

14. at first, the people shared what they had & helped out each other but later on, it was everyone for himself.

15. No, I don't think the rich people suffered very much like us poor people did.

16. Yes, when our rations were cut & <sup>when</sup> the bombs started to fall on the homeland.

17. When Iwo Jima was taken because Iwo is quite close to homeland of Japan.

18. When Okinawa was taken, I thought we should not continue the war because Okinawa is part of the homeland.

19 - I was very sorry.

20. I like the policy taken by occupation troops & I am sure it will work out all-right.

21. Time will only tell, I think, but like I said, it will be better than during the war.

22. I think it should change to like the old peacetime Japan & where you can buy as you please.

23A. I think he is <sup>still</sup> my guide ~~for living~~ existence.

28. I just could not think much then but, I was scared & probably will be killed, if Japan lost.

24. Yes.

(A) I didn't read it personally but heard that leaflets said there were great bombings coming when & where.

(B) I was scared & I believed it will really come.

25. none

(a) none

(b) none.

26. I thought my home will be spared

27. I thought it might be bombed but very little.

28. I thought the responsibility layed towards Japan because Japan started the war.

29. I thought Americans were people without sympathy. Just because Americans were white race, ~~they~~ they thought they were smarter than me, which we did not like.

30. Yes, I ~~was~~ did not believe it.

30. Even though the raids were large & devastating, the papers & radio did not say much.

32 - I was scared & thought more will come.

33. At first, I thought, ~~it~~ it was all right but as the bombing increased, these shelters weren't much good.

34. When we heard the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, I thought we should surrender then or else, Japan will be completely annihilated.

35. I experienced it about 10 times. I hid in air raid shelter most of the time but when I did not have time to run for the shelter, I cover myself up with comforters. I was scared.

36. ↗

37. I thought it was night bombing. I am scared of mice & had to wake up my children & run for shelter.

38 - Explosive, because those fragments are dangerous & the noise is terrific.

39. At first I was scared but later got me to it.

40. The special measures weren't too good, we only had sand & water to put out the fires.

41. They did as much as they could for the homeless people.

### Evacuation Schedule. H

1. Because of heavy raids & for ~~the~~ safeguarding my children.

2. I felt very miserable about it & thought why did they <sup>have</sup> had to come.

3. Yes. I experienced about complete terror.

4. I was forced to move because of my children.
5. Hardly anything, they just gave me the pass & form for my rations, which I could draw when I reached my destination.
6. No, just myself & two children.
7. It was little better than here in Osaka, ~~but~~ ~~the~~ the place where I went did no farming even tho it was ~~in~~ in country.
8. I thought why do ~~we~~ have to make my living separated from my husband.
9. I was all-right but not too good even, tho, they were my relatives.

FACTUAL DATA

CONFIDENTIAL 850

INTERVIEWER Tokunaga

INT. NO. 2

DATE 29 Nov 48

PLACE Oaka

LIST NO. 2

R. NO. 191

SEX

Male  9-1

Female  9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH.....1903..... 10-

Is R an ELDEST SON?

Yes  11-1

No  11-2

MARITAL STATUS

Single  12-1

Married  12-2

Other  12-3

CHILDREN living 7 December 1941 or born since then

Yes  13-1

No  13-2

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

RELIGION

Buddhist

Sect...Jenshu..... 15-

Sect Shinto

Sect..... 16-

Other

MILITARY SERVICE

Yes  17-1

No  17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR ...

Office Work..... 18-

TYPE OF INDUSTRY DURING WAR

Pipe Mfg Factory..... 19-

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941

Liquor dealer..... 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	yes		30-
Children, 17 or over	none	none	31-
Children under 17			32-
Father			33-
Mother			34-
Brothers & Sisters			35-
Other household Members	✓		36-

EVACUATED

- Yes  37-1
- No  37-1

	PLACE FROM	PLACE TO	DATE	
1st.	O.saka	Nyogo-Ken	3/20/45 - 3/31/45 6/15/45 - 6/25/45	37-2
2nd.				37-3
3rd.				37-4

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

..... 2 ..... 38-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE BOMBING?

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

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE AIR RAIDS? 2

43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

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

RECORDED

- Yes  46-1
- No  46-2



THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER Tokunaga INT. NO. 2 DATE 29-Nov-45  
 PLACE Osaka LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 191  
 TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 1300 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 <input type="checkbox"/> Average health <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poor health <input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Richly dressed <input type="checkbox"/> Adequately dressed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inadequately dressed <input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Very Clean <input type="checkbox"/> Moderately clean <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dirty <input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Other comments on appearance:

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

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

Other important reactions at time of interview:

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

Apparent frankness

Some evasiveness at times

Much evasiveness during interview

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

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

Considerable probing necessary to get reasonably complete and relevant answers.

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

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

Above average intelligence

Average intelligence

Low intelligence

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

7. Other comments by Interviewer:

## Tokunaga

1. Things are quite hard now but I ~~can~~ think <sup>I can</sup> manage all-right & pull thru this winter somehow.
2. I feel better now because I do not have to work at the ~~the~~ factory. I cannot take heavy work because of my poor health. Since the occupation, I also feel better ~~I~~ because of this democratic way the occupational force is showing us.
3. I was bombed out twice, but when I was bombed & burned out <sup>first</sup> time, what worried me most was, how was I going to take care of my family. Also, I worried of how I was going to feed my family.
4. I was working at Pipe factory
5. I hardly felt like working at the factory, because I thought we were fighting a

- a losing war.
6. Everyone was at work before the bombing of  
Mar 15 but after that, we just didn't  
feel like working even though the higher  
ups told us to work more & harder.
  7. I missed work about 100 days.
  8. Generally, we were not supposed to be absent  
from work but since my house was  
burned out & every family had no place  
to stay, I went to farm out in the country  
& helped out there a little.
  9. I thought the greater strength was the  
unity of the people of Japan & the Suicide  
Planes but even there, I was pretty doubtful  
about it.
  10. I thought the greater weakness was the  
scarcity of food & later on, the draftees  
who were taken in, were of all 4-F  
calibers. These draftees were not like the  
ones who were drafted during the China Incident,  
they just did not care to fight against <sup>America</sup> ~~Japan~~.

11. The leaders <sup>tried to</sup> make us do things which ~~were~~ they even knew were impossible. To make us work more than what we could do.

12. The leaders ordered the people to do this & that, which we were already doing our best. Naturally, I hated it all but what could I say, if I opened my mouth, I would have been put in jail. Also, the leaders had all their rations, more than enough, while we go hardly any.

13. Everytime the government changed, we ~~thought~~ & hoped that this new changes in government will think of more of us & help us out.

14. As the war wore on, the people's conduct started to change. I, myself, hope & hope that war would end soon, since I was burned out twice, I almost knew for sure that Japan never could win the war.

15. No, The higher ups did not suffer alike with us because, like the higher ups of my company, they took ~~all~~ more rations for themselves & did not hardly give enough to us.
16. Around January of this year, I thought Japan could not win the war.
17. When I was bombed out for second time on June 15, 1945.
18. After this raid of June 15, 1945, I thought it was useless to continue the war. The workers at ~~the~~ the factory where I worked just went to the factory & didn't give care & work at all, even they were order to do so.
19. I thought it was the right way for Japan, when they gave up because, there were ~~no~~ hardly any food & at the factory there were no kerosene for the power & workers just did not care to work

20. I am very satisfied with the policies of occupational troops.

21. I think we will have lots of trouble getting enough food so I am thinking of going to the <sup>country</sup> farm or at least, <sup>near</sup> I will have enough to eat.

22. I think we should not depend on others & especially our leaders, we can not depend on them. I like Japan to change to a democratic nation.

22 A. I am very thankful for the Emperor for sparing our lives by surrendering. If we did not have Emperor, our leaders will treat us like slaves.

23 - I had heard from my sister ~~about~~ who was associated with a Canadian, that America was a very civilized country, & I was ~~to~~ right, they are very civilized & understandable people.

24. Yes.

(A) I heard it was about the people to ask emperor to surrender

(B) I thought, it ~~is~~ will be a good idea if emperor was to accept the offer & have peace come to Japan once more.

25. No, because I had no radio

(A) I did not hear anything of that sort.

(B) none —

26. Since there were lots of empty lots close by where we lived, I thought my home would be spared.

27. My sister told me that U.S. had a certain good plane, that can bomb Japan's homeland so I believed that Japan would be bombed eventually.

28. I thought the responsibility lay towards Japan because of the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor. Japan invited the war so.



29. My sister always told me that Americans were a law-abiding & very sincere people so I believed her & I thought alike.

30. The newspapers & radio did not tell the truth of the progress of war & just said that Japan was winning. Even when air raids caused heavy damage the radio & newspapers described just a little of it.

31. Yes, I heard about it & I thought it was very nice of Americans to let the civilians know when & where they were going to bomb so we have ample time to get away from the described places. I liked the way the Americans conduct the war.

32 - When I first heard of American planes coming over in January of this year, I thought Osaka will be bombed, too. I did not actually see U.S. planes until June 15, 1945 when the B-29 came over very low.

33- I thought the air raid shelter were  
no good because, it was just a hole  
dug in the ground & covered with lumber  
& trees & had the air raid warden on top of  
the building were not much use because  
when ~~the~~ actually the raids came, they  
were down in the hole <sup>as same as</sup> ~~as~~ the others.

34. When I heard about this weapon, I ~~thought~~  
hoped the Japan would surrender immediately.  
I thought no country could oppose a country  
that was that much ahead in science.

35. I have two experiences

36. I had one in May 14, & June 15<sup>th</sup> of this

year.

I was told that the incendiary bomb was  
small & did hardly any damage so I did  
not worry about it but when it came, I was  
misinformed <sup>at</sup> ~~at~~ the bomb fell in my home,  
I could not do anything but run for safety.  
I lost everything I had.  
On the second time, I knew better so

so took some belongings with me & ~~was~~ ran for safety. My second place was about couple hundred yards away from my first home.

37. Night bombing. At night, I can't see where you're going & when running for safety, I get all excited & get directions mixed up.

38. I am scared of explosive but I am more scared of incendiary because there more in ~~the~~ quantities.

39. As raids continue, I got more & more scared. I don't think, you can ever get use to it. Every time, I hear siren, I get all excited & can't think nor move freely.

40. There were no special welfare services ~~after~~ after the raids came. It was talked about before the raids but nothing was done afterwards.

when my home was burned, ~~the rest~~  
I had lost all my food, the next day,  
I received just one riceball from my friend.  
41. I don't think people gave away to the  
persons who were burnt-out because I did  
not receive hardly any.

## Evacuation Schedule

A

1. Because my home ~~to~~ was burned out & I had nothing.
2. I hoped the war would end soon.
3. I had twice experienced bombing before I left.
4. I left Osaka voluntarily.
5. The government gave me a pass, which was a free ride on train going to my destination.  
~~There~~ There no living facilities arranged by the government except, I could take my <sup>evacuation</sup> pass to the place where I evacuated & get my ration.
6. Yes.
7. It was all-right & I felt free because it ~~was~~ my parent's place.

8. I felt all-right while my stay at my  
parents because we had enough to eat  
& cloth + <sup>place to</sup> sleep.

9. My parents gave me what they could  
spare to me such thing as, Comforters,  
Kitchen utensils - soaps, towels, etc.

Q12

FACTUAL DATA

85,445

INTERVIEWER NOBORU TANIMOTO INT. NO. 3 DATE 11/14 1945

PLACE Osaka LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 80

SEX  
Male  9-1  
Female  9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH.....1896..... 10-

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

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

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

EDUCATION: Total number of years of schooling completed. Junior High School 14

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

MILITARY SERVICE  
Yes  17-1  
No  17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR  
.....Office work..... 18-

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

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941  
.....1..... 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

324

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?

..... *many times* ..... 38-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE BOMBING?

	Day	Night	
High Explosives <i>many</i>		3	39- 40-
Incendiary <i>2</i>	2	2	41- 42-

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

43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

1. *Sannoku* ..... 44-
2. *Nishitani* ..... 45-
3. *Kitaku* .....
4. *Tenajiten* .....

RECORDED

- Yes  46-1
- No  46-2



十月十九日 (第3)

谷

一、生活状態は概然として居る。其の他は後  
食物に不足を辨し居ます。現在一家  
健康もよく、生活に居ます。

二、<sup>緊要</sup>時中より現在の方が明治になりまし  
た。報道が、<sup>新道</sup>後後に於て、実  
際の手が解つたので、以前の若者は無  
かつた。大  
愛用かあります。

三、昭和十七、十八、十九、二十年は、  
心配もありません。昭和二十一年の春から  
おつた。不  
安になつて来た。被爆を心配する  
から、此の實際被害を勝るかと思つた事  
あり。

① 心配なし。  
② 所長をやって居ました。総へは、  
か、母を不慮に死なせました。稲井  
の家族を北海道へ送つた。稲井の  
父の事を心配して居りますが、七月  
十日の爆撃は、  
なくありました。

③ 勿論食糧の事、心配して居りました。

四 一九三七年頃から。おこと所会長をやつて居ります。

三 昭和十一年頃から。勸業時報。此が多くなりまして。十九年頃、  
定例会から便令が所定条を建造及高野の院降也。此等  
場の大費を多くあつて来た。其の事及所会より。勸業  
の事と。一十一年頃は。勸業時報。

六 仕事は整之報が有つて。場合は。全くと来た。あつた。

七 櫻井には。解か。江み。あつて。居り。あつて。左部。休。お。お。け。は。行  
け。ま。文。人。勸業。先。は。西。風。録。の。統。制。班。長。で。居。た。所。の。仕事。か  
（百八の古）落んたから。所会。の。事。務。力。を。や。つ。て。居。り。ま。し。て。休

い。暇。は。全。く。あ。り。ま。せ。ん。で。し。た。  
勸業。先。及。所。会。其。の。副。團。長。を。し。て。居。り。ま。し  
て。か。ら。所。の。諸。君。が。古。の。は。其。の。地。帯。に。行。き。指。揮。し。な。け。れ。ば  
か。り。ま。せ。ん。下。し。た。か。ら。致。謝。申。上。せ。し。て。忙。しい。回。合。を。し。ま。し。た。

八 所会には。仕事。務。力。を。一。人。に。任。務。つ。て。居。り。ま。し。た。其。の。事。務。が  
凡。ん。ど。其。の。内。は。私。に。任。務。あ。つ。て。居。り。ま。し。た。

九 昭和十六年頃には。支那。事。務。を。不。解。決。と。す。る。事。が  
多。く。あ。つ。た。思。ひ。込。め。の。居。り。ま。し。た。野。田。氏。が。本。報。の。平。和  
條。約。を。締。結。す。る。事。が。成。功。す。る。事。が  
と。考。へ。て。居。り。ま。し。た。

報導に依る

當時の海軍は海軍力が強りと思つて居りました。精神で先づを征伐する事は出来ないと思つて居りました。しかし、天啓り精神力の増つといふ事が一般的にありました。

十は日本人は一般的に、熱し易く、冷め易いといふ氣風、  
四は、一つの物に對して完全な執着と欠乏と、直ぐ次の物に移つて非常な者り易い忍耐力が足りないといふ事を  
と思ひます。

④ 生まれ方が昭和十九年の後半から少つて居ました。事は弱みかと思つて居りました。

⑤ 官吏の進みと平衡して一般の民の徳義心の缺乏ないて弱味の一原因かと思つて居りました。

⑥ 食糧不足は古くから加つて居ると思つて居りました。

戦果

十。人止業準備に對する練兵を疑つて居りました。

⑦ 崇拜して居た銅像から宛座用品の金屬類に至る迄取り上げたりして行ふは、始業者に對して

成心かといふと思つて居ました。官業士と業者の間に

培つた精神は結果の有つたといふことも、  
主眼の必而結果の

海軍力に上つたといふ供あせしめたりで、  
其れに對して指導す

るに不足を感じました。

十二. 戦時中出来たうちは海陸空の非常の便利で良  
いと思ひました。

② 價格の騰貴に對する統制價格設定の認可がた  
件に關つたお返ししました。

③ 總てこのお返しに對する調査、報告する際非常の  
ことを来た。所々に於ては人口世帯の調査、配給  
に對する次々科に係り、お返し一般の類を任用  
するし、かゝるお返しに非常の、お返しお返しと  
つた。

十三. 國民は一急ぎに戰争に奉仕してゐるに及、交通  
者加絶えず、変更さるゝので、支拂のたしめを  
變るゝに、次の人に對して、お返しも、お返しも  
つた。

十四. 陸海空の相互扶助に目的が有つてお返し  
が、被業が増加するに隨つて、お返し個人主義に  
お返し来たお返しお返し。

配給の公平を確保するに、お返しお返し、お返し  
は、お返しお返しお返しお返しお返しお返しお返し

山口、瀬田、由良、おは、空、新築に、おし、この、  
事、  
山、地、瀬、田、由、良、お、は、空、新、築、に、お、し、こ、の、事、

よい、ち、の、で、都、民、の、  
と、思、ひ、ま、す、

十六、  
勝つ、  
マリ、ア、サ、の、  
か、深、く、な、り、ま、す、

十七、  
新、然、と、思、ふ、お、い、な、つ、た、の、は、大、千、十、の、  
の、際、か、し、た、。、  
の、周、始、な、り、で、  
は、  
し、ま、い、た、

十八、  
六月、  
爆、轟、地、加、大、都、市、か、ら、  
か、果、し、て、有、る、か、  
は、  
は、  
は、  
は、  
は、

十九、  
たゞのり、  
田舎に力尽かせ事かない国であつた。敗戦の報を  
守つて金庫を失つて化葬の事だ。

二十、  
非を予に良しと思つて居ります。近世の紳士の態度  
には日本人が学ばず不可不可加ふると思ひました。

二十一、  
現在の仕事に打ちあつてありおし。三三三は  
不承に命令自ら自分等はやつて行はると思ひ  
ます。

二十二、  
此れから海外的な民主主義国家を建てる  
かと思ひます。軍、官の體制政治は  
中絶せしと思ひます。教育、官の質の向上が  
必要だつたり一般人民と互に和的にならなければ  
ならないと思ひます。

二十三、  
君が判の教育と其下使に依つて一般人民は  
天皇陛下は現在のまゝにして第一に思つて居り  
ます。

二三 若し教義しをらぬや、獨り立は失ひ、米國の支那下に  
置かれ、隷屬するや、此の如き。日本の宣傳に信  
じて居ります。其の後の一兵九千迄、歐(と)リ小  
教へに依つて相像すれば、日本、國民は凡んど  
死滅すると思つて居ります。

三四 七月に一致定せられた。ボツカリ、宣(い)言(い)の  
事かまらしてありませぬ。

① 改革は、軍部かやつて居るもので、改憲を敵  
として居るもので、な(ら)ず、此(こ)の下に、終(つ)て、歐(と)を、折(し)る  
願(ね)し、神(かみ)らよ(と)思(おも)ふ。以(も)して、早(はや)く、神(かみ)家(け)か  
ら逃(に)れ、平(へい)和(わ)にあつて、伸(の)び、たくして、行(い)かう、は、な(ら)り  
か、と、云(い)ふ、小(こ)意(い)思(し)が、あ(あ)り、ま(ま)せぬ。

② 軍部になんか、さ(さ)し、ある、内(うち)部(ぶ)係(けい)上(じやう)、自(み)分(ぶん)の、思(おも)つて、事(こと)  
か、云(い)へ、ない、は、か、り、な、く、一(い)つ、行(い)上(じやう)、不(ふ)可(か)能(ねい)な、事(こと)で  
ありませぬ。

三五 二(に)テ、刀(た)の、事(こと)は、全(ぜん)然(ぜん) 無(な)し、ま(ま)せ、ん、な(な)り。

西(せい)武(ぶ)部(ぶ)の、官(くわん)制(せい)の、事(こと)は、新(しん)た、れ、て、既(すで)に  
あ、せ、ん、な(な)り、ま(ま)せ、ん、な(な)り。特(とく)に、軍(ぐん)部(ぶ)の、人(ひと)は、い(い)ふ、た(た)か  
り、あ(あ)り、ま(ま)せ、ん。

三六

東京の経済、この大阪は必ず、爆撃をされるものと見  
做し居る。大阪の中心地から、何  
れもこのまぬかぬかと思つて居る。

三七

三六、日本宣傳を信じて居る人は、日本の立場を正義と見  
して居るか。

戦争開始の責任は日本の、戦争の責任は日本の、戦争  
の責任は日本の。

三九、米国人は化学に於ては、非に居ると思ひ、  
彼は一飛介基礎を造るに、おんて造り、  
人は、飛介の、おんて、  
田んつてある。

三九

新書では爆撃被害の、  
おんて、爆撃の、  
おんて、爆撃の、  
おんて、爆撃の、

おんて、爆撃の、  
おんて、爆撃の、  
おんて、爆撃の、  
おんて、爆撃の、





終に黙然となつてから發表か有つて獲への被言を乞ひ  
りてか、やむを得ず自實状が發表せられたる事を知り  
其の内情をこの封書を見れば、とて事案をまよせしむ  
功の怖に解持つてゐる事、が甘々の威力の強きは全く  
おかりませぬと云へた

三十三 赤井、此に、西に、五五、  
生野、此に、西に、五五、  
空、此に、西に、五五、

三十二 赤井、此に、西に、五五、  
生野、此に、西に、五五、  
空、此に、西に、五五、

三十一 赤井、此に、西に、五五、  
生野、此に、西に、五五、  
空、此に、西に、五五、

三十 赤井、此に、西に、五五、  
生野、此に、西に、五五、  
空、此に、西に、五五、

二十九 赤井、此に、西に、五五、  
生野、此に、西に、五五、  
空、此に、西に、五五、

三十七

夜の片之結朧か白も此心さしく有りや。只山崎か重ん  
るが持口暗夜か白も有りや。

三十一 實際に於てさしかつたのは、爆弾をいしたのが、被害の  
大に、燒夷彈の力かあつと、勇気有りや。

三十二 殺し馴れぬ事なした。私は馴れぬ事なしたか、  
人は此心怖を増し、事なぬか、かと思ひました。

四十 各自<sup>(防犯)</sup>命令区域あり、他の区域には行け  
ず、人が、官立警察後、被害地か、に對して、警察官小  
隊を、か、の命令下、何名か、といふ、割、  
に、接に、行、す、た。死傷者、約、海、交通  
制、轉、物、次、の、運、般、等、か、え、す。

四十一 被害者に對して、五日位の念、報と、カ、傷、者、に  
對して、典、乳、牛、さ、か、あ、り、す、た。  
四十二 被害者日、報、災、證、明、に、依、り、報、料、輸、送、の、便  
が、あ、り、す、た。

四十三 衣類など、報、料、に、報、料、改、け、ら、れ  
た、ま、す、か、不、報、料、改、け、ら、れ、ま、す。

四十四 被害者、報、料、改、け、ら、れ、ま、す、何、か、と、便  
利、を、報、料、改、け、ら、れ、ま、す。

④十一町会の方で、四軒以上者に対し一握力 四軒以上 まぬかれた人から  
物次ぐを命じられた。令に拒否して出させて居ます。

Proof A

① 北海道へ疎開した理由は、戦闘力のかり者は大伴に於て  
疎開を命じられた。子供大でと助けたいといふ支持  
もありました。疎開させたい。それと私は町会長をやつて居  
ると大其の手本も他に示さなければならぬ立場にありま  
した。

② 子供には戦争に際つたかゝる迎へに来るからと申請して  
疎開させました。生強加段々不自由な所へ不備  
底になりすすので、戦争に對して、若しかあつたら、子  
供達と暮らせるやうにと思ふました。

③ 大正の子供は空襲前より疎開させました。小正は  
子供 三月十七日 空襲後の北海道へ疎開させました。

④ 自衛隊の疎開を命じました。  
空襲後は、空襲の強制集団疎開を命じました。

⑤ 疎開許可を持参して居る者は疎開差や西へ来た  
か一般者は容易に四軒へ入りました。比自費で  
行きました。今年午の春頃から疎開者は対して

一人おしこ 百円位見当もらへず <sup>これは</sup> 原典地走  
の澄明をせよとす。すつと後の世界へ去るものがあります。

⑤ 私の夢の象に <sup>子供文</sup> 路史させました

⑦ 田舎でしかかゝる至極 象を採り回すこと

⑧ 路史とは一般の性格か 有つて採り回すこと  
す。

Yamamoto

1. Ration quantity of rice not enough. Supplementing with various foods. Family dispersed all around. They are carrying on as best as they can. All in good health.
2. Now is brighter than war-time. Reports in newspapers were unreliable. The close of war brought forth true facts. Life is gayer than before.
3. (1) 1942, 1943 had full victory news, so had no fear. Spring in 1945, fear came in my mind. Since eyeing terrible damages, I came to doubt the victory.  
(2) I was chief of city block association. Instructions from leaders about air-raid defence were all too inadequate. I felt sorry for my neighbors.  
(3) My family evacuated to Hokkaido.  
(4) My father want to Tsuruga, Fukui prefecture, where he was killed by bomb-hit on 12 July.  
(5) Food question was the cause of my headache.
4. From 1937, I am acting continuously as chief of city block association.
5. From 1943, volunteer labor services were frequent. The association usually issued many orders to them to build air-raid shelters and anti-air gun bases. These affairs obliged me to work more than 18 hours a day.
6. When raid alarms announced, no one worked.
7. Sundays were supposed to be off days. But I seldom enjoyed them wholly. My business site was Federation for controlling supplies and demands for electric wires. I worked there eight hours a day. After finishing my job there, I had to attend various affairs for city block association at home.  
During the war, I was very busy as I acted as chief of block association, assistant chief of civil fire brigade, and my job as clerks at the above mentioned federation. "Whenever there was air-raid, I have to go to command.
8. City block association employed one female clerk, also my wife helped me during daytime when I was not at home.
9. In 1939, I thought the war would not spread other than China territory. "Ambassadors, Mr. Nomura & Mr. Kurusu will succeed to obtain peace to us" thus I believed.  
Reports on naval war ((correctly (naval strength)) lead me to think our navies are very strong. Though I admit spiritual power alone can not beat scientific strength, However, "our victory will be achieved by spiritual power" so I thought.
10. Japanese, as a whole, easy to be heated and easy to cool off. We have little patience, changing from things to things, when one difficulty experienced.  
Our production power became less dominant from last half of 1944. That was our weak point.

10. (2) Incorrect attitude of official personages and weakening of general morale were our weak points.

(3) Food shortage added these difficulties another factor.

11. Universal adjustments for business enterprises, originated from ideas of leading persons high in rank were doubtful undertakings. Destroying much worshipped statues, compulsory collection of kitchen utensils, those were not the policies I liked.

Re-adjustment against big industries, national monopolies were all right. But restrictions and forced buying up of every day necessities and implements, that was wrong.

12. Among many new systems and policies, this neighborhood society system is one of the clever and successful plans. It's so good and efficient.

To cope with the sudden rise of commodity price, the control for price ceiling was untimely enforced. They came in force too late.

Too much, too many investigations & reports were required. To my city association, such investigations, as are population census taking, commodity distributing plans, are too often asked for, wasting a lot of time & energy. This meant so much trouble to this association.

13. Most people were serving the country honestly. But, leaders were often changed. I thought if this is all right. Every change of cabinet, promised less expectation.

14. The neighbor's association's objective was mutual aid among themselves. As damages increased, every one became too individualistic. Some even doubted the fairness in food-rationing. The reason is the black market became too popular.

15. Mountain villages, seaside places, and country farming parts, where air-raid was less executed, so that people there could not understand the hardness we city people felt.

16. When "Marianes" base was lost, doubt came to my mind if we might be losing our chance to win.

17. When "Okinawa" fall, they spoke of it openly. They began to build defence trenches all among the sea-lines of whole part of Japan, and seemed we are waiting for the American's coming. This state of affairs caused still firmer belief in my mind for Japan's defeat.

18. Since beginning of June, the air-raid became more tense and severe, extending from large cities to smaller ones, so that if this keeps on for a while, whole Japan would be destroyed completely, thus I feared. Also we lost many important military base, and our chance to regain them was doubtful. I wondered if we can fight on.

19. Hearing Japan accepted Potsdam stipulation, I felt quite a shock. As Japan had no defeated experience in her long history, all hopes and desire gone.

20. Very good. Gentlemanly attitude of American's must be copied by us.

21. I was engaged since then this profession. I thought I can anyway hold out at least 2 or 3 years.

22. Henceforth, we want to set up a fully democratic country. Dictatorial politics by military officials and bureaucratic person-ages are what I hate most. Policemen must have undergone reform-ation, they must be good servants of civilian persons.

(1) Emperor-worshiping education and its history made our people want Emperor and its Empire system as before.

23. Once defeated, Japan's independence would be lost, and would be placed under slavish subordination of American administration. Thus I thought, owing to Japanese propoganda. Judging from the instructions to fight to last man, I thought our people would perish sooner or later.

24. In June, I was shown by my friend a copy of it. In it, I read articles concerning Potsdam proclamation, thus "This war is the work of military bureaucrats. We are not thinking common civilian Japanese as our enemy. So ask the Emperor to stop the war, and let us quit from this calamity as soon as possible, and send peaceful days with us altogether." This is the contents of propa-ganda leaflets.

As military men always controlled everything, we had no free-  
dom to breath our opinions. Many ideas were practically unable  
to carry out.

25. Knew nothing of radio propoganda. Owing to strict censorship in regard to radio receiving, I had no chance to hear, though some privileged personages might heard them/

26. "After Tokyo, Osaka will surely be attacked as it is the cen-  
tre of commerce and industry. It is inevitable," so I thought.

27. -----

28. Those, who believe in Japanese military propoganda, thought Japan was right. It was military people who open this war, so the responsibility for this war rests on such class of people.

29. Americans seemed very much advanced in various sciences. For instance, when making air-base, they finish up the work in a few days time. While Japanese takes much longer time, the differences are indeed apparent.

30. Radio broadcast did not tell much about air-raid damages. It was usual trick in radio broadcast, that to announce slight damage and controlled bomb-fire when actually the large fires were ablazing and heavy damages were done. The press next day would repeat what was announced by radio before.

The broadcast locality was distinctly divided so that Tokyo local broadcast could not be heard or reported here at Osaka.

31. Never saw one, but heard people talking. True execution of radio forecast brought anxiety onto my mind.



32. It was so sudden that everybody was hard to tell whether it was enemy or not. When airplanes flew very low, I could distinguish the plane wing's marks, by which I understood it was enemy's plane. Some minutes later, our fighter planes were on the wing, our anti-air guns were active, thus brought about large chaos.

33. From last autumn, the air-raid defensive accommodations were carefully attended to. Drillings of this nature were practised 2 or 3 times a month. I found out these precautions practically useless, because actual happenings were far apart from those of drillings, and it was quit a pity sight. Air-raid shelter were effective against explosives, but not for incendiary bombs.

34. When war was finished, many facts were made known. But during the war almost nothing was announced, so I did not know anything. I used to have a fear for it. But how deadly it is, I was quite ignorant.

35. Ikuro Block, North Block, West Block, Tennōji Block, I experienced all the air-raids we had.

36. It was middle of June, a bomb fell about 2 cho's distance from my house. It created such a big noise that we were all surprised to a core. It created big vibration at the same time. When incendiary bombs fell on the 15th June, at next block, all were burned, my blocks were saved as fires were put out quickly, although 36 bombs actually fell.

Civil-fire brigade members all went to the damaged houses and I took the orders for them. Whenever I go out to bomb-hit places, it is my custom to leave my last will to my family, as I may be hit at any time.

(3) I tried hard to extinguish fires. Truly, I didn't know what I was doing, so frantic I was then.

37. I disliked most night-time raid, the risky footings and darkness were the matter.

38. Explosive bombs were dreadful, but incendiary bombs did more damages

39. Personally I used to this circumstances. But most people increased their fear, as time went on, so I guess.

40. Everyone was assigned to his own area, responsible when fire break out. He is supposed not to go over other blocks. After actual raids were over, we got order from Police station to go to help other damaged sections. The orders usually nominate certain numbers of persons required. Our jobs then were to regulate traffic, attending to the wounded and dead, and distribution of relief goods. To refugees, 5 days free ration of food, and free medical rares to wounded and dead. Free transport was also allowed to certified refugees. On the commencement, they were to be clothed free, but accommodations were not adequate. City association made a list of refugees which used after-day references.

41. City association tried hard to collect these relief materials from those who were not visited by bombs and divided them as fairly as possible.

CONFIDENTIAL 85A

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER NOBORU TANIMOTO INT. NO. 3 DATE 11/14 1945  
PLACE Osaka LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 80  
TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 0415 TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 1400

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

INSTRUCTIONS:

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

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

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

所長を介し、軍に属する関係上社交的。会話は非常に  
よく、寧ろ長閑な位であった。

7. Other comments by Interviewer:

社会的地位は一般日本人と似て居る場合、責任  
も相当あること、可成る才力と語った常識を備えており、  
世話火燒の類々、かつ左型であった。然し、軍部  
宣傳に中毒した一人である事は免れ得るが、左  
者であった。

GROUP (A)

1. The reason why I let my family go to Hokkaido is, being myself chief of city association, I have to show good example to our neighbors. It was supposed those who have no fighting ability must evacuate. I let my children go to that far distant land.
2. I told my children I would go to bring them back when victory came over us. Harships in daily life increased, and I came to hope that we want to live together with my children. Also, I hoped the war would soon be finished.
3. Larger children went before the air-raid. Smaller ones went after the raid was experienced.
4. Evacuation was done from my own initiative. After, June, School children were ordered to evacuate compulsory.
5. Those who had evacuation recognition paper were allowed to buy tickets. Ordinary persons felt a great difficulty in obtaining tickets. All went on their own account. From Spring this year, a support about ¥100 for one person was granted, but its payment is very much delayed and took time, even if certificate was presented.
6. Only my children went to my younger brother's home.
7. As it was country place, the food and other living conditions were better.
8. In the country places, every one was kind and sympathetic.

FACTUAL DATA

INTERVIEWER N. TANIMOTO INT. NO. 4 DATE 20/11 1945  
PLACE Osaka LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 33

852

SEX

Male  9-1

Female  9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH.....1907..... 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. Womans High School 14-

RELIGION

Buddhist

Sect..... 15-

Sect Shinto

Sect..... 16-

Other

MILITARY SERVICE

Yes  17-1

No  17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR

Retail Tobacco Business 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

Husband, 3 child..... 21-

Is R now head of household?

Yes  22-1

No  22-2

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

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

Yes  24-1

No  24-2

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

Yes  25-1

No  25-2

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

Yes  26-1

No  26-2

DAMAGE TO HOME BY BOMBING

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

PROPERTY DAMAGE BY BOMBING  
Severity of loss:

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

CASUALTIES FROM BOMBING

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

CASUALTIES AMONG RELATIVES OR HOUSEHOLD

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

EVACUATED

- Yes
- No  37-1

	PLACE FROM	PLACE TO	DATE	
1st	Osaka Minamiku		March	37-2
2nd	Osaka Miyakojima		June	37-3
3rd				37-4

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

..... Many times... 38-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE BOMBING?

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

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE AIR RAIDS?

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

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

1. Osaka Minamiku ..... 44-
2. Osaka Miyakojima ..... 45-
3. ....
4. ....

RECORDED

- Yes  46-1
- No  46-2

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER N. TANIMOTO INT. NO. 4 DATE 20/11 1945  
 PLACE Osaka LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 33  
 TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 0915 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.

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(c) Very Clean <input type="checkbox"/> Moderately clean <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dirty <input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Other comments on appearance: <i>She was look older than her ages very poor health very thin</i>

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):

生活水準の不安定と、食料の不足が健康に  
の害を及ぼす。また、  
水不足が問題である。政府の取組むべき所を  
指摘し、後進国であることを、  
持つべきである。軍令として  
生活水準の向上を望む。

7. Other comments by Interviewer:

高水準にあり、或は一般より学識を  
持たせ、その教育は、  
社会教育より精神教育に  
注力し、月賞の  
あり。





六、時内制は別に規定がなく、朝九時迄の掃除をして  
過ぎ、晩五時に出勤者の帰らぬので、其処に留守  
し、此等その火の用心及び電気の取次をせしむる事

七。

一、この規則は、信じておる関係上、日曜日を休むとし  
て、其以外には休む事はありません。

八。

九、此の厚給は強いのと思つておりました。  
大抵魂があらうか、強いのと思つておりました。

十、折半が大國加、小國より總じては差違ひこ  
ろあるが、此の方向の強いのと思つておりました。

十一、此等中は一寸も考へた事は存りません、終致し  
てから色々、此等中は知りずして教へておりました。

十二、余り規則にとらはれず自由があり、また、所  
や隣組が余り厳し過ぎず、且、消防定  
の訓練の厳しさが、刻に何の役に立ちますか  
した。訓練よりも、豫先防定場を以て徹底し  
て、載つておられるかと思つておりました。

十三. 我輩には何れも解りませぬ。たゞ何れも何れも困難な事  
があるのちと思つてあります。

十四. 凶悪者とは凶悪者で無一人の内は非善人  
たる者あり。賢明な人は暗黒場で利益を  
上げ、空界の絶好の機会を如く思つて居りま  
す。

十五. 指導者や上の人は一才も甚るし人のおると思はる  
せん。一般人民は大衆同様に物を甚しきをしな  
思ひます。上の人は一一般人民を理解しし之を見な  
つてと思つてあります。

十六. 此の難い有りあしに。思ひあり。口外  
する事はあります。

十七. 六月の同日の日の難い時に新然一りと思ひます。

十八. いくらの難いこと。我々は続けに行きよ  
もや。難いなるから。是は善心にも思つてあります  
人なり。

十、何うなるのかと心配してゐる。何も解りません。

十一、良いと思つて、おめ思つたより、歌がよいと思つてゐる。

十二、お貴女を頼度いと思つて居ますが、今の所是吉か  
つておせん、子供が一人あります。最近就職して居  
ます。生活に不足は有りませんが、無茶苦茶し  
てゐます。お早急の仕事かおれは、何れも仕度いと  
思つてゐます。

十三、平和な日々になつて居ると思つてあります。敵も  
おのる事は、大嫌ひであるに、協力して行く度  
いと甲心があります。

十四、米国の隷になるの、お月おいかと、思つてあります。  
停戦になつてから、何かよくなつて居る。

十五、一回お見ました。何回もついで居ます。  
① 早く降伏せよ。天皇陛下下にお願ひして。  
② 勝つた事か、おつてあると思つてあります。

二十五  
始めようとして放送が有つと聞いてありますか。  
何かつかが知りません。

二十六  
工場や地中やは操業せよと思つて居りますか。  
通一般の事はまあかゆるかふうと思つて居ります。

二十七

二十八  
米國は其の責任が有ると思つて居ります。  
軍縮する様に仕向けて居る様に思つて居ります。

二十九  
給へたお返事と申すは、  
社は其の性質からして申すは、  
確定雜誌に

三十  
就讀力の発表はかりで有りました。  
雑誌の採擷も年々の報道にはありません。  
一七。

三十一  
是れも有りませんか。  
其の通り実行して居るからして居ります。  
あの通りであつたら其の用意をしたハルは、  
なすぬと申すは。

三十二 洗濯盆のハシは、いけなさと同心得た。比白人が大騒動  
した。

三十三 不完全な一丸。何の役にも立たず意味をた  
りせんわーた。

三十四 被害が大子と同心得た。あんなにいい物を使は  
んとし、土損りと同心得た。

三十五 一月に  
三月十三日 七時三十分 三休橋。 三月は三月七日 都島まで  
会ありた。

① 三月一日 燒夷彈が類焼に会い全焼した。

② 町倉の美園が隣組の方と集の方へ逃がした。

③ 役立たな、訓練よりと目下と録表させると天中一は  
よかつたのは、消防、消防団に一人と来たせんで。

④ 三月三日

① 都島で大雨の粒ん落ちて来た。全焼した。

② 藤元、市場の南地にしる馬をかき、其の叙、逃が  
て行きました。海中死んで人か決山居りた。

③ 命はないとのと同心得た。助つてやれ  
と同心得た。比の馬が一歩もと  
な

な

三十七

夜のうらさ 諸君が思ふにきりやう。是るか見之存りの  
で進出するに固りやう。

三十八

爆弾の方加増し...と息を吐いた。爆弾を  
防空壕に入つておたふ 固かりますか。爆弾を  
少々の防空壕は役に立ちません。

三十九

着の進み... 四枚袋に合つておたふ。人  
れと来るか。物は二回も合つたので進み  
りません。

四十

敵軍には進み... 行々しくおたふ  
おたふ... 固かりますか。爆弾を  
少々の防空壕は役に立ちません。

四十一

四枚袋の合はなかつた人か... 固かりますか。  
した。固かりますか。爆弾を  
少々の防空壕は役に立ちません。

1. I suffer most for food-shortage. Health is not also too good. Feel rather tired.
2. Twiced visited by bom-fire. I could save my property if evacuation had carried out at much earlier stage. I feel assured now than at war time.
3. Air-raid, I most feared. Hardship I felt during the war brought to my mind a earnest desire for quicker finish of war.
4. Office-guard of a building, sometimes, I acted as a broker in various dealings.
5. 10 year's experience as tobaconist, Last October, I stopped the business as cigarettes were to be distributed by neighbor's block. This new system for distribution meant almost no profit, thus unable to live on this business.  
The life of watchman was easy one, very little task, but the building I was guarding was burned during March bombing, I am now unemployed.
6. No special regulation for working hour, clean and sweep the room before nine every morning. After 5 in the after-noon when everybody gone, I made round for accidental fires and attended telephones call, or stayed there whole night.
7. Sundays and national holidays were my off days.
8. -----
9. Japanese army is very strong, so I thought, because we gave "Yamato" Spirit .
10. Japan is weaker, because our opponent is big country where everything is developed to the highest degrees.
11. During war-time, never knew. After the war, I learned by the press and was surprised.
12. Too much limitations and no freedom, city association and neighborhood association are too very strict and severe, so felt much annoyances. Anti-air raid drills, and anti-fire drills, those were severely exercised, but practically not much effective. We want more perfection and cares to the raid-shelter, than above mentioned useless drillings.
13. To our class of people, nothing was informed, However, I knew something bad was brewing.
14. Those saved from bomb-damage, did not pay dutiful sympathy towards war refugees. Smart fellows were making money at black market, and thought this is the good chance to make money.
15. Leaders and high officials are never feeling hardship from the war. Common civilian people all suffered equally the difficulties of war time life. High class leaders and high-brow men had no consideration to our lower class.



16. That came to my mind after we actually met the air-raid. But not allowed to speak openly.

17. When visited air-raid in June, and July, I clearly understood.

18. Although we may have frequenter air-raid, we would never stop the war. Never dreamed ~~to~~ to give up the fight.

19. Was very anxious, but nothing explained.

20. Good. Kind and generous than what I thought in the beginning.

21. Want to open up new business, but at present, don't know how to. Have one child, who got employed recently. My daily life is quite unsteady, so I am willing to do any job if allowed my chance.

22. Want to have peaceful Japan. I dislike in fighting each other. Mutual co-operation is what I want.

23. Americans would place us as their slaves, thus I was afraid in the beginning. After the conclusion of war, everything seemed brighter.

24. Once I say <sup>w</sup>. Many times I was told about them. Surrender in haste, by asking our Emperor.  
(g) Contents are too wayward, I thought thus.

25. People told me they sometimes heard broadcasts. But I knew nothing about its contents.

26. Factory-areas are sure to be bombed, but our living area or locality will be save from bombing.

27.-----

28. America must take responsibility. She urged us to fight this war.

29. Everything developed highly. We were not told true reports on bombing damages.

30. Only victory was announced.

31. Never saw one, but much heard about it. They seem to do as they forecast, so I thought.

32. Must be very careful about that. Everyone was in great mixup.

33. Unperfect, unserviceable, and only useless.

34. Big damages, they should not use such dreadful weapon.

35. First - 13 March, at SanKyubashi, Minami Ku.  
Second time, - 7th June, at Miyaki-Shima. I encountered.

36. (a) 1st time, incendiary bombs all burned things up. City association made instruction and ordered us to flee with all our neighbors toward east-side. Useless anti-air raid drilling, and

36. (a) (cont'd) unattended fire brigades, We don't need them. We rather want to evacuate rather than doing above useless drilling.

(b) Second time, at MiyakoJima, bombs fell like raindrops, complete break-down, and thorough job they did. We had a market place to where we went fleeing, many died on the way.

(3) I though we were all killed, so I was glad that we were saved, this is the severest air-raid, that I ever experienced.

37. Night raid is more terrible, as we can see nothing, and hard to make escape.

38. Explosive is terrible. Incendiary bombs are rather safe, once got into shelter we place ourselves. Explosives are so strong that shelters of whatever are almost useless.

39. More and more, I felt dread. Those who had no experiance of actual air-raid took the thingd rather easy. But, as we were veterans of two fires, dread and anxiety were felt by all of our family.

40. The presses reported they are getting warm and deep sympathy. But actually, we got onlyone or two nice dumplings per day and five days was the limit for such feeding. Afterwards, I relied only my own luck.

41. Those who had been saved from this calamity cared nothing for refugees. They say refugees are unlucky persons. They are cold-hearted.fellows.

FACTUAL DATA

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INTERVIEWER H. Kawamoto INT. NO. 5 DATE 22/11 1945  
PLACE O Saka LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 2

SEX Male  9-1  
Female  9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH 1888 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. Junior High School

RELIGION Buddhist  15-  
Sect Shinto   
Sect.  16-  
Other

MILITARY SERVICE Yes  17-1  
No  17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR class work 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 6 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.	Osaka	Wakayama	18/4/45	37-2
2nd.	Wakayama	Hidokagawa	29/7/45	37-3
3rd.				37-4

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

Two times 38-

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

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

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

Many times 43-

**PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED**

1. Katsurichi, Nishinomiya, Osaka
2. Wakayama, Hidokagawa
3. ....
4. ....

**RECORDED**

- Yes  46-1
- No  46-2

歸家

1. 歸家

家内之人ありき。夫人子供は、巾取に居り、  
は出まなくありき。夫は、書を付添ふとして和歌  
山へ歸家せしむ。

子供や夫人とへ居り、夫は、歸家しなくして、  
川のほとり、思ふところあり。此水も、  
に甚るるす。思ひあり。

③ 望遠に在りて、歸家しむ。

④ 獨自的に行き、強制的に、  
ありき。子供は、  
子供の清く、和歌山へ、  
行く。

⑤ 旅行は、一回、  
指ありき。

⑥ 妻と子供一人と、  
三人は、私と、  
跡皮、  
可く、  
申し、

⑦ 其所、  
初め、  
此水、  
は、  
は、

⑧ 其所、  
初め、  
此水、  
は、  
は、

は、  
は、  
は、  
は、  
は、

(強制的に)

② 水がたがったので水道は止つておき、とどろき、高野山の下へ流れて行く。

③ 麓の中へあり、恐ろしくあり、今更にあつたので、下流の中へ流れて行く。

④ 麓の中へあり、恐ろしくあり、今更にあつたので、下流の中へ流れて行く。

⑤ 麓の中へあり、恐ろしくあり、今更にあつたので、下流の中へ流れて行く。

⑥ 麓の中へあり、恐ろしくあり、今更にあつたので、下流の中へ流れて行く。

⑦ 麓の中へあり、恐ろしくあり、今更にあつたので、下流の中へ流れて行く。

⑧ 麓の中へあり、恐ろしくあり、今更にあつたので、下流の中へ流れて行く。

⑨ 麓の中へあり、恐ろしくあり、今更にあつたので、下流の中へ流れて行く。

④

跡使した當日は三日は教習に二邊水手し  
加日を経つた後つて、厄年有、あつかいし  
て長く居る事持ちはし可也。其水手先  
月一十月、跡使先から帰つてもよと云ふ  
報送すかあつたか、通く、連水手つて事  
し。

1. Not so good in condition of living, is it is more expensive to live on than maney to earn. I am trying to live so soweast as possible, tut things goes on likewise, what would become of us at the end, I am so conderned.

2. The present is better only from point of the fact that we can keep our heart at rest.

3. Wished to have my house and my family spared from bombing, that is, most worried about bombing.

4. A worker of glass, mostly in the work of a building.

5. Reduced to about 60% this year. Everytime alarm was given, cars stopped on the way to the works, and in the works we were often obliged to take shelter. So work was given up.

6. My work had no limit of hours, being contracted system, I Oc-  
casionally worked at night. So fatigued with irregular living and hard work.

7. On account of contracted system, I always had to keep a few cus-  
tomers and generally worked about 23 days in a month.

8. -+-----

9. Our country had won so brilliant victory till the China incident, so we believed that Japan was exceedingly strong and trusted very much the strength of the Navy.

10. Production Power, food problems, etc. Efficiency of production was lowered on account of bombing, want of food strongly experi-  
enced, etc.

11. I wondered why the authorities concerned should not try to provide necessary commodities before our men were killed to the last. Nothing about the facts being announced, we could not know the truth. The confidence in the leaders became less and less.

12. They are too irresponsible. While the people of the upper class lived in luxury, those of lower class suffered very much. In due consideration to the situation of the nation, these things would not have happened.

13. Foreign countries have not so frequent changes in their govern-  
ments, and only one person acts as leader, so I thought it a shame. And I worried something unprofitable to Japan should have happened.

14. We came to be more and more intimate with each other during the war. They started the black market business from want of commo-  
dities.

15. The people of the upper class did not suffer so much, and those of the lower class were in most distressed condition.

16. At the news of the honorable death of all our men in Saipan island, I doubt there were no hope for our victory. Starting



16. (cont'd) with Formosa, air-raids would come more and more near to Kyushu.

17. At the second dropping of atomic bombs, I understood clearly there was absolutely no hope of victory.

18. I thought, at the time of Okinawa fall, no use of killing our men, they won't stand any longer. This autumn, at the time of rice harvest, if we had harvest burned by incendiary, we would be done with soon.

19. Very regretful from view of the Japanese, but we expected so.

20. They say the US people are better than heard at first and I am, too, of the same opinion.

21. Being so old, I cannot work so long, I think of helping my son's store, and I can live on the next few years.

22. Security of living. Do not let the military clique touch political affairs once again. I hope the government would be in favor of the people in general.

(a) I hope the Emperor would remain untouched as he is.

23. I was told that all the Japanese should have to die to the last.

24. I even saw it at once.

(1) It was written something like this - "Seek peace at once, or else Japan will be ruined".

(2) Peace was restored after all at the bombing of August, if it had been one year earlier, everything would have had been spared. It was too late.

25. I never heard anything of it.

26. I expected to be bombed, as Osaka was a big city boasting a large number of war munitions factories.

27.

28. Responsibility rests upon the Japanese Army. Though I don't know well, the army always declared they won't let even a single enemy's plane come into homeland, and nevertheless our country has been ruined so much by air-raids, so I hate the Army.

29. I considered them to be trespassers to the East Asia Organization.

30. "There were full of false reports", I heard from the visitors to the spots. The news about damages were reported "slight", even at the time of "whole destruction".

31. I never saw it before but heard of it once.

(1) We could not do anything about it. I cannot tell how sorry we were at the powerlessness of our Army.

32. Hearing that a child was shot dead at the first flight, they were cruel indeed to do such a thing, I thought.

33. As for me, air-defense equipment was comparatively perfect, and everything stored there could be spared. At the time of bombing, we and our neighbors took shelter under the Nankai overhead line.

34. I heard nothing could be spared by the attack of atomic bombs, but I hoped some steps would be taken to protect us. About the use of atomic bombs, it could not be helped as long as the war lasts. We cannot say anything against it as they are so much ahead of us in skill.

35. I got it at Kogishi cho, Nishinari-ku, Osaka, on June 15th. Second time I got it at 4aimoku-cho, Wakayama-city, on 10 July.

36. A good many small incendiary bombs dropped overhead, and some of them dropped just straight. Knocking the concrete wall of overhead line, one shell dropped on the sitting room of a house standing just under, but I could not do anything to save it.

(2) No water available on account of stoppage of water supply so we had to take shelter under the overhead line.

(3) I was too afraid to think of others. It was still a matter of fortune to escape from death.

37. Night bombing was more dreadful. Being unable to look thru ahead and footing, I was quite at a loss.

38. I feared incendiary more. Explosive bombing did not do much damage to surroundings, but incendiary burned everything down, so I was afraid of it.

39. Got used to it, therefore I could keep calm at repeated bombings.

40. Three or five days' ration of foodstuffs was provided to war-sufferers, and resting in the school was permitted by the Osaka municipality. Very little thing in consolation of war-sufferers were occasionally given.

41. They felt no sympathy with war-sufferers. Only those of relatives took little care of us.

#### GROUP A \*\*\* EVACUATION

1. I had 6 members of family. As the old and children couldn't stay in the city (before becoming compulsory) I sent them with my wife to Wakayama.

2. But for old woman and child, I would not have had to do so. It was all due to the war, I thought.

3. I removed after being bombed.

4. I had done it on my own will. On account of rumor about compulsory evacuation and no teaching given at school, I took them to Wakayama in their benefit.

5. Trip was free of charge for once and priority was given to send luggage.

6. I sent my wife, child, and mother for evacuation. The other three, eldest son, daughter and myself, remained at Osaka. Sending money to my wife and, by aid of rationing system living was easier and cheaper in the evacuated place.

7. I got another bombing there ( July 10th, Wakayama). I wished I had not been there for evacuation. So we again went to Hitakagun, Wakayama. No bombing experienced at the new place, so I could manage to live one

8. They were kind for the first few days just after removal, but days passing on, we were treated as dependents and could not have mind to stay long. Therefore sooner had I seen the news of permission for returning to the city, I took them to my house.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INTERVIEWER [Signature] DATE 12/14/51

PLACE [Signature] R. NO. 1

TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 10:30 ~~INTERVIEW ENDED~~

PURPOSE: To provide the respondent with critical items concerning the procedure and his attitude towards the interview which are not covered by the actual data about the interview and are important in analyzing the transcript of the interview.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. A special question 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 I ask you must be answered. If you have no comment on a question I'm asking for a check, please enter "none".
- 4. The information given in the thumb nail sketch should not be interpreted as substituting for comments in the interview write-up. Be sure to include all important items regarding the respondent's rapport, psychological reactions etc. during the interview in the interview write-up.

1. Appearance of Respondent (Interviewer to check one box in (a), (b) & (c))

(a) Best health	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Richly dressed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Average health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Adequately dressed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poor health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inadequately dressed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(c) Very clean	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Other comments on appearance: <u>[Handwritten notes]</u>	
Indistinctly clean	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Dirty	<input type="checkbox"/>		

2. General impression of Respondent during interview:

- Respondent was at ease throughout interview
  - Respondent was somewhat at ease throughout interview
  - Respondent was nervous during interview
  - Respondent was very nervous during interview
  - It was felt 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):

自分自身の生活の経験から常識の範囲に  
時々の差を然し限りの範囲に生活せざるは一般  
に以上を要する事は出来ず、割合に近頃の苦境に  
かゝる事は、必ずしも恐ろしい事では無いと思はれ  
た。夫れが、その官僚主義に感染せし、犠牲者  
の一人として我々の世に生じた事と見て傾向がある。

7. Other comments by interviewer:

今昔の軍国宣傳、ことばに過ぎぬもの  
なりのあること、信じて今の犠牲者、死に  
ついでに批判の的になつてゐるもの、軍国主義  
指導者の恨みを持つ者一人である。

十月二十二日  
一六九

一、働いてゐる産婦も入費が理山で済むので生活状態はよくありません。あつて切つめては、やつておまふが如く、まゝに行つて、ほんの少しは知つたが、かといふ所、既して既多。

二、心を安んずるべく、死んで此今の方が結構だと考へて居る。と云ふ。

三、家業や、家族からの養育から自由になる。この仕事、つまり、り、白の養育が一喜、也、既して、と云ふ。

四、かうして仕事で重に責任ある働いておる。と云ふ。

五、今年に比べて、か、た、命、位、減つて来た。と云ふ。物、質、較、り、合、へ、は、遠、中、か、上、つ、た、り、現、場、に、於、こ、も、結、晶、せ、つ、た、り、か、た、ら、ぬ、か、下、に、仕事、は、せ、上、つ、た、。

六、<sup>請</sup>受請員制度下にある。時、お、か、た、は、想、定、は、な、く、場、合、に、よ、つ、て、日、夜、業、も、や、り、ま、た、。生、活、の、不、規則、か、い、な、仕事、も、過、激、な、つ、つ、か、れ、て、失、業、の、り、ま、た、。

七、(請) 借、り、欠、お、る、と、の、為、に、仕事、先、を、二、軒、三、軒、と、持、つ、て、お、た、け、れ、た、ら、ぬ、の、為、に、仕事、を、續、け、る、が、。

大伴は於て月夜二十三日位は働りてありす。

八  
九  
す那張年二日遊界に誘ふ聲ありてありす  
のたひに日随令強りと思つて居りて  
其のたけ悔辱力があつたと思ひし。

十  
生ま力、食糧問題  
生ま力が完備に依  
る低下して事なり。食糧に不足を感して事  
なり。

十一  
無、責任にあつたと思ふ事。上部の若達  
をいへる下層民は其の責任をさぐられた。  
國民の立場をましく理解して貰つた。比人な事  
にはあつたかつたかと自心なり。

十二  
玉砕の始を知つて何うと精神をしてもやにあつたのか、  
と思つてありました。事案の突をいかにあつたのか、  
と突相を知る事は出来ませんでした。  
指導者に対し信頼を薄くする様になつた。

十三  
外國は政府が自ら一人の人が顔をやつてあ  
るのたひに又か余りあるが、外國に恥か  
かと思つてありました。其れから何か不利  
が事か、去るたの自心かと思ひました。

十四、戦中甲種特等勲章に授けられた  
勲章不足のため特等勲章をやり直された。

十五、二層階級の道中一は共済し、下巻長が一巻  
長しとせられた。

十六、サハリンから戻られた時に勝つ見せに  
加太くあった。この日はあつたと思ふ  
た。台湾の空襲が初等  
級と九折ト運ぶと思ふた。

十七、原子爆弾降ると同日に  
降自かたと思ふた。

十八、下中十の<sup>指針</sup>は、何れも  
終日た<sup>指針</sup>で行ける。この日は  
かた。此の秋にたつた。戦  
後、戦中甲種特等勲章に授けられた。戦  
後、戦中甲種特等勲章に授けられた。

十九、日中、人として、戦  
中、戦中甲種特等勲章に授けられた。

二十、戦中甲種特等勲章に授けられた。  
戦中甲種特等勲章に授けられた。



三十一日とつておるの、いつかおきかたな、息子の  
お前を年俵つて行かうと思つておりました。  
其れによつて此の二三年は暮しにゆく積りでござ

三、生誕の安定と、二度と軍閥に政治をとらせ  
ない事。と道人に民衆の政治をとつて貰ひ度  
いと思つておりました。

① 天白は現在のまゝにして置か度いと思つておりました

三、口内人は存部に辭する。つまり一人残らず  
死んで此世を去ると思つておりました。

三、一度は在事か有ります

① 「曰く平和を要求の事、さとなつて曰く、  
は滅亡する」といふ事を意味の事か

書いておりました。

② 一月に見たれ、~~平和~~ 平和になるのたが  
一二月と前であつたが、助つて居たのになんか

「平和」思ふと思つておりました。

三、  
お前を年俵か有ります

二十六 煤田と云ふところありき。大阪は大都市  
の軍需工場など加へ山有りませぬ。

是、

三十八 責任は日本海軍部にある。深い事はよく解りませ  
んが海軍部が持て本土に下すなりとなつて居  
るに空軍部がとんかになつては舞つたのぢやなか  
ら。海軍部を懐みます。

三十九 大東亞統制を邪魔する奴等かと思つて  
居ました。

四十 現場を見よ。日本人から言くと此はうそはか  
りでありませぬ。被害の報告は全滅なと  
て中絶の報導されませぬ。

四十一 是れ事はありませぬが言つた事かありませぬ  
① 実行して居るもの何うなる事もあるや  
ないか。海軍部の実力が如何に我々の残念心  
に力がありませぬか。

三十一 初めの二車は別に子機加射を殺すものと、  
二階命令機を動かすことと思ふ事だ。

三十二 私達の方は防空設備は割に完全で  
其の中に仕舞ひ込めた物ではすつかり射かり  
すこと。自らの艦隊の艦隊の近所の人達には七年の  
経立った架の下へ降参し之行す事だ。

三十四 原子爆弾 <sup>爆撃機</sup> かる是は二はなつと云ふ事を言ふこと  
おかしな何か何とかならぬしりかと思つておもしろ  
其れから。原子爆弾の使用に就いては  
今年から仕方がないと思つておもしろ  
其れは支那が近んで居るの事から終止  
せん。

三十五 大阪 甲岸町 <sup>(七月十日)</sup> 坂本所 (七月十日) で合  
山 船山 船山 <sup>七月十日</sup> 坂本所 (七月十日) で合  
せん。

三十六 小型の機を評決したる事し却道直が  
七バツサ換ちて来、高の木の籠のコンクリートの  
カで下に降りか、つたのが家の産産に女は  
ちて何うする事もあまらぬ事だ。

FACTUAL DATA

INTERVIEWER N. TANIMOTO INT. NO. 7 DATE Nov 23 1945  
PLACE Osaka LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 87

SEX Male  9-1  
Female  9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH... 1910..... 10-

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

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

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

EDUCATION: Total number of years of schooling completed... 4..... 14-

RELIGION Buddhist  15-  
Sect.....  
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  
House wife..... 20-

HOUSEHOLD  
Number of persons, 17 to 71 (other than R) in household in which R now lives 7..... 21-

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

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

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

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

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

DAMAGE TO HOME BY BOMBING

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

PROPERTY DAMAGE BY BOMBING  
Severity of loss:

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

CASUALTIES FROM BOMBING

Was R injured by or as a result of bombing?

- Yes  29-1
- No  29-2

CASUALTIES AMONG RELATIVES OR HOUSEHOLD

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

EVACUATED

- Yes
- No  37-1

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

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

..... *many times* 38-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE BOMBING?

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

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE AIR RAIDS?

..... *many times* 43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

1. *Toyonaguri, Nishikomae, Osaka* 44-
2. *Higashi Edogawa, Osaka* 45-
3. ....
4. ....

RECORDED

- Yes  46-1
- No  46-2

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER N. TANIMOTO INT. NO. 47 DATE Nov 23 1945  
 PLACE Osaka LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 87  
 TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 1300 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).)

<p>(a) Robust health <input 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 type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Inadequately dressed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>(c) Very Clean <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Moderately clean <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Dirty <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>(d) Other comments on appearance:  <i>She took her baby and feeding while interviewing</i></p>

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

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

Other important reactions at time of interview:

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

Apparent frankness

Some evasiveness at times

Much evasiveness during interview

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

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

Considerable probing necessary to get reasonably complete and relevant answers.

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

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

Above average intelligence

Average intelligence

Low intelligence

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

家庭に於いては善良な主婦の型が有つた。  
故郷がオオタケで、当地に於いては同郷民衆は  
奥人と親しく、内地人の遠慮してゐる。其人は  
生活をしてゐたのか、常にオオタケをしてゐる  
事か程であつた

7. Other comments by Interviewer:

此の人達の採る人か大阪には似た  
数か君、と容にてみた。経済戦争の事には  
この常識より生活、食料の事その他考へて  
事と出来た。種類で有つた

十月二十三日

トモキ

一、子供達に江戸山居するのて、食料新穀の困つて  
ありませう。然此白健康で居ります。

二、異年か落んて、今年程定數に存します。

三、家族の事か一番心配な、子供の生命の事及當時  
身重ニシ中ニシありませう。定數の事か心配な、何う仕舞か  
思つてあります。

四、定數度々に於て、子供の世話してあります。

五、物資不足で子供には、人分な事か出来ず、主人の  
給料は、生れ切、減に不規則な事し  
て、あります。

六、主人は、渡金カキ工をやつてあります。巽の中は、す  
こと仕事をし、あります。

七、主人は、定數の給つて、場か近々の不無、理を  
行、あります。

八、



九. 海軍の力が強...と思つておりました。

十. 飛行機や船が...と思つておりました。

十一. 敵軍に對して指導者が...と思つておりました。

十二. 防空演習の終り...と思つておりました。

十三. 内容が変わる...と思つておりました。

十四. 隣組は...と思つておりました。

十五. 比谷岡上...と思つておりました。

十六. 空之...と思つておりました。

十七. 踊り場...と思つておりました。

十八、十六十七 亀屋よ

十九、  
此れから何かよい事とあるからうと思つておき、  
二年おのさへなつた、結構おとと思ひます。

二十、  
新築のつと、  
下有敷いと思つておきます。

二十一、  
此のまゝでは餓死しますから甲金(オオナカ)に帰れ  
るものなら、  
すかさんと相談しなれば私の一紙ではあか  
りません。

二十二、  
子供も教員して、  
欲しと思ひます。

二十三、  
天官は其のまゝにして、  
かひけをさむと思つておき、  
なにかの吹の折にふくたつて行くとは思ひます。

二十四、  
かひけをさむと思つておき、  
なにかの吹の折にふくたつて行くとは思ひます。

二十四 四角の事かありませぬ

の三原子爆弾も然としたら日本は全滅はた  
なる、早く天倉にお願ひして戦艦を

やめよと云ふ様な事を言ひませぬ。

② 其う云ふ事はかあるのなら早く戦艦を

やめてくばせよと思つておりました。

二十五 全々有りませぬ

二十六 爆撃はまあかゆぬと云ふと思つておりました。

七

二十七

二十八 今におつては日本軍部が悪いと思つておりました。

戦艦は米軍が悪いかと思つておりました。

二十九 アメリカ人は嫌な人間なと思つておりました。

三十 ソつと張水と云つておりました。一かあるん

はうそばかりで米軍の勝つて事は小さく

はせいか勝つたら大ましく言つておりました。

うてつては空襲の事かありませぬ。空襲は有

るから防空壕に待避せよと云つておりました。

三十一

夜の空を襲った。恐ろしくおそろしい。翌日は四方が見  
えよいか。夜は足元やあたりが見えませんが、  
子供達も可哀想でなうませんわ。

三十二

爆弾が恐ろしくおそろしい。爆弾は逃げ  
た。おそろしい。おそろしい。おそろしい。

三十三

段々度々おそろしい。おそろしい。おそろしい。  
おそろしい。

三十四

学校に避難した。食事を載せた。おそろしい。  
おそろしい。おそろしい。おそろしい。

三十五

おそろしい。おそろしい。おそろしい。おそろしい。  
おそろしい。おそろしい。おそろしい。おそろしい。

三十一 家の外へ出て見ると一尺毎に焼夷弾が落ちて

① よくおぼえてありませ

② 疎空化爆と思つておぼえが知り人が近所

におぼえ人から預る人がありまゝでして

三十二 何うして来たのかと驚かされた

三十三 飛来機大々あり。皆人はおぼえか降つて

三十四 三つのおぼえ

三十五 防空壕はよくおぼえした。六月七日の防空壕

では一家全焼してか子供達は防空壕の皆人す

かりました。

三十六 人皮や樽、生かしてあるものは皆死ぬと書いて

おぼえか。何うしてかよいかと聞くまでしこみ

ました。

三十七 大阪市曲野郡西之郷江町比の町は

焼夷弾と爆弾と一緒に落ちて全焼しました。

三十八 家の外へ出て見ると一尺毎に焼夷弾が落ちて

二尺毎に落ちて。私は身重で、四つに落ちた子供を

② 抱えて逃げ別々に逃げた。一人は死ん

だ事と思つておぼえか。助かつておぼえか。

③ 何も考へる余地もなく轟音中でありました。

Graph (A)

録後。

① 空齋の一家全焼の事。同市内にはありません。加曲野郎西条江村の事。東江尻川に十三。東の事、移りま。

② 早くと平和にあつてくは、はよいかと思つてあり。可也。

③ 空齋の念つてか、移りま。

④ 佐野の加ありま。つてか、佐野の念つてか、移りま。

⑤ 何と別して載すま。た、三日分の念つてか、載す。いれま。

⑥ 空齋の念つてか、移りま。

⑦ 今あるは、佐野の念つてか、移りま。

⑧ 佐野の念つてか、移りま。行く所かあつた。ので、何人かに幸かた存してありま。

⑨ 佐野の念つてか、移りま。物改めは載す。ま、か、心持して大まう、い、ま、ま。

1. On account of many children to feed, I am suffering very much from want of food, but they are all healthy.
2. I consider everything is going better, as the war is over.
3. Most concerned about my family. So anxious about my children's lives and moreover getting another child. So feared the air-raid that I could not see what I should do.
4. Was taking care of children at home.
5. Could not take sufficient care of children from want of commodities. Neither could I keep living with my husband's poor salary, we kept on irregular living.
6. My husband was a gilding worker, and working ever during the war.
7. As the works was standing nearby, my husband was forced to go out to the works.
- 8.
9. I was of the opinion that the Navy was greatest strength.
10. Hearing that we had come short of airplanes and ships, I thought it would become weakness.
11. I wondered how they could manage to go on war, so things going worse for us.
12. They conducted only such valueless things as "Air-defense maneuver to no good results.
13. Not specially attentive to the changes, but I know that "Tojo" from the bottom of my heart.
14. The members of my neighborhood association was helping each other and kind to me. On account of being a war-sufferer, I was generously treated in my neighborhood.
15. We all suffered alike.
16. I came to think that hope of victory was going less at daily air-raids.
17. Having another "air-raid" at my dispersed house and destroying everywhere, I felt we would be defeated after all.
18. See 16 & 17
19. No help for defeat, as Japan was very poor in airplanes. Something better would happen in future, I thought. It's very grateful Japan has come to peace.
20. I am very thankful to see the newspapers always report in praise of the U.S. Army's conduct.

21. We shall starve to death in this condition of living, so I think of going back to Okinawa and doing farm work if I could, but I cannot decide on my own will without consulting with my master.
22. I wish my children would be educated to become such a nation as the US. (a) I wish the Emperor would remain untouched as he is.
23. I thought we would be killed to the last if we came to defeat and could not imagine so better things changed.
24. I even heard of it.  
(1) I heard something like "If we attempt to drop atomic bombs, Japan would be entirely lost. So ask the Emperor to give up the war"  
(2) I wished they would give up the war soon if they could.
25. I heard absolutely nothing of it.
26. I thought bombing could not be spared.
- 27.
28. I now think that the Japanese military quarters is to blame, while I thought during the war the U.S. was responsible.
29. I thought the Americans were hateful people.
30. They always reported "Stand up!" Full of false report, reported small at the time of the U.S. victory, while exaggerated at the news of Japan's victory. There was announcement by the radio we would be bombed. At the time of "air-raid", we were ordered to take shelter in defense trenches.
31. I even heard of it. (1) I do not remember well. (2) I thought of removing to a safe place but having no friend or none to rely upon in the neighborhood, I could not do so.
32. I wondered very much how they could come over. All the Japanese were confident of the victory in point of airplanes.
33. My defense trench was well equipped. My house was completely burned at the air raid of June 7th, but fortunately my children were all saved by jumping into the trench.
34. Hearing that human, plants and all other living things would be put to death, I was so worried what to do.
35. Living at Nishi Kamoecho, Toyono gun, Osaka, Point bombing of incendiary and explosive. Completely burned.
36. Running out of house, it was really dreadful to see incendiary shells dropping every foot. I, myself, being pregnant, taking only one child of 4 years old in my arm, took shelter, parting from the rest of my family. I gave up one of my children killed, but found afterward he was safe.  
(3) No time to think over other things, quite unconscious.
37. Night bombing was more dreadful. At daytime I could see through all directions, but at night we could not see footing. So pitiful for children.



38. Bombs were quite fearful. With incendiary we could save in an attempt of running away, but no way of escape with explosive bombs.

39. With frequent bombing, more and more dreadful.

40. Got three days ration of food when taking shelter to school and then removed to the company's dormitory.

41. It was within the Osaka city when we removed for better. Many Koreans living in my neighborhood, I could not get special help to mention.

GROUP A ----- EVACUATION

1. On account of complete destruction of my house, removed from Nishi Komoe, Toyono gun to Higashino-cho, Juso, HigashiyodogawaKu, though it was within the city limits.

2. I wished peace would be restored so soon.

3. Removed after suffering from bombing.

4. Having no place to live, I could not but remove.

5. Nothing special to get. Only e days' ration of food.

6. All my family removed.

7. We now live in the company's dormitory. Comparatively comfortable.

8. There was no other means to do than removal. But we are deeply thankful for having place to go.

9. They are all kind to us. Though we are not in receipt of commodities, we are too glad at their kindness.

FACTUAL DATA

755  
1945

INTERVIEWER W. IANIMOTO

INT. NO. 10

DATE Nov 25/

PLACE Ocaea

LIST NO. 2

R. NO. 125

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....Primary School.... 14-

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

MILITARY SERVICE  
Yes  17-1  
No  17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR  
.....factory worker..... 18-

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

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941  
.....factory worker..... 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:.....Eldest son..... 23-

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

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

Is home in which R usually  
lived during war owned by R  
or other member of 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			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	Higashi-Tsurubashi	Osaka	37-2
2nd			37-3
3rd			37-4

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

..... 38-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE BOMBING?

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

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE AIR RAIDS?

..... 43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

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

RECORDED

- Yes  46-1
- No  46-2

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

*translated*

INTERVIEWER A. TANIMOTO INT. NO. 10 DATE 25/11/1948  
 PLACE Osaka LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 125  
 TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 1300 TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 1450

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>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 type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Inadequately dressed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>(c) Very Clean <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Moderately clean <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Dirty <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>(d) Other comments on appearance:  <i>彼は 紺色の 洋服を 着て 髪は 比較的 清潔な ところ、髪は 黒い、よく 手入れ が入り 髪は 短い (髪は 短く 手入れ されている)</i></p>

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

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

Other important reactions at time of interview:

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

Apparent frankness

Some evasiveness at times

Much evasiveness during interview

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

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

Considerable probing necessary to get reasonably complete and relevant answers.

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

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

Above average intelligence

Average intelligence

Low intelligence

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

彼は普通健康状態にあった洋服を着たが、穴が空いて  
てある。比較的の着物は奇麗にみえたが、所々は縫い  
て居る。商會中は染めにみえたが、所要は又、答へて参考になる事  
をどの言及せず又考へた。一般常識を以て居るが大阪  
に居るが、朝鮮人居住して居る。所々に君少の相違がある。彼は正  
直に又直ぐ答へた。大した修正や反省などをして  
ない。

7. Other comments by Interviewer:

必要はないが、全体としてこの「コードブック」は巧  
に終ったと思ふ。答へたが余り簡単である事と居たが拍違  
ひがある。知らぬ事、及び他にない、と言ふ言葉、その他  
の言動が「コードブック」になつては居る。

十月廿五日  
RN  
#125

10 大段  
1-12 6

一 此の頃は窮乏してあります、大抵に於いて食料穀  
加量して生活は不安心であります。

二 戦時中も終戦後も大抵の變化は生活には  
有りませぬ、尤も精神的には変動があるのと  
いふ事加良くあります。安定しました。

三 空襲に對して、命令の生半かたりに心配  
であり、又家族加避難の決心なき加有  
りますとの心配してあります。

四 今年の初めからすつと朝鮮の電気が  
鉄会社に属してあります。

五 生産能力率は七分方減少しました、其の理  
由は燃料の不足であります。

六 内閣はやつてあります、総務省の百回五十回位  
のこの世、甚くは生活をまゝの人はあるあります  
人としてか、半島の人などの作業者はよく

掃力してよくやつてありませぬ。然し一般に  
後進人非しは不満のありませぬ。

八 空襲に依つて休業ならしむ事はなく、~~休業~~ 休むべき

あつとやつてありませぬ。材料不足ならしむ休業なら  
あるかくと三期してありしは加送休業せせす  
連続してありませぬ。

九 日本国民が團結してありませぬ。強いと思つてみ  
てありませぬ。

十 警備に於て不足と云ふ事とは、是れは小国に  
金力加ふいと云ふ事か弱味とありませぬ。

十一 戦争のやり方と非しはよくも悪くも思ふ  
可せん。新造には何れもわかりませぬ。一  
りませぬ。一は

十二 指導者達のみ一般人民に對して敵愾加重する  
のみならず、指導者は命令違反  
のより事をして居ると思ふありませぬ。

十三 政府が及ぶ度、日本の立場が、幾久懸るく、何うて可成るのと考へました。詳細は、幾久わかりませぬ。と、か、不、安、な、ありませぬ。

十四 国は、膨張してありませぬ。あつと考へりませぬ。と、い、は、な、し、た、。

十五 日本中の、及人は、一、條、に、子、供、な、い、に、到、る、迄、抱、き、合、は、れ、し、み、ま、し、た、。

十六 オキナガ、の、海、を、渡、し、た、は、か、ら、教、え、の、題、を、抑、え、し、た、。

十七 今年の三月、頃、は、大、空、の、霧、を、か、り、引、續、け、大、都、市、が、抱、き、合、は、れ、し、た、。

十八 オキナガ、の、領、土、を、な、り、給、次、不、足、に、ま、つ、て、思、ひ、按、に、生、ま、れ、た、力、が、あ、か、り、す、。

十九 日本、人、と、し、て、は、な、い、非、心、痛、な、事、持、ち、あ、り、ま、し、た、。



二十 近衛軍のやり方及び米軍の決心は  
如斯き持つてあります

二十一 目下は行かまつてみます。今何うするかと考へ  
てあります。加、戦前の美持ちでやつて行か  
うと思つておます。よくしつと仕方が存りませ

二十二 自由の活躍出来る國にあつてせうな  
何をするにせよ。簡潔に許下があるお新友  
にあつて欲しつと思つてます

二十三 又皇陛下は先づの事なつたと思つてます。矢張り  
又皇とは自らに居てせうな度りと思つてあります

二十四 家族ははらへん敵散するをさうと思つて  
あります。それの随分心配をさうな

二十五 情にたつて存ります

二十六 ① 自らは勝つてはみかたから巨しく降参  
せよとさうな意のつてあります

② 何れも果敢と思つて益々敵愾心を持  
ちます

三十一 宿つたるやあまらま

② 米國は能くといへると思ひま

三十二 敵兵加来たりを罵りては辱し加懐けなく有  
りしは 何故此方からと米國に行つてやいな  
のかと思つてありま

三十三 外面的に不完全なありしは又其人に報復  
しては 母愛れを認めたりせんか

三十四 <sup>大い</sup>威力があるものかと思つてありしは 是して復  
しむ 同い教之化の力は是よりいとのちと思ひま

三十五 空之籠に仕合つたりかありま

三十六

三十七 自分には作があらませんか 夜の空籠に  
しかつたり 夜今は宿つたりして 敵  
兵 ~~加~~ ありま

三十五  
何と知りません、うおさも情にたるかありま  
せん

三十六  
浦に九事かあります  
爆撃されると思つてありました。私の居たのは  
朝霧の仁川で、重要港の工業地帯  
でありましたから

三十七  
責化はごちうともあかりません、私にはあかり  
ません（レコードに入つてゐないかも知れないが、後の彼は）  
日本軍部が所業をまをたつたのは、  
軍事の責任化を ~~な~~ つたと思ひます

三十八  
米国人な紳士的かつたと思ひます。まことに  
軍部二重の立場のみ爆撃して、他の方面は余  
りひどく空爆しなかつたのは、心なす

三十九  
内地の事はよく知りませんが、朝霧には詳  
細に報道してゐたと思つてあります。大佐  
空襲は少なくありまして、空襲の時は、  
国や所会をこに、物々先を具へてあります。

三六 爆弾の音が聴こえて、爆撃機は爆発して  
死にました。爆撃機は生命に別状が余りあ  
りません

三九 着心しさが強くなり、今度は自分の  
家も落ちるかも知れないと云ふ事だ  
ありませぬ

④ 朝敵には悪戦とありませぬ、何人あつても  
粘りかたが、地では不意に命を  
ついでにみました

④ 命の厚く情がある、とありませぬ

野良

① 仁川港が空襲を予感して銃声、一撃で

② 戦争は継続して、何処迄続くのか、早く  
平和になればよいかと思つておました

③ 命つたかありませぬ

④ 位置の危険性がありますので、自衛的に暴発  
します