kitchen utensils with us and stayed at my relative's home in Yuminoki-Chō.

6. Yes.

7. Living conditions are really bad. We are just like beggars.

8. I do not know how long we must lead this kind of life. I suppose I was just unfortunate to live during the war.

9. There was not very much.

FACTUAL DATA

INTERVIEWER S. Nakamura INT. NO. 4 DATE 28/1/45
 PLACE Kobe LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 71

SEX
 Male 9-1
 Female 9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH 1886 10-

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

MARITAL STATUS
 Single 12-1
 Married 12-2
widow 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 none 14-

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

MILITARY SERVICE
 Yes 17-1
 No 17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR
Farmer, Help hand 18-

TYPE OF INDUSTRY DURING WAR
Farming 19-

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941
Farming 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

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? *4.25 times many times*

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

- *Kobe* 44-
- 45-
-
-

RECORDED

- #1618 Yes 46-1
 No 46-2

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER S. Nakamura INT. NO. 4 DATE 28/11/45
 PLACE Kobe LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 71
 TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 2:15 P.M. TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 3:20 P.M.

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

INSTRUCTIONS:

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

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

<p>(a) Robust health <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Average health <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Poor health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>(b) Richly dressed <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Adequately dressed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Inadequately dressed <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>(c) Very Clean <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Moderately clean <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">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):

7. Other comments by Interviewer:

She didn't speak freely but laughed & laughed for excuse.

1. 心の楽なところへ来た。
2. 心の楽なところへ来た。前年より心楽なところへ来た。
3. 心の楽なところへ来た。心楽なところへ来た。心楽なところへ来た。
4. 心の楽なところへ来た。心楽なところへ来た。心楽なところへ来た。
5. 心の楽なところへ来た。心楽なところへ来た。心楽なところへ来た。
6. 心の楽なところへ来た。心楽なところへ来た。心楽なところへ来た。
7. 心の楽なところへ来た。心楽なところへ来た。心楽なところへ来た。
8. 心の楽なところへ来た。心楽なところへ来た。心楽なところへ来た。
9. 心の楽なところへ来た。心楽なところへ来た。心楽なところへ来た。
10. 心の楽なところへ来た。心楽なところへ来た。心楽なところへ来た。
11. 心の楽なところへ来た。心楽なところへ来た。心楽なところへ来た。
12. 心の楽なところへ来た。心楽なところへ来た。心楽なところへ来た。
13. 心の楽なところへ来た。心楽なところへ来た。心楽なところへ来た。

皆せんは、皆せんは事係せんば「かりうんじ」
おオオ、事係せんが別業を「部」めししおたけ
か、バ... 事係せん「かりうんじ」お人上
のオオせんは「か」かんし「ん」おオオ...

29. 物は別「何」しん思「ん」おオオせん。おの様
ごオオの。

30 物用「は」おしおせ「ん」おたけ「ん」おオオ。
う「オ」おん「し」おオオ。う「オ」おオオ「し」おオオ
おオオ「ん」おオオ「ん」おオオ。軽微「ん」おオオ...

31. はあーはあー、西の宮「大」用「た」おオオ。
宣傳「ん」おオオ「の」娘「ん」おオオ... 西の宮「
番」おオオ「に」神「ん」おオオ「ら」おオオ「ら」おオオ

32. 二「ん」おオオ「ら」おオオ「ん」おオオ「は」宣傳「ん」おオオ
おオオ「ら」おオオ。 (おオオ「ん」おオオ「ら」おオオ「ら」おオオ)

32. 三月「の」十七「日」おオオ「ん」おオオ「ら」おオオ「ら」おオオ
おオオ「ら」おオオ「ら」おオオ「ら」おオオ「ら」おオオ「ら」おオオ
おオオ「ら」おオオ「ら」おオオ「ら」おオオ「ら」おオオ「ら」おオオ
おオオ「ら」おオオ「ら」おオオ「ら」おオオ「ら」おオオ「ら」おオオ

33. 何「ん」おオオ「ら」おオオ「ら」おオオ「ら」おオオ「ら」おオオ
おオオ「ら」おオオ「ら」おオオ「ら」おオオ「ら」おオオ「ら」おオオ

3. がたしに 困るにみます、人人家内にておかれ
じゆ…… 別にわー。(変な事ねえ)

3. ねのじゆに居りおせん。

5. 3の宮に^四措災にたつた人。おた、漫居りお
す。3軒目じゆ。この隣保には七人位
にかゝおせんじゆ。

1. It became a little easier.
2. I became free from worry. It became easier than before the war.
3. I was worried most about my home because, it is built of straw. No other worries.
4. I helped others as a farmer and gathered firewood in the mountain.
5. I did my work as I wanted to but when the siren sounded I couldn't.
6. I worked here and there intermittently so I can't say whether I was absent from work.
7. - 8. (Refer 5 & 6)
9. Under the circumstance there were no strong points.
10. (No answer)
11. As I'm illiterate I don't know any thing. Even though I subscribe to a newspaper (I can't read), I only wish that we hadn't gone to war. That Tojo! -----
13. I didn't feel anything.
12. I have no opinion
14. My only son is in service and hasn't returned as yet. So I'm worried .
15. People with money didn't suffer too much . Poor people like us suffered because prices were high.
16. Yes.
17. When Saipan fell and others fell I -----
18. We held on steadfastly but it was useless.
19. I felt that if we had to surrender we should have surrendered earlier.
20. I am glad to be alive as I am now by the grace of the occupation army. I have no criticism to make.
21. We'll suffer for a while because there is no produce now. I went into the mountains, gathered firewood and sold it to those who returned to the country, I think every thing will be alright when my son comes home.
22. I wouldn't know. I think we'll suffer because of lack of work. I'm worried as to how I shall make a living.
- 22.(A) I don't know nuthin!
23. I thought that we would not be allowed to remain in Japan. But since we're allowed to stay -----

24. I don't know. I heard stories about them, The leaflets fell in our vicinity but the soldiers gathered them up, and prohibited us from seeing them. They were dropped at three points. They were in bundles. That was all. They fell only in the morning.
25. No.
26. Ha ha! I didn't think we would be bombed as our place is in the country. However, I felt that we would be burned out by fire starting from sparks. However, everything is still O.K.
27. I did not think anything about it.
28. (No answer) Everyone hates Tojo because he brought us into the war. Everyone says if Tojo hadn't brought us into the war -----. Everyone says the leaders are bad.
29. I didn't think anything about it.
30. The newspapers didn't publish my reports. There were raid broadcasts. They didn't say much; only "slight --- slight -----."
31. Yes, I heard about Nishinomiya. I heard from a woman next door that Nishinomiya was first; leaflets saying that Kobe, which was partially burned, would be completely burned, were also dropped.
32. Yes, the raid of 17 March was on Osaka, Kobe was not raided on that day. It looked like fireworks from Kobe. The planes passed over Kobe. I was quite frightened when they did.
33. There was nothing. There was a cave in Kobe where I stayed. When I entered the cave I couldn't see what was going on outside. I was amazed to come out alive; it was well built.
34. I was frightened.
35. As I lived on the plateau I never once went through an air raid.
- 36 (No answer)
37. Night was worse. During daylight we could see every thing.
38. I was afraid of the incendiaries. I was also afraid of the HE bombs.
39. Oh No! I was frightened. If it had been only one plane I would not have been so afraid, but they came in formations.
40. - 41.

(C) EVACUATION

1. My married daughter was burned out in Nishinomiya and has returned. She lives next door. Many people are living with other families. They had no homes. The town association made no attempt to supervise the numbers. I have no place to go since my daughter returned. There are 8 people living at my home. But outside of that ----- (no answer).
3. There isn't any at my place.
5. Those victims of Mitsunomiya. There still many at the third home. There must be about 7 people in the neighborhood. (T.N. Japanese text incomprehensible.)

FACTUAL DATA

INTERVIEWER S. Nakamura INT. NO. 6 DATE 29/11/45
 PLACE Kobe LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 23

SEX
 Male 9-1
 Female 9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH.....1906..... 10-

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

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

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

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

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

MILITARY SERVICE
 Yes 17-1
 No 17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR
House Wife..... 18-

TYPE OF INDUSTRY DURING WAR
Cook in Manufacturing Co..... 19-

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941
Cook in manufacturing Co...... 20-

HOUSEHOLD
 Number of persons, 17 to 71
 (other than R) in household
 in which R now lives3..... 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 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 37-1
- No 37-1

	PLACE FROM	PLACE TO	DATE	
1st.	Suma	Suma	6/6/45	37-2
2nd.	Suma	Suma	25/9/45	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	1	39- 40-
Incendiary	2	0	41- 42-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE AIR RAIDS?

..... Several times 43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

1. Suma, Kobe 44-
2. 45-
3.
4.

RECORDED

- Yes 46-1
- No 46-2

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER S. Nakamura INT. NO. 6 DATE _____
 PLACE Kobe LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 23
 TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 2:00 P.M. TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 3:30 P.M.

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

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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 type="checkbox"/>	Adequately dressed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Poor health	<input checked="" 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:

初めからヒゲに注意。床の話を追加。

Thumb Nail Sketch (page 2)

7. Was nervous from start.
Did not say much.

(6)

1. No change in living.
2. Since there are no more air raids I am now at ease.
3. Because my husband was absent I worked at a factory, but when the air raids began I became concerned about my home.
4. I was a cook at a factory which manufactured aircraft parts. (Kondo Machine Manufacturing Company)
5. My work was not affected (TN--Interrogator probably asked effects of air raid on her daily work.)
6. We rested during air raids.
- 7-8. About June we rested one or two hours every other day because of air raids. At times we rested for half a day.
9. (No answer)
10. (No answer)
11. None.
12. The chief of police came to the factory and said something to the effect that Japan will lose the war because the people participate in blackmarket activities.
13. I did not feel anything in particular at that time.
14. There was no particular change.
15. People of the higher bracket of society, I think, are living a life of ease, but workers are suffering.
16. There is (are).
17. I thought we would lose when Hiroshima was ravaged by the atomic bomb.
18. I had wanted to quit (TN--prob. work.)
19. (No answer)
20. Everyone remarks that the occupational army is good.
21. I have heard that better times will come in two or three years, but.....(silence).
22. (No answer)
- 22-a. (" ")
23. (No answer)

24. I've heard about that. I heard that it said air raid shelters are of no use. (Silence hereafter)
25. There is (was) none.
26. I had thought so, because there is a factory nearby.
27. (No answer)
28. " "
29. " "
30. " "
31. I heard about it. It was rumored that American planes came on the days we were informed they would come.
32. I was afraid. I thought they were large.
33. It was not done too well.
34. I was afraid.
35. I have.
36. There was an incendiary raid on the morning of June fifth about seven o'clock. I was at the factory at the time. Planes came over and headed toward Osaka so everyone said, "They're going to Osaka. They're going to Osaka. Kobe will not be raided," but later many planes came and dropped incendiaries on the factory. I wanted to return home but because incendiaries dropped both in front and rear of the shelter in which I took cover I could not get out. At about ten after ten I went to the exit of the shelter and saw a man extinguishing the fire; three of us women escaped to an open area. Upon returning home I found my home in flames. I slept at a schoolhouse that night. That day I received five pieces of dry bread. When morning came I received a rice ball. Everyone in my town went to the schoolhouse. Because there were two or three homes remaining near my burned home I went there to stay for two or three days, and then went to my relative's place where I stayed for a month and a half. Conditions were not good there also so that I moved into the factory dormitory as soon as there was a vacancy. This is where I am staying at present. About mid-November a burglar entered my quarters and stole part of my money. I've never received any money from anyone.
37. I'm afraid at night.
38. I'm afraid of bombs.
39. I've grown accustomed to it.
- 40-41. (Turn to question 36.)

B. In Regard to Evacuation

1. Suma-ku and Ota-machi were burned out.
2. (No answer)
3. I have nothing.

4. My children were at home but since the chief of the neighborhood association (TONARIGUMI CHO) told them to take to the hills they ran to the hills, and afterwards they were told by the chief of the neighborhood association to go to the schoolhouse so they went there.
We went of our own accord to the homes of relatives and the factory dormitory.
5. We were totally unprepared.
6. Yes.
7. It was not too good. The dorm is a little better.
8. I thought it was better to die than to undergo such hardships as being burned out.
9. We did not receive too good treatment.

一 生活に変わりありません。

二 空勤長もないし、ウキんじました。

三 主人が居ないので工場に出ておりましたが、空勤長になつてから家の事が心配になりました。

四 航空機部をつつとみまじた。

五 甲 航機

航空機作製部の航空機部の方をアッて

みまじた。近藤機材製衣作所

別に仕事に変わりはありませんでした。

六 空勤長の時は休みました。

七 六月は空勤長のため終んど一日

毎に三時間づつ、休みました。半日私程休

んた事もありません。

九 (答無し)

八 (答無し)

二 ありません。

三 警備隊長が工場に居ると、日本は階

てからかう敷けるという様子、さうい

みまじた。

三 女の財は別に何とも思ひません。

四 別に変わった事ありません。

一五 上の人は楽しんでゐると思ひます。傷つてゐる人は皆苦しんでゐると思ひます。

一六 ありません。

一七 廣島の原小幡があの時に出たこと思ひました。

一八 やめたのはありません。

一九 (答無し)

二〇 進駐軍はよいと云つて居ます。

二一 二年すればは樂なると云つて居ます。 (無言)

二二 (無言)

二三 (無言)

二四 (無言)

二五 肩ツたうはあります。此の頃の境況があつても何にもならんと言ふ事がある。 (以下無言)

(以下無言)

二六 ありません。

二七 思つて居ました。工場が近くにありますが。

二八 (無言)

二九 (無言)

三〇 (無言)

三〇. (無言)

三一. 陣の仕事をやります。古い大蔵に大蔵さまと
煙いこまていす。

三二. このりと思ひました。大いと思ひました。

三三. よくあまふこゝろなかつた

三四. このりと思ひました。

三五. あります

三六. 六月五日、朝七時頃、凄夷弾、工場に行くこ

ろおしたが、飛行機が飛んで飛んで工場の方へ

行くので、大坂へ行く、大坂へ行く、神戸は

大丈夫だが、比白がうつてゐるおしたが、後夜から

四等山やつて工場へ落ちました。あの時

分ぬ、歸りううと思ひましたが、塙の中へ

入りました。塙の前夜、火が二つサ終

ちて歸れませんでした。すの十分程塙の中

に居て、出口にあたら、男が、その大いとい

しこのりたので女三人とこから出て、塙の中

逃げました。家へ歸つたら、家はぼろぼろ

焼てるおしたが、其晩は二校に宿りました。

其日は、堅山五つ程せたりました。百動

になつて、おにぎり、せたりました。物の町の

人全高者校へ行きました。近所^{年の}に二三軒疎つて
おたのびとこへ行つて三日居りました。それから
親類のうちへ行きました。今日も半程とこに
居りました。そこもあまりよい事はなく、今
社の案があつたので、そこへ移つて来るとこに
居ります。十一月の半頃に泥棒が入つて物
をちし取らうとした。内金をもらうた様
な事はありません。

夜がこわい。

爆発弾がこわり

馴れこまおした。

四〇. 同. 三六. 参考. 照.

(B) 疎開立退らぬこと

一. 順麿区太田町を棲之出之りました。

(無き)

三. 何もありません

四. 子供はふかに居たが隣保長の娘が山に
逃げたとソコ大のいし(逃げました。隣保長
が学校へ行けとちり、女がいえる校へ行きました。

親類と工場が寮には自分達が行きました。

五、何も用意はありませんでした。

六、はい。

七、あまりよくありませんでした。寮の方は

少しよい。

八、そんなに寝てお出された方がさうよりは一応死

んだ方がよいと思っております。

九、あまりよい待遇は受けませんでしたが。

FACTUAL DATA

INTERVIEWER S. Nakamura INT. NO. 7 DATE 29/11/45
 PLACE Kobe LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 42

X

SEX
 Male 9-1
 Female 9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH... 1900 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... none 14-

RELIGION
 Buddhist
 Sect. Monto 15-

Sect Shinto
 Sect. 16-
 Other

MILITARY SERVICE
 Yes 17-1
 No 17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR
House wife 18-

TYPE OF INDUSTRY DURING WAR
 ' 19-

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941
 ' 20-

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

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	1	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	Suma	Akashi	7/6/44	37-2
2nd	Akashi	Sumaura	14/6/45	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	1		41-
			42-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE AIR RAIDS? 3

43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

1. Suma, Kobe 44-
2. Akashi 45-
3.
4.

RECORDED

- Yes 46-1
- No 46-2

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER S. Nakamura INT. NO. 7 DATE 29/11/45
 PLACE Kobe LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 42
 TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 9:00 A.M. TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 11:10 A.M.

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

INSTRUCTIONS:

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

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

<p>(a) Robust health <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Average health <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Poor health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>(b) Richly dressed <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Adequately dressed <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Inadequately dressed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>(c) Very Clean <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Moderately clean <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Dirty <input checked="" 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:

By HR-M WAPA, Dec 2/5/44

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:

(夫の夢)

一五. 他の人はおとうさんも居り、金のある人
の事はよく知りませんが、私はおとうさん
もあるのよ、この事も困った事でした。内室のた
んとある人は、果しこゝろまで、私の様だ
ものものもあるし、大熱帯だから色々……
一六. 只、このわいばかりか、勝つか負け
るか私としてばかりか、あせく。

一七.
一八. 私としては、このわいから、やめこのも助け
て、せりた、と思つてゐました。

一九. そんなに空気が、かろうじて、思つてゐるの
いし、おけこのも助け、このわい、思つてゐる
ました。大幸に、おれ、其方が、
結構な、思つてゐました。

二〇. 私としては、何の感、い、おれ、息、
の、備、後、は、少、な、し、物、も、高、し、
も、市、場、で、既、成、の、も、ら、つ、た、
密、林、の、家、族、五、人、で、五、百、
や、ほ、り、辛、い、な、し、と、思、つ、
十日、五、人、で、お、れ、
既、成、の、キ、ツ、チ、り、か、つ、
既、成、の、キ、ツ、チ、り、か、つ、
既、成、の、キ、ツ、チ、り、か、つ、

たんとやつて行けませぬ、息子もあかやとたづ
この備えは行つてゐるのですが、しやつや何かがもつ
とあつたらうと思つてゐます。別にどうして小遣
はわかりませぬ

二二 年迄よ、之から一生懸命の働きの儲けは
はがしよくなると思つてます。

二三 日布はどうなつて行くか知らなくとも思つたが、
わかりませぬ

二四 (a) 今一匹は陛下さんが、私んそめつて下されたか
ら有難いと思つてゐます。

二五 負け之もアメリカの人がよしくしてくれと思つた
事もありました。他の人は厚皮が強りから

勝つておす物が私に思つてゐました。上の
人にはどう思つたかわからぬが、私の様

なものに思つてゐました。負けたら日
本はどうなるだらうかと思つてゐました。

二六 私の後で、おちおちおせくおした。
子供は、捨つてゴジヤク、ういこをこしたか、

私にどんたが、あつたかどうか、
も同じおせんじした。私に厚皮が、
から力を入つて、同じおせんじした。

二五. 別に命を奪はせませんでした。

二六. あつちも爆弾、こつちも爆弾、とらうらうら
命にこのおしあがり、私にオオソソかんだらうら
と思つてゐました。

二七.
二八. 戦はずとやつてゐるしあがり、任方がなつた
と思つてゐました。

二九. その時は何にもわかりませんでした。

三〇. 勝つても負けなくてもわかりません。其のまはよ様
にもういし、悲しい様にもういし、私らには
わかりませんかなー。

三一. そんな事命つた事がありました。

三二. 戦はずはしてゐても空に飛行機が来るとは、
思ふにこの物いと思つておせませんでした。それが来
る様になつてから、この物いなんだなーと思つてま
した。

三三. 自分の屋敷は一家一杯で防空壕は作つ
てありませんでした。隣保で一所余りのおに
作つてありました。私としてはよくわかりませ
ん。今思つてゐるあつち、小工合のものですか
三四. 命を奪はせぬものか、とらうらと命を奪はせぬと。

このりものかたまりと思つておきました。

三五、あります。

三六、其好はわー。あつて、いつの何日ともわか

りません。物が違つたのは六月の五日。後言報
かたまりの朝飯もたいた。あつたが、朝飯もた
下すりに濱に逃げました。朝の六時頃から
しおした。ゆまき一つ着たも、ご浜に逃げま

した。四時突ハ、さし小おはすつかり、裸で

りおした。一ヶ月程其まゝごおりました。夕方

おごは浜にのぞいたが、夕方に順麿区の

小孝校に行つておりました。家様五人、袴子や腰

掛にかけたも、お花着たも、悲ししてね

らおはしおせん。家はやつしおつし、着

物もやつし。こんどに逃し、さうした

よ、かと思しおした。さうご一晩とつて、昼

一時頃から、さうして、着物も潮水

ごぬれであるし、母子供もうするものとも

こあるし、夜にたれば寒くなるので、親元

へ帰つて助けをせよおした。明石の権現前、
の親元で、食料して、おかしらうおした。
明石でも空襲衣は、() 田に逃げたのき

ました。私の親元から三三一の父に飛行機が
 工場がありオヤシが。料金が明石一ついた二回目
 にこの爆弾が落ちてオシた。それから明石の
 園一ツツサ格ちオシたが。私の親元の山崎のガウ
 ス機がこれオシた。山崎はまが其ま、まの
 ますすが、私らは五日程親元に居りオシた。
 今^吹は明石浦にバウを連て、そこを居ます。
 自らの焼けた山崎は大きかったが、其焼き
 残りのトタンや木葉を^連てオシた。釘は
 子等がそのバウを連てオシた。釘は
 焼き跡からひろったものを使ひオシた。先を
 口をこのバウを連て大人は昼も午後も
 こしオシた。バウは釘穴から夜面
 がサ格ちたり、飯をたごてる外に、その
 上^にをあたたりオシた。一雨降りには
 リオオシた。焼けたトタンはソけさせへ。
 (自子等は二五二二七七八オ)

浜から来る校へ行ったが、さぐりに
 わたりオシた。山崎族五人が一
 オシた。眠りておぼにきり一つづつ
 わたりオシた。

(Miss Bulb)