

Sheet 4 of 4

- ② my whole family
- ① I was evacuated to a house in the same block so there was no change at all.
- ③ I had no special impression since I moved to a neighboring house.
- ④ there was no change from my previous treatment.

1835

FACTUAL DATA

INTERVIEWER Shiro Takeda INT. NO. 8 DATE Dec. 11

PLACE Taira LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 44

SEX Male 9-1
Female 9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH... 1899 10-

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

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

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

EDUCATION: Total number of years of schooling completed... 2 14-

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

MILITARY SERVICE
Yes 17-1
No 17-2

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

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

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

HOUSEHOLD
Number of persons, 17 to 71 (other than R) in household in which R now lives 3 21-

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

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

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

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

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

DAMAGE TO HOME BY BOMBING

Undamaged 27-1

Damaged, but able to stay 27-2

Damaged, forced to move temporarily 27-3

Damaged, forced to move permanently 27-4

Damaged, lived on same site in improvised shelter 27-5

PROPERTY DAMAGE BY BOMBING

Severity of loss:

None 28-1

Some 28-2

Severe 28-3

CASUALTIES FROM BOMBING

Was R injured by or as a result of bombing?

Yes 29-1

No 29-2

CASUALTIES AMONG RELATIVES OR HOUSEHOLD

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

EVACUATED

Yes

No 37-1

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

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

..... / 38-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE BOMBING?

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

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

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

1. Two City 44-

2. 45-

3.

4.

RECORDED

Yes 46-1

No 46-2

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER Shiro Takeda INT. NO. 8 DATE Dec. 11
PLACE Taira LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 44
TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 13:00 TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 14:20

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 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 *very*

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:

平市

St. 2
RN. 44

Dec. 11
1945

武田 田郎

一、食物 主として米が不足だ。野菜を混して配給米の配
困目では間に合せやうとしてゐるが大根一貫目二年五斗
銭にするのを家政上非常に困らしてゐる。殊に最近
は主人の職業とする荷鞍を作る材料不足のため
収入が減じ且つ不定である為二重の困難に逢
着してゐる。

二、現今の方が米の出廻りも好くなり、他に野菜や真
菜も強えて来たが、その生活し易くならしめた。それと
空襲がなうなりして箕持が案になつた。

三、戦争の早く済む様にと思つてゐる。勿論疎ら
七か条件である。

四、赤庭の主婦をあらたかに戦時を通いし心臓病、
ため病床にゐる時の方が多かつた。

五、六、七、八

九、日本の強味は大和魂である。

十、和洋様の事加弱味だと思つた。

二、戦争、政治問題は知らなう。

①

三、別段の意見がない。

二、何れも感じなかった。

一四、多少は憂うたかも知れないが自分は耐うた。

一五、全部の人が食料不足、空襲のため苦しんでゐた。

一六、今春頃から疑念を持ち始めた。

一七、病行様と戦争道具がないから敗ると思つた。

一八、終戦前には「こんな空襲が盛んになるとは毛

の駄目だ」と思つた。

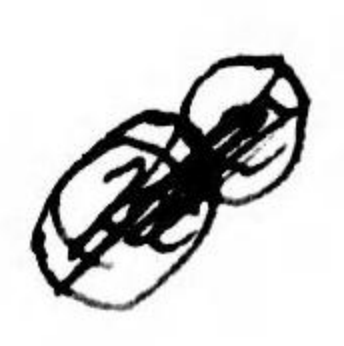
一九、道具がないから敗るは当然だと思つた。

二〇、若妻人は世間や課税課税一人達でなく子を
を産む。

二一、自心が軍隊から帰る手位だから少しはよくな
り積りた。

二二、日中も今後は若くは緩やかな政議を以つて
世をなす。

A、世間には天皇陛下はいろいろな事だ
から自分も天皇陛下は不~~必~~必要だと
信じてゐる。



(2)

③

二三、世間の人は米軍は恐ろしい人だか皆殺さん、日本はなぐち
ちと言つてみたりで自分もはきうなると思つてみた。

二四、見た事と話して聴かぬ。

二五、ラチオは聴かぬ。ラチオを指すてみた。

二六、平市も爆撃を受けると思つた。

二七、

二八、日本には世の中様かたのたかひ方かたと思つた。
大、戦争だから何處へ爆弾を落とせばなるな
いといふ理由はない。

二九、米軍人は頭がい、と思つてみた。

三〇、~~新書は読んだ事かたから~~知らぬ。ラチオは指すてみた。

三一、予告の事を知らぬ。

三二、そんな事は覚えぬ。

三三、隣組か三組一緒にたうて百人位入れたら大さ
な防空壕、土山の横腹へ掘る。

三四、恐ろしい爆弾かと思つた。

三五、三月十日夜平市で爆撃弾空襲に合
つた。

④

三六. 自分と家は所外にあり、その夜は娘の夢を訪
れ泊るゝのみ。と、このか空襲のたどる、逃げゆく支
度と、その夢を焼夷弾の裏の夢と自分と夢の支
障の夢に落ちた。と、寝巻の孫を横に抱いて逃
げた。全く夢中、自分と夢と帰った

三七. 砲一発、切った

三八. 焼夷弾、切った

三九. 一発、切った

四〇. 平市役所から足舞金を出した。

四一. 各隣組で組員から、新米、蒲団等を集めて祝
賀者へ贈った。

疎開問題

〇 群

一. 疎開者 ~~の~~ 疎開者の ~~生活~~ 生活の ~~不安~~ 不安の ~~解消~~ 解消の ~~策~~ 策に就て
申付た。知らぬ。

Interviewer-----Shiro Takeda

1. Foodstuff, especiaally rice is very short. By mixing veget-ables intoo our daily food, we try to get by, but with radishes costing two yen fifty sen per ~~with~~ eight pounds, family liveli-hood is very difficult. Especailly, recently, there is a lack of goods to make horse harnesses, which is my husbands profession, so the income has lessened, and is not regular, so I am facing and undergoing a twofold difficulty.

2. At present, there is more rice distributien, and more veget-ables and fishery so it is easier to live. Also, there are no more air ~~raids~~ raids, so am mentally relaxed in that respect.

3. I only wished that the war would end soon. Of course; end the war on the condition that we would win.

4, I am a housewife, but all through the war, I had a heart de-sease, so was in bed most of the time.

5.....

6.....

7.....

8.....

9. Japans major stregnth was the 'Yamato Damashii'.

10. I thought our weakness lay in the fact that we lacked in air-planes.

11. I don't know anything about military or political problems.

12. I have no special opinions.

13. I didn't think anything.

14. It may have changed a little, but I don't know.

15. Everyone was suffering because of the lack of food and the air-raids.

16. I began to have doubts from around this spring.

17. Because we had no planes and war weapons, I thought we would lose the war.

18. Before the end of the war I thought we were doomed when the enemy air raids became as intensified as this.

19. I thought it was only natural that we should lose this war because we did not have any weapons.

20. I reali zed that the Americans were not so frightening as was rumored or everyone talked about.

21. I think it will be a little better because my son will come back from the ~~army~~ army and help out.

22. I would like to see a more lenient government in future Japan.

22-a. Everyone says that we do not need an Empeor, so I too think that the Emperor is not necessary.

23. Everyone said that the Americans are a very dangerous people and would kill us all and that Japan would be exterminated, so I too beleived this.

24. I never saw nor heard about it.
25. I never heard the radio. I have no radio.
26. I thought Taira city would be bombed.
- 27.....
28. Because Japan had no planes, I thought the enemy air raids could not be helped. Because this is war, there is nothing that says one cannot drop a bomb upon a certain area or target.
29. I thought the Americans were very clever.
30. I never read the newspaper so I wouldn't know. I have no radio.
31. I do not know about the forewarning of raids.
32. I can't recall anything about it now.
33. Three Tonarigumi got together as one and were digging a large air raid shelter that could house about 100 persons, in the side of the mountain.
34. I thought it was a very frightful bomb.
35. In the night of March tenth I experienced an Incendiary raid in Taira city.
36. My home is in the suburbs of the city, and that night I was at my daughters home. All of a sudden, they said it was an air-raid so I made preparations to run, when an incendiary bomb fell ~~in~~ on the house in back and in our front yard, so in my nightgown, grasping my grand child, I ran away. I returned home in a daze.
37. Only once at night.
38. Only incendiary bombs.
39. Only once, so I don't know.
40. The Taira City Hall contributed some money of sympathy for the victims.
41. The Tonarigumi members gathered clothing, and blankets and sent this to the victims.

~~42~~

no EVACUATION SCHEDULE-----~~c~~

1. I do not know anything about the evacuees.

1836

FACTUAL DATA

INTERVIEWER Miss Takeda INT. NO. 9 DATE Dec. 12
PLACE Taira LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 47

SEX Male 9-1
Female 9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH... 1924 10-

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

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

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

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

RELIGION Buddhist
Sect. Jendai 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 21-

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

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

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

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

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

DAMAGE TO HOME BY BOMBING

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

PROPERTY DAMAGE BY BOMBING

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

CASUALTIES FROM BOMBING

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

CASUALTIES AMONG RELATIVES OR HOUSEHOLD

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

EVACUATED

- Yes 37-1
- No 37-2

PLACE FROM	PLACE TO	DATE	
1st Tokyo	Ibaraki	Feb. 1945	
2nd.....			37-3
3rd.....			37-4

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

..... more than 40 38-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE BOMBING?

	Day	Night	
High Explosives	yes	yes	39- 40- don't know
Incendiary	yes	yes	41- how many 42- times

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE AIR RAIDS?

Countless 43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

1. Mitaka, Tokyo 44-
(near Nakajima airplane factory at Misashino) 45-
2.
3.
4.

RECORDED

- Yes 46-1
- No 46-2

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER Shiso Takeda INT. NO. 9 DATE Dec. 12
PLACE Taira LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 47
TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 08:30 TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 10:00

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

INSTRUCTIONS:

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

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

平市

社. 2
RN. 47

Dec. 12
1945

武田四郎

一、食料不足と闇取引横行時代は、倅給生活者には受難時代である。米の配給は二合三勺の規定になってみれば、実量は芋、麦等を差引られると一合八勺しかなく、不足分は農家から買はねばならない。たか、近頃には農家も土賣法より、更に折角買つて来た土を巡査に見られると没収されて仕舞い状態の本場にも困り抜くのである。

二、戦後の方が幾分楽になった。戦時中には一本の火根すう持ち歩きか出来る程敵意が、取締が厳重だった。だが戦後は野菜や魚類が市場に出る様になり、穀類の取締も緩和された。

三、戦争の勝負が、空襲が心配の種になつて来た。

四、家庭の主婦である。

五、六、七、八

~~九、~~

何れも日本の強味だが、考へた事はなかつた。

①

一。閣取引を国々中が乱れたが、日本の弱味であった。自
分達の疎開する時に僅か三干圓ばかりの貯りもくろくに
トランプ一台の運賃が千三百圓出た。大位であった。

二。軍事や政治の事は何と知りなない。

三。家庭の主婦に對しては、勤勞奉仕として工場動員を強
制的にやらせた事は、子供を背負つてモーターの下で働か
ざるは危険だ。女から何故斯様な事を強制的にするか
か不平だ。又病人のある家庭には一日十
五位拂つて勤勞奉仕の代理を勤める世もてゐる
程だ。

四。内閣はサイパンを取られたり、硫黄島を取られたり毎に
責めつた不思議に思つてゐる。

一四。一般の人は気がいらしてヒスソリ一的になり汽車
の中や子供が泣くと大声で怒聲する人が多
ない程だ。

一五。苦しんだりは^{下層}の人々で、上の人や金持は砂糖や米に
不自由になつた。

一六。昨年十二月頃空襲の多し始りた頃、東京がこんな
なにかやられる様になつては日本の戦況は怪しいと思つ
た。

一七、今年六月頃には米子の空襲は激しくなつて来り、
に日本が飛来機は段々姿を見せなくなつたので、こ
れは勝つてない、と思つてみた。

一八、釜石、日立の艦砲射撃を受けた時、本土の艦砲射
撃を受けよう様になつては到底新年を続け得な
いと思つた。

一九、日本が将来はいつなるか知らうと心配して来た。

二〇、米子造船軍の方針を知らなう。

二一、今日、昨日の生活の問題であつて二、三年定率を
判る筈がなう。

二二、米子が昔にゆらき共に食ひゆるる不平のなう昨日
本になつて欲しい

A、天皇陛下が危存存在だ、天皇や皇族が
取締か五月蠅なうから廢止する方がい、

二三、敗戦すれば独逸の様になら物此の羨山となり日本人は死
なうよなうなうと思つてみた。

二四、見込事はなう、話にナラう。

A、猫かお姫様を食ひておろす様が描いてあつた。

B、意味がよく判らなうた、何故そんなやうを撒いた
のかと思つてみた。

二五、うわさの事は知らぬ

二六、十月十七日に平市へ移轉して来たから知らぬ

二七、

二八、戦争は甚だしく何處を爆撃するに仕方がない。日本には
おそれ難いからいかに米を食はせよう。空襲は来るが日本は
おそれ難いからいかに米を食はせよう。

二九、日本は食物は不足し。闇取引が横行して米も米玉に
は食料が不足し闇取引が横行して米も米玉に

三〇、初めの中は損害軽微とか若干とか報道して来たが今
年七月頃から被害状況を本音に知らせる様になつた。

三一、昨日は忘れたが水之空襲の予告の話をすいた。

水之空襲は予告通りに行はれた。予告は嘘では
ないと思つた。

三二、一九四二年四月十八日だった。東京まで空襲される様に
なつた。おとつた。

三三、防空壕は掘長が普通は直直を打つて出ると共に隠れる程で不完全なもので
想傳も出来な程の性能の悪い爆弾だとすき。そんな

三四、なせを投下される様にたつては、日本は元々駄目だ、と
思つた。

三五、昨年暮から今年一月末まで毎日の空襲
を受けました。

断全体も不完全なものであった。

三、爆撃機は殆んど毎日位だった。大体十一時半頃になつて来島様に
かまきりして去つた。三、量の量と指出してはそつ蔭に隠れて
みた。住宅が武蔵野中島飛行機会社の近くだった。そ
れは日の空襲に子供が背負て逆には逃げ眠らなう様に
なつて仕舞つた。と疎開に決意した。

三、晝の空襲が恐ろしい。晝間は爆撃機空襲が多いからである。

三、爆撃機は破壊力が大きいから恐ろしい。

三、初重りに従つて大規模になつて来た。利益を恐ろしくなつて来
た。

四、政府は食料の特別配給をとり、列車の切符を呉れた。

四、自分は何もしなかつた。他一人は何をしなかつたか知らない。

疎開問題 A 解

一、避難の目的で疎開した。

二、一才余りの子供は、社も眠れなう様にすう。戦争は格
闘だと思つた。

三、何十夜、皆つたか数へやれなう。

四、子供が可愛おなう。自費的に疎開した。

五、政府から疎開奨励金と一、二百円世帯つた。

六、主人は政府、今人より疎開不能だった。為自分と子供だけ疎開した。

七、自分も実家へ帰つて世話になつて来た。

八、疎開の時には切符購入の優先権を與へられたに、拘はうす乗客の
か多いのを遂々購入出来なかつたので、実家の母が往復切符を購
入して迎へて来て呉れた。廿何物は汽車に積む事が出来なかつた
のでトツラクを産つたところが闇なつて千三百系も取られ
本番に酷い人達だ。他人の弱味につけ込むなんて、いゝと
癪に障つた。

九、疎開先は永年位み馴れた故郷なつて東京から遠
離れて来たものに同懐し色々親切にして貰つた。

✓ GSK

Interviewer; SHIRO TAKEDA INT. NO. 9 Date: Dec. 12 No. 1236
Place: Taira LIST. NO. 2 R. No. 47 Translator, F.N.

1. On account of shortage of food and ^{the} black market, it is very difficult for salary men to make a living. Rice ration is 2.3 "go" per person, but as they take off the amount of potatoes, and barley distributed ^{from} for the above amount, actually we receive only 1.8 "go". So we have to buy the rest from the farmers. But recently the farmers are unwilling to sell. Besides, if the police catches us in buying, they confiscate the goods.
2. I think we are a little better off now. During the war, we could not even carrying around ^{even} one daikon. The police regulations were very strict. Now vegetables and fish appear in the market and the police regulations are modified.
3. The outcome of the war and the air-raids.
4. I was a housewife.
- 5,6,7,8
9. I never thought about it.
10. On account of the black market, the country was in chaotic condition. I think this was Japan's weakness. For instance, when I evacuated, I had to pay ¥1,300 for a truck to haul my personal belongings for the distance of only 30 "ri".
11. I do not know anything about the military affairs and politics.
12. They drafted even a housewife to work in a plant. It was very dangerous to work under motor with my baby on my back. I was disgusted the way they forced us to do such thing. A certain family with a sick man had to hire a man for ¥10 per day to take the place of the sick man at the factory.

No. 2

13. I wondered why the government had to change when they lost Saipan and Iwo-jima.
14. The people as a whole became hysteric. Some people yelled at children when they ^{cried} cry in trains.
15. The lower class people suffered more while the upper class people did not feel the effect of the shortage of sugar and rice.
16. When they began to bomb Tokyo at the beginning of December, 1944, I began to doubt Japan's chance of winning.
17. As Japanese planes gradually disappeared from the sky, while the enemy air-raids were greatly intensified around June of this year, I was certain Japan could not win.
18. When Kamaishi and Hidachi were bombarded by the American fleet, I thought the war could not be continued much longer.
19. I worried about the future of Japan.
20. I do not know ~~the~~ the policy of the occupation-troop.
21. I have to worry about the rice for to^oday and to^omorrow. How can I think what will happen 2 or 3 years hence?
22. I like to see Japan rebuilt so all of us can work and live happily without any partiality.
 - A. The emperor and its kind are ^{at} a troublesome burden to us. They should do away with the emperor and the royal families as they necessitate troublesome regulations.
23. Should we lose the war, I thought we would be deprived of food and clothings as in Germany and we would all die.
24. I never saw them. A. I heard there was a picture of a cat eating a princess. B. As the meaning was not clear, I wondered why they dropped such things.
25. I did not know anything about the broadcasts.

No. 3

26. I As I moved to Taira on 17 October, I do not know.

27. -----

28. As it was a war, I thought it could not be helped wherever we were bombed. I was surprised at the enemy's terrific fighting power, for they were able to intensify the bombings while our planes were getting scarce.

29. I was wondering if America was faced with shortage of food and black market as we were.

30. At first they were reporting that the damages were small, but since July of this year they began to report the truth about the damages.

31. I forgot the date, but I heard about the warning given to ~~Mito~~ Mito about the coming bombings of the city. As the air-raids were executed as warned, I thought the warning was not just a threat.

32. It was 18 April, 1942. I was surprised at the fact that Tokyo was actually bombed.

33. We digged an air-shelter, but most of the times we took out our mats from the house and hid ourselves under them. It was ^a very primitive air shelter. ^{As a} matter of ~~the~~ fact, the whole town had such imperfect shelters.

34. Having been told that it had unimaginably high destructive power, I thought there was no hope for Japan if they began to drop such bombs.

35. Our town was bombed almost every day from the end of the last year till the end of Feb., 1945.

36. We had air-raids almost everyday. Usually the enemy planes came over around 11:30. So we took out 3 mats from our front porch and hid ourselves under them. As our house was located near the

No. 4

Musashino Nakajima Airplane Plant, we were bombed almost daily. My baby was scared. He could not sleep even at night. So I decided to evacuate.

37. I was more scared of the day bombings because they drop more explosive bombs.

38. I was more scared of the explosive bombs as they had more destructive power.

39. As the raids continued, I was more and more scared as the raids became bigger in scale.

40. The government gave us special food ration and free train tickets.

41. I did not do anything. I don't know what others did.

*Group A

1. I evacuated to escape the bombings.

2. To even prevent ^a one year old baby from sleeping at night, I thought the war was cruel.

3. I experienced countless number of bombings.

4. I evacuated voluntarily as I felt pity for my baby.

5. I received Y200 from the government.

6. The the government did not permit my husband to evacuate. So I evacuated alone with my baby.

7. I went to my parents' home. They took care of us.

8. Although I had priority to buy a train ticket, I was unable to buy as there were too many passengers. So my mother came after me with a return ticket. As I was not permitted to take any baggage in the train, I had to hire a truck to haul them. I was sure mad when he charged me Y1200.

9. As it was my hometown, they treated me kindly as a refugee from Tokyo.

FACTUAL DATA

1837

INTERVIEWER YOSHIDA, R. T. INT. NO. 1 DATE 12-8-45
 PLACE TAIRA FUKUSIMA, PREF. LIST NO. 7 R. NO. 4

SEX Male 9-1
 Female 9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH.....1892 10-

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

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

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

EDUCATION: Total number of years of schooling completed.....3 14-

RELIGION Buddhist
 Sect.....ZENSHU 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
NONE 19-

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941
Housewife 20-

HOUSEHOLD
 Number of persons, 17 to 71 (other than R) in household in which R now lives5 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

12

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 37-2

	PLACE FROM	PLACE TO	DATE	
1st	TAIRA	Uligo Mura	7-20-45	37-2
2nd	Uligo Village	TAIRA	10-28-45	37-3
3rd				37-4

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

..... NONE 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?

..... NONE 43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

- 1. 0 44-
- 2. 0 45-
- 3. 0 46-
- 4. 0 47-

RECORDED

- Yes 46-1
- No 46-2

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER YOSHIDA, R.T. INT. NO. 1 DATE 12-8-45
PLACE TAIRA FUKUSIMA Pref. LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 4
TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 8:30 AM. TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 10:00 AM.

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

INSTRUCTIONS:

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

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

(a) Robust health	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Richly dressed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Average health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Adequately dressed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poor Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inadequately dressed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(c) Very Clean	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Other comments on appearance: <i>Respondent was no education and do not understand question.</i>	
Moderately clean	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Dirty	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

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

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

Other important reactions at time of interview:

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

Apparent frankness

Some evasiveness at times

Much evasiveness during interview

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

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

Considerable probing necessary to get reasonably complete and relevant answers.

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

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

Above average intelligence

Average intelligence

Low intelligence

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

7. Other comments by interviewer:

R. T. Yoshida
Respondent 1.

Dec. 8, 1945
at Taira, Fukusima
Prefecture.

1. Because of shortage of food we having hard time for daily living.

Prob. I have ten in ^{my} family which is large family and our home was bombed out and we had to move and lived with my friend. There is only three members of my family that is working so we are having a very hard time to make a living.

2. There is no changes in my living condition now than it was before the end of the war, however I do not have to worried about bombing attacks any more. Therefore a spiritually and mentally I am greatly released.

3. As an old age, I did not worried about anything. I let my sons worried for me.

4. Because of the old age I can not work. Therefore I stayed at home and watching my grandchildren. That is my all day work.

5. See no. 4

6 - see no 4

7 - see no 4

8 - see no 4,

9. I know we are in war, however, as an old ~~lady~~ lady and without any education I never give deep thought

9. about condition of country and condition of war except my own household matters so I can not answer such a question.
10. See number 9.
11. I didn't know about the leaders so I can not say about them.
12. As an Japanese, the during the war we believed our leaders and we depend upon ~~them~~ them, therefore we follow what the leaders told us to do without any complain.
13. As I told you many times that I have no education and beside that I am too old so such problems was too hard for me to think, and never give deep thought about government changes.
14. I did not notice of any in peoples attitudes or conduct during the war.
15. Yes, Regarding of class the all Japanese people suffered alike during the war.
16. Every where I heard the war condition was ~~very~~ unfavorable for Japan so I felt doubts that Japan would win.
17. on July 28th of this year when Iaira wa bombed I felt certain that Japan could not attain sure victory.

18. Since Okinawa was fall and all over in Japan were bombed, ^{out} so I felt that Japan could not go on with the war.
19. Respondent pause and said I felt it can not be helped.
20. we were treated very kindly by occupation troops and we felt very grateful.
22. From now Japan must change every way like American and reorganized peaceful nation
23. Respondent pause and laugh and said if Japan defeated I thought Japan would rule by America for good.
- 22A Respondent pause long time and did not try to answer.
24. I did not know anything about American Propaganda leaflets.
25. No, I did not hear about anti-Japanese radio broadcasts?
26. American B29 pass here almost every day so I felt Iaira would be bombed ~~to~~ sometime in near future.
- 27- See number 26
28. I can not give answer to that.
Prob. why? I don't know how to say.

29. I never associate any American people in my life so even though we are in war with them, I did not felt anything ~~to~~ toward to them.

30. I believed newspapers and radio give truth information regarding bombings during the war.

31. No; I did not hear anything about the American announcing that they were going to Bomb cities before they did.

32. There is nothing to recall about the first American plane flew over Japan.

33. I never saw any shelter before they do. I thought that protection was adequate.

34. According to the people the atomic bomb would be destroyed all Japan so I was very much frightened.

35. ~~I~~ fortunately, I did not have any bombing experience
Group A

1. Because of my Grandchild was sick I took them to next village which is my birth place. That is the reason I did not experience any bombings.

2. R. Pause long while and did not answer.

3. No there is no evacuation lines in my house

4. I evacuated voluntarily.

5. No arrangement were made for my trip & living facilities

6. No. Myself and two of my grandchild were evacuated in July 1945.
7. My children brought our food from Jairo so we did not suffered too much.
8. As you already notice that I have no education to give my opinion of my evacuation. Reason I evacuated was my children advise me to do so and beside that because of my grandchild.
9. Place where I went was my birth place there, people there assist as they kindly and I appreciate them very much.

FACTUAL DATA

1838

INTERVIEWER YOSHIDA, R.T. INT. NO. 2 DATE 12-8-45
PLACE TAIRA, FUKUSIMA, PRET. LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 9

SEX Male 9-1
Female 9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH..... 1899 10-

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

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

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

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

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

MILITARY SERVICE Yes 17-1
No 17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR
Housewife 18-

TYPE OF INDUSTRY DURING WAR
NONE 19-

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941
Housewife 20-

HOUSEHOLD
Number of persons, 17 to 71 (other than R) in household in which R now lives
NONE 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

13

DAMAGE TO HOME BY BOMBING

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

PROPERTY DAMAGE BY BOMBING
Severity of loss:

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

CASUALTIES FROM BOMBING

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

CASUALTIES AMONG RELATIVES OR HOUSEHOLD

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

EVACUATED

- Yes
- No 37-1

	PLACE FROM	PLACE TO	DATE	
1st.	0	0	0	37-2
2nd.	0	0	0	37-3
3rd.	0	0	0	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	1	0	39- 40-
Incendiary	0	2	41- 42-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE AIR RAIDS?

1 43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

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

RECORDED

- Yes 46-1
- No 46-2

1838

Okada
YOSHIDA, R.T. INT. NO. 2 DATE 12-8-45
PLACE TAIRA, FUKUSIMA PRET. LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 9
TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 1:30 P.M. TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 3:00 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) & (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: <i>Respondent was very sarcastic and every question she does not try to answer, also she does not give answers.</i>	
Moderately clean	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Dirty	<input type="checkbox"/>		

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

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

Other important reactions at time of interview:

3. Cooperation of Respondent: (Interviewer to check one)
- Apparent frankness
 - Some evasiveness at times
 - Much evasiveness during interview

4. Alertness of respondent: (Interviewer to check one)
- Minimum of probes necessary to get reasonably complete and relevant answers.
 - Considerable probing necessary to get reasonably complete and relevant answers.
 - Much probing necessary but answers are not very complete and some are not very relevant.

5. Intelligence of respondent: (Interviewer to check one)
- Above average intelligence
 - Average intelligence
 - Low intelligence

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

7. Other comments by Interviewer:

This Respondent, a 46-year-old woman, greatly aggravated the Interviewer by being very sarcastic. Although she has had sufficient education, she purposefully asked explanation of the questions in a very sarcastic manner, and as the Interviewer inquired, the R. looked out toward the window or listened to the other people being interviewed. Her cooperation was thus nil. This R. is engaged in a real estate business.

②

十一。上の人達より少くも事は私共にはわかりません。

十二。戦争中無事での生活してはならぬ。何かが何やらわかりませんが。

十三。止。戦争が勝つたならばさういふから要らんからと思つておまへん。

十四。別に要つた様うには困りませんが。

十五。戦争中には昔は同じ様に苦しいおれんと思つておまへん。

十六。米國の様な大國をあれに戦争しては勝つ事は出来ぬ。

十七。本年二月廿九日の二十日中の空襲はさういふ時は、たゞ日本が敵国の

空襲の形だけ様うな事はない。何れか空襲をうける様うなる

は、勝つたかといふはさういふと思つておまへん。

十八。預け金の困り。預金向(預け金)は少くも感づいて

あるりやうに思つておまへん。

十九。是へは深いところは考へておまへん。

二十。此處三三三年は物資不足の困りと思つておまへん。

二十一。暫高をある政治的に経済的に戦争前の日本の様う

に立ち返つてくれればよいと思つておまへん。

二十二。天白を降下したる様の様うに居て下さる方の日本が為め

にも大に少人の為めにはさう思つておまへん。

三十一。敗戦したる日本國は勿論の事私達日本人は何らなるが

あらざると思ひました。

三十二。聞きたるは有りません。買問も聞きたるは有りません。

三十三。平田と同じです。

三十四。平田中は小さいから空襲被害はさぬかと思ふが。それ戦争

に關係する様子を工場も有りませんから。

三十五。アメリカは大きな國であり、それと武器の造りかたも日本は

同じ物にはならない。そうして國と戦ふかんのすから空襲被害

はさぬかと思ふが。

三十六。暫く聞かぬ。戦争のすから責任は両方に有ると思ふが。

三十七。戦ふか聞かぬがすからにうんと思ふが。

三十八。小島を捕らふかと思ふが戦争中には思ふが。それなら

見れば事止まらばかりに思ふが。

三十九。いゝ聞きたるは有りません。

四十。別に思ひ出す様子は有りません。何か戦争中は真

中からわ。

四十一。すくつか暇な様子を物にするを完全には有りません。

四十二。東京空襲は便甲といけな様子はなからるかと思ふが。

聞きたるが。米國の道かかると思ふが。

四十三。はい。空襲被害に會つておます。

四十四。其の時はいふこと無中か感相なふありました。

三十一。夜なる宇野艦隊の敵を叩くと思つた。買間（夜はらくらくと）
何事か非すといふより角がわからぬし。又夜は見る火は買間
二十く思はせぬらす

三十二。爆弾が焼夷弾より恐いと思ひました。買間（焼夷弾は逃下
る間有る爆弾は破裂する周圍が黄いから逃下るだけ）
の月もあつた。

三十三。空襲の多いなるにつれて「さか」の噂も来りました。
三十四。焼く出されたる連中の中の方より「さか」の噂も来りました。

三十五。自分の焼く出されたる「さか」特には「さか」の噂も来りました。
三十六。焼く出されたる「さか」には「さか」の噂も来りました。
三十七。私達は「さか」出されたる「さか」の噂も来りました。

1838

Place: Taira City, Fukushima Prefecture.
Date: December 8, 1945.
The Interviewer: Yoshida R.T.

1. I had all of my furniture burned during the air raids, and I am suffering from lack of clothes and bedding. Prices are too high for us to purchase them. More than that, due to scarcity of goods we cannot buy what we need. The food problem is acute too, because food distribution is not at all sufficient. Those who have not been burned out by bombing attacks are better off than we are. I am really badly off.
2. The present is worse than during the war. Everything is worse. In particular the cost of living has gone up too much. I am a helpless woman leading a hard life.
3. I worried most about Japan's defeat. (No answer to my question.)
4. My sick husband has been confined to bed for the past one year and I have been unable to work out of doors like other women. In addition my family possesses forty houses and my job is to let them to others. I have been engaged in domestic affairs within household.
- 5 to 8. Skipped.
9. (The respondent only laughed at me. To my repeated questions she did not attempt to respond.)
10. (The respondent assumed the same attitude as in the case of No.9.)
11. I have no knowledge about our leaders.
12. As I had been in a daze during the war time I did not know anything about these things.
13. I thought, we had to change the cabinet in order to win the war:
14. No special changes seemed to have taken place.
15. I think they all suffered alike in the war.
16. From the out-set I was in the opinion that we would not be able to win victory over such a strong power as the United States. At any rate, Japan is a country of tiny islands, isn't it?
17. At the time of the raid in TAIRA on March 10th of this year I realized we couldn't win.
18. See No. 17.
19. I felt sad. Everybody will feel sad if his country is defeated.
20. I have no ideas about such difficult things.

21. For two or three years we will suffer from lack of daily commodities. (For a while she was silent.)
In two or three years Japan will be able to get along somehow.
22. We will have to return politically and economically to pre-war Japan.
- 22.A. I should like to have His Majesty Emperor as we had in the past. The existence of the Throne is good for both Japan and the Japanese people.
23. I had anxieties for the fate of both Japan and the Japanese people in case of Japan's defeat.
24. I have never heard of them. No one told me about them.
25. (The same answer as No.24.)
26. Taira city is a small town and has no war factories there, so I thought it would be overlooked by U. S. planes.
27. The United States is a large country with weapons far superior to ours. In hostilities with such a country I knew we could not be immune to air raids.
28. (After a while) Both sides should take responsibility for the war.
29. While the war was going on the Americans were our foes so I hated them.
30. I believed their reports during war-time, but now I know they were not always true.
31. No, I have never heard of it.
32. I can't recall anything special. Anyhow we were beside ourselves during the war.
33. All such things were temporary and not very complete.
34. I have heard that the use of atomic bombs is prohibited and I thought the Americans' were very inhuman to use it.
35. Yes, I actually experienced air raids.
36. I was so frightened and beside myself that I cannot tell anything about my impressions of it.
37. Night raids are more frightening than day raids. In dark nights we cannot see in what direction we should flee. Moreover, fires at night seem to be more horrible.
38. Explosive shells are more fearful than incendiary shells. We have time to escape from incendiary bombs, while the explosive effects of an explosive shell do not allow one time to escape.
39. As air raids grew more frequent the extent of our fear increased.

40. The city people took care of those burned out of their homes.

41. Those who were not burned out did not give us any aid, and we could not help envying the people whose houses were not burnt down.

FACTUAL DATA

INTERVIEWER YOSHIDA, R.T. INT. NO. 5 DATE 12-10-45
 PLACE TAIRA LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 27

SEX Male 9-1
 Female 9-2

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

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

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

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

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

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

MILITARY SERVICE
 Yes 17-1
 No 17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR
 ...Metal plate Business 18-

TYPE OF INDUSTRY DURING WAR
 ...Metal Plate Business 19-

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941
 ...Metal plate Business 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: 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

14

DAMAGE TO HOME BY BOMBING

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

PROPERTY DAMAGE BY BOMBING

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

CASUALTIES FROM BOMBING

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

CASUALTIES AMONG RELATIVES OR HOUSEHOLD

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

EVACUATED

- Yes
 - No 37-1
- | | PLACE FROM | PLACE TO | DATE | |
|------|------------|----------|------|------|
| 1st. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37-2 |
| 2nd. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37-3 |
| 3rd. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37-4 |

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

..... NONE 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?

..... NONE 43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

- 1. NONE 44-
- 2. NONE 45-
- 3. NONE
- 4. NONE

RECORDED

- Yes 46-1
- No 46-2

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER YOSHIDA, R.T. INT. NO. 5 DATE 12-10-45
PLACE TAIRA LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 27
TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 8:30 A.M. TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 10:10 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) & (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"/>
<hr/>		<hr/>	
(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:

一九四五年十一月十日

福島縣平中

引見者五

一、老と四人の子供を養ふ事せむの生活に於ける私とすの現在
 は食糧不足と生活に困るゝ状態に於ては、
 金も有り、買物も出来ず、
 七十九才に於ける者も、
 加へて行くに、
 生活に於ける困るゝ状態に於ては、
 二、生活に於ける戦事中より、
 買物も出来ず、
 困るゝ状態に於ては、
 三、私に親類の親戚、
 家も焼かれ、
 四、
 五、
 六、近所の

自分(わが)の自己(じこ)の商賣(しょうばい)の事(こと)ばかり考(かんが)へて安閑(あんかん)としおる事(こと)は
出来(こ)ない。若(わか)くは商賣(しょうばい)の事(こと)に當(あた)りては、小(こ)状(じょう)態(たい)に於(お)いては、
自(みづか)り商賣(しょうばい)の事(こと)を考(かんが)へて、安閑(あんかん)としおる事(こと)は、
出来(こ)ない。若(わか)くは商賣(しょうばい)の事(こと)に當(あた)りては、小(こ)状(じょう)態(たい)に於(お)いては、

七。お蔭(かげ)様(さま)に自分(わが)商賣(しょうばい)は、好(よ)い事(こと)に成(な)る。甲(か)申(まう)し、通(と)り陣(じん)組(ぐみ)の任(にん)事(じ)は、
取(と)る事(こと)は、有(あ)り。お蔭(かげ)様(さま)に、自分(わが)商賣(しょうばい)は、好(よ)い事(こと)に成(な)る。甲(か)申(まう)し、
通(と)り陣(じん)組(ぐみ)の任(にん)事(じ)は、取(と)る事(こと)は、有(あ)り。お蔭(かげ)様(さま)に、自分(わが)商賣(しょうばい)は、
好(よ)い事(こと)に成(な)る。甲(か)申(まう)し、通(と)り陣(じん)組(ぐみ)の任(にん)事(じ)は、取(と)る事(こと)は、有(あ)り。

九。若(わか)くは商賣(しょうばい)の事(こと)に當(あた)りては、小(こ)状(じょう)態(たい)に於(お)いては、
自(みづか)り商賣(しょうばい)の事(こと)を考(かんが)へて、安閑(あんかん)としおる事(こと)は、
出来(こ)ない。若(わか)くは商賣(しょうばい)の事(こと)に當(あた)りては、小(こ)状(じょう)態(たい)に於(お)いては、

十。我(われ)は先(まづ)己(おのれ)の事(こと)を考(かんが)へ、後(あと)に他人(たにん)の事(こと)を考(かんが)へ、
己(おのれ)の事(こと)を考(かんが)へ、後(あと)に他人(たにん)の事(こと)を考(かんが)へ、己(おのれ)の事(こと)を考(かんが)へ、
後(あと)に他人(たにん)の事(こと)を考(かんが)へ、己(おのれ)の事(こと)を考(かんが)へ、後(あと)に他人(たにん)の事(こと)を考(かんが)へ、

十一。私(わたくし)達(たち)は、配給(はいきつ)に於(お)いては、生(なま)ぬ事(こと)を考(かんが)へ、
配給(はいきつ)に於(お)いては、生(なま)ぬ事(こと)を考(かんが)へ、配給(はいきつ)に於(お)いては、生(なま)ぬ事(こと)を考(かんが)へ、
配給(はいきつ)に於(お)いては、生(なま)ぬ事(こと)を考(かんが)へ、配給(はいきつ)に於(お)いては、生(なま)ぬ事(こと)を考(かんが)へ、

十二。新聞(しんぶん)は、他(た)國(こく)の政(せい)治(ち)の事(こと)を考(かんが)へ、
新聞(しんぶん)は、他(た)國(こく)の政(せい)治(ち)の事(こと)を考(かんが)へ、新聞(しんぶん)は、他(た)國(こく)の政(せい)治(ち)の事(こと)を考(かんが)へ、
新聞(しんぶん)は、他(た)國(こく)の政(せい)治(ち)の事(こと)を考(かんが)へ、新聞(しんぶん)は、他(た)國(こく)の政(せい)治(ち)の事(こと)を考(かんが)へ、

十三。戦(いくさ)争(そう)中(ちゆう)は、皆(みな)の命(いのち)を考(かんが)へ、
戦(いくさ)争(そう)中(ちゆう)は、皆(みな)の命(いのち)を考(かんが)へ、戦(いくさ)争(そう)中(ちゆう)は、皆(みな)の命(いのち)を考(かんが)へ、
戦(いくさ)争(そう)中(ちゆう)は、皆(みな)の命(いのち)を考(かんが)へ、戦(いくさ)争(そう)中(ちゆう)は、皆(みな)の命(いのち)を考(かんが)へ、

result (Victory)

十五。 戦事中には皆同じ様に苦しみ
 平の空襲は彼等も受けて居る。他方南
 東系地方は水かさの廣く長崎の人は私達
 軍の空襲と因る同情はなす。私達は
 政府の宣傳は力の有る私達は必ず勝利
 政府の宣傳は力の有る私達は必ず勝利
 政府の宣傳は力の有る私達は必ず勝利

十六。 戦事に負けた事は国民軍隊は
 毎日の新聞に好ましく戦禍の被害は
 日本本土へ侵入せしめんと改められ
 無く我々の我々の我々の我々の我々の
 日本本土へ侵入せしめんと改められ
 無く我々の我々の我々の我々の我々の

十七。 日本本土へ侵入せしめんと改められ
 無く我々の我々の我々の我々の我々の
 日本本土へ侵入せしめんと改められ
 無く我々の我々の我々の我々の我々の

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十九。 日本本土へ侵入せしめんと改められ
 無く我々の我々の我々の我々の我々の
 日本本土へ侵入せしめんと改められ
 無く我々の我々の我々の我々の我々の

二十。 日本本土へ侵入せしめんと改められ
 無く我々の我々の我々の我々の我々の
 日本本土へ侵入せしめんと改められ
 無く我々の我々の我々の我々の我々の

二十一。 日本本土へ侵入せしめんと改められ
 無く我々の我々の我々の我々の我々の
 日本本土へ侵入せしめんと改められ
 無く我々の我々の我々の我々の我々の

三三A. 私達は無事人言ひ事さへ出来れば何んが指導者
にならばいいか天皇陛下の日本の生命のすかう。階下の
日本の親とこころをいれたいと思ひます。存続の様に
の自由にならぬ事は考へなければならぬと思ひます。

三五. 敗戦して進駐されれば日本の國は命論の司事私達の日本人も
首殺されしよと云ふ小言を傳へるが國民の進駐軍の来
る事は何らなす事と思ひました。

三六. 近頃の山伏廣に誘はれしよと云ふ事を聞いたが實際に
見れば事は有りませぬから由縁に就ては知りませぬ。それこそ
官員のどうかと自分はその流のすかう別に信じられぬのです。

三七. 平の様に兵少少の町は空襲をせぬと思ひました。
軍部の方針は機なりと進駐させぬと云ふことわきから
空襲は受けぬと思ひました。而して後には沖繩が主
に碎れしよと云ふ事を知れば時は空襲をせぬと思ひました。

三八. 日本の空襲を防止する事は出来ぬと思ひました。すかう日本の主役です。
機なりと進駐させぬと云ふことわきからわきから引見者笑か

三九. 有力者に對しては別に何ともなき感じは持て居りませぬ。
新聞のラゲオの日本に取つて不利な事は一つも書かれな
しなめな様子を終戦にならぬからほんとうの事を知つてはか
状態です。

四〇. 新聞のラゲオの日本に取つて不利な事は一つも書かれな
しなめな様子を終戦にならぬからほんとうの事を知つてはか
状態です。

Yokohama
H. Ishida

三十一。米國は豫告したる豫戒通告通りには来ると云ふ小事を聞かぬが
今日の明りと云ふ様には心配しなす。

三十二。昭和十七年四月十日に帝都の空へ来ると云ふ新聞を見たが
其の^{Title}は^{Phojo}あり大分高い所を地へおんと云ふのが大い^{de}に
おもしろい。

三十三。防空に^いつ^ても早水に安全なるかと云ふ様子を作り方とした
私はその物は^{da}^{me}防空号の有る使用しなせん
^{de}指道する^て作つた^り隣組の人の物を作つてよいか知
^らない^は云ふ^は状^は能く^て幾^もなり^の作り^のめ^はなり^をす^終戦^に
たつ三日前に早水なると云ふ様子を^{at}^{to}^の^出来^るの^をお^もう^が云^ふ
は^無駄^にお^もう^なら^ない^が。

三十四。新聞で見にんが^{simu}爆弾^{di}が幾つかく^は落さ^しお^もう^が
本全體は勿論地上の生物もこの死ぬと聞くとなると云ふ物
^はな^らぬ^を思^はう^が。

三十五。私自分としては毎實際の空襲に會つて居りません。
近くの山に落るのをよく知りません。

三十六。自分も家も^の明^のと^思ふ^に配^はら^ない^が老人と子供が^は疎^に用
する様子を^はお^もう^が。命^をと^つて^は幾^もな^らぬ^を疎^に用^せん
と云ふ来^るが^な。

三十七。老人と子供を無知の場所へ移さぬお^もう^がの^は戦^争の^為め^にお^もう^が
お^もう^が戦^争を^止め^てく^れば^好い^とつ^くん^感じ^まい^らぬ。

6.

三六。家族の者。私に定額には會ひません。

三九。家族の疎用は強制的でした。

四一。疎用は際限のない便宜が及ぶこともありました。

四二。家族が官田に土地に疎用しました。

四三。田舎に行くと知人の誘いもせん。食糧の点に困り、私がま

ち中世具の配給物を持つて行くとわけるねと云ふ状態にせられたから
生活には窮屈でした。

四三。戦年の暮めに年寄つた母と子供を別々に生活させなければなら
ない。と云ふ母の母と子供は對してすまぬと云ふ気持と可愛相と

と云ふ気持の胸の中を

戦年をへなければ親の結ぶ間に住むことへまがいの食糧は
樂しく暮らす事の出来ません。而疎用先の家主が親印にして
余りをはりか強く思ふことも。其の後親類の構うに
は交際が少なくなります。

四四。初めの食糧は人達田作りで色々と配り割合に好か

つては。食糧は皆が困るから無理を云ふ事が出来ない

。私がまが中へ持つて行く生活させられたのです。

1. Living is hard for me owing to the fact that there is a shortage of food and, because I have taken in an old man with 4 children who has no wife. As it worried me when I leave the children and the old man who is 79, in order to go to the country to buy food, I do not do so and instead we try to live on what we can possibly get here. But the people in the neighborhood do not sell their food, even though we have the money.
2. Living conditions are now more severe as compared to war time, living conditions during the war one could buy food without comparative difficulty but now it is even hard to go out to the country to buy vegetable. And in addition, the rations have gone down to where they are now less than they were during the war. As I am in the steel plate business, I trade off ~~my~~ manufactured goods to food salers for food.
3. I worried to the utmost because of the fact that I did not have a place to evacuate to the outskirts because in case our house had been burned by an air attack as I do not have any relatives or intimate friends in this district.
4. I continued my occupation.
5. I could not devote my entire time to my business because I had to devote some of it to various duties in the tonarigumi (the neighborhood association) like transferring material for the air shelters or like digging air raid shelters.
6. All of the people in the neighborhood worked hard to establish air raid shelters. At such a time, I could not think only about business, but had to cooperate with the others and consequently my business efficiency fell.
7. Business was good. When I was not on duty in the neighborhood association, I was busy with my business. During this time I took no days off. Besides this I employed no help.
8. See No. 7.
9. I thought that the spiritual strength of our young military men was the strong point of Japan.
10. Speaking of our weak points, do not have the superior arms of America and also we are not as rich as the Americans.
11. In spite of the fact that we of the lower class worked hard under the leadership of the upper class, the latter were all words and no deeds. If the upper class had really endeavored to cooperate with us, the war situation would have been much better.
12. The peoples of upper class ordered us to live according to the ration rules while they still keep up thier higher standard of living. We wonder how they got the food that they did. I went frequently on business to the houses of the prefectural officials, and at that time, I say that they were eating much better meals.
13. "e could never find the fact in our newspapers where in any other country the cabinet changed as they did in our country. I thought of the possible reasons why our cabinets changed and I thought that it because the war situation was going from bad to worse.
14. During the war our feelings were strained but we did not reveal our feelings and attitude.

15. I thought that we were all suffering during the war. I experienced an air attack here in Taira which was not bad as compared to the attacking other places.

The people in Tokyo, Hiroshima and Nagasaki suffered much more, I thought, and I extended my sympathy to them.

16. Because of the propaganda put out by the government, we had no doubt, but believed that we would win a victory. As we could not find one example of defeat, our nation really believed our military men, and daily newspapers reported only triumphs for us.

17. When I was told that our military power of our mainland, I thought then that the situation was hopeless, but still I expected the ultimate victory to be ours.

18. I did not think to that extent.

19. When I heard that we surrendered, I ^{was} so terribly surprised that I could not believe the fact for several days.

20. I place trust in the occupation army. They take direct measures, they understand the situation; I really think that they are kind.

21. Although we shall suffer still more, in the future, than we do at present I think that we can in some way with the help of the occupation forces if they have food for us.

22. The people of the upper class who have ~~rather to~~ maltreated the nation by taking advantage of their power should be ostracized and in that way we of the lower class may hope to be able to rise up to a rather more favourable position. Japan until to day was hopelessly controlled by the militarists.

22 A. If we can get food without difficulty, it does not matter who the leader is, but the emperor is the unique centre of Japan and therefore his majesty must be respected as our parents. Serious thought should be given to the fact that his majesty's idea must be directly passed to the nation without interference from his chief vassals.

23. It was commonly thought that when the American Army would land our country would be destroyed and all the people would be killed. We were profoundly worried about events that were to happen.

24. I have had told that the near by coal mines had been bombed, but I do not know of the damage, because I have never gone there and I did not think it to be true, as it was only a rumour.

25. No, I have not heard about it. No, I have not heard it from another person.

26. I did not expect the bombing of such a ^{small} ~~small~~ city as Taira.

27. We did not expect the city to be attacked, by air because of the army's declaration that they would never allow even one enemy plane to get through. Afterwards, when we heard of the break-down at Okinawa, I thought that the city would be attacked.

28. Japan must take the responsibility, as we could not fight against the enemy's air attack in spite of the fact that our army declared that they would never allow even one plane to get through. (the interviewer laughed.)

29. I have no special feeling for Americans.

30. Our newspaper and radios never wrote or mentioned any unfavourable facts about our side. We learned of the actual situation only after the end of the war.

31. I had been told that the American planes had struck as they previously declared they would. For this reason, I from then on about air attack to come.

32. I heard the news that the enemy's planes attacked the Metropolitan Area, on April 18th 1942. This was the first time for us and as they were flying at a very high altitude, I was not especially concerned.

33. The air-shelter was constructed in such a manner that I wondered whether it was safe or not for us, so I did not go into the shelter. Because the instructor on how to build shelters were poor the people of the neighborhood associations built and rebuilt their air shelters owing to their insufficient knowledge about such construction, however, by about three days before the end of the war they built some that seemed fit to use but it was not necessary to use them any more.

34. I read in the newspapers that the whole of Japan, as well as all living life would be destroyed if many atom-bombs were dropped, and hence I have felt that it was most terrible thing.

35. I had not experienced an air attack only once I saw a nearby mountain bombed.

B. 36. I worried because my house was more and more endangered. I evacuated my old parents and children. The city office issued air order to evacuate the old people and children.

37. I thought that the war necessitated the evacuation of my old parents and children to a place where they were utter strangers, and so for this reason I wished strongly that the war would end.

38. Both myself and my family did not experience an air attack.

39. The law forced families to be evacuated.

40. When evacuated, we received no accommodations.

41. The whole family took refuge in the same place.

42. Living in the country was so difficult that I had to bring the rationed food stuffs from the city, as I have no friends in the country.

43. I felt very sorry that I had to send my old mother and children away from home, and they were very sorry to leave me. If it wasn't for the war, I could have lived pleasantly together with my family, even though our meals were poor. The master of the house to which we evacuated was so kind that I depended on him a lot. We are now keeping up a close friendship.

44. In spite of the fact that the people were new acquaintances, they were of good will. However, they still could not help us with the food shortage, and therefore my family had to live on the food that I brought in with me.

FACTUAL DATA

INTERVIEWER YOSHIDA, P.T. INT. NO. 6 DATE 12-11-45

PLACE TAIRA LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 40

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 10 14-

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

MILITARY SERVICE Yes 17-1
No 17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR Housewife 18-

TYPE OF INDUSTRY DURING WAR None 19-

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941 Housewife 20-

HOUSEHOLD Number of persons, 17 to 71 (other than R) in household in which R now lives 3 21-

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

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

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

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

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

DAMAGE TO HOME BY BOMBING

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

PROPERTY DAMAGE BY BOMBING

Severity of loss:

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

CASUALTIES FROM BOMBING

Was R injured by or as a result of bombing?

- Yes 29-1
- No 29-2

CASUALTIES AMONG RELATIVES OR HOUSEHOLD

	Injured	Killed	
Spouse	0	0	30-
Children, 17 or over	0	0	31-
Children under 17	0	0	32-
Father	0	0	33-
Mother	0	0	34-
Brothers & Sisters	0	0	35-
Other household members	0	2	36-

EVACUATED

- Yes
- No 37-1

	PLACE FROM	PLACE TO	DATE	
1st	Honjo, Tokyo	TAIRA	3-17-40	37-2
2nd	0	0	0	37-3
3rd	0	0	0	37-4

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

..... **UNKNOWN** 38-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE BOMBING?

	Day	Night	
High Explosives	0	0	39- 40-
Incendiary	1	2	41- 42-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE AIR RAIDS? 1 43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

- 1. Honjo, Tokyo 44-
- 2. 0 45-
- 3. 0 46-
- 4. 0 47-

RECORDED

- Yes 46-1
- No 46-2

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER YOSHIDA, R.T. INT. NO. 6 DATE 12-11-45
 PLACE TAIRA LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 40
 TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 10:00 AM 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) & (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:

This Respondent, a 39-year-old woman, appeared very worried when she reported for the interview. She was supposed to have showed up at 8:30 am, Dec. 11, but failed to come on time, arriving at about 10 am. After arriving, the R. related to this Interview how she had come earlier, but because she did not trust the interview, she went home. Although she had ten years of education, the kind or response she gave was not up to par with her education. Despite the effort of the Interview to create rapport, the Respondent, who had made up her mind to ignore the interview, failed to cooperate, and when she did respond, the answers on the whole seem unrelated to the questions asked of her. She appeared not be listening to the questions despite elaboration and evaded the questions. The Interview believes that the R. could have done better responding if she had wanted to. The Interviewer regrets that the interview had resulted in a failure.

Interviewer: Roy Yoshida

一九四五年十二月十日

福島縣平戸市

引見者六

一、主が東京に住んでゐる。私達家族は平戸に住んでゐます。
の生活費も二重に足りません。それに入らぬ物の物價の高い時には
費入甲のいゝ困りがあります。その年々平戸の美人に去る来る仕事
はありません。お紅子も離れ、生活をしてゐる。月々に主人から
送る来る生活してゐるのを。

二、家の焼かれる前は生活に困らぬ方は有りませんが、この家の
焼けた後、お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。
この方が悪い様子は困ります。質問 答へた。

三、大工の配とす。様子は困ります。質問 答へた。

四、家に居る家の用事はしてゐる。お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。
お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。

五、六、七、八。お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。
お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。

九、若い兵士の國の爲め、命をさす。御くと云ふ。お紅子も去る。
お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。

十、何んかお紅子の弱いところ。お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。
お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。

十一、お紅子の事。お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。
お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。

十二、戦中のお紅子。お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。
お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。

十三、お紅子の事。お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。
お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。

十四、お紅子の事。お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。
お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。お紅子も去る。

二十五。私にはよくわかりませんが、自分か苦うしん、わんから皆さん
と同様うに戦軍で困るおうれと思つておまじな。

二十六。質問に對し引見者を無言のままの答へ様うとしなへ。
日本が負けるとは思つておなうれなす。(質問) 答へす

二十七。毎日の空襲をさしつかへなく、この様うに續けし戦三手か
あまうくおあまうかと困るは、有りあちか。よれお負け
と考へなうれなす。

二十八。ゆす喉からさうと思つてわんりに降状しんと聞えがっかりし
まじな。

二十九。別に何とも思つておまじな。質問) 答へす

三十。今は何んともおまじな。其の中は、おまじなとわんり改むけはし
行くとと思つておまじな。

三十一。引見者五介位無言の質問に對し、答へ様うとしなへ。
無言のままの答へす

三十二。敗戦しなう何んにならうかと思つて、後い深く考へなうか
こな。

三十三。おんを可斗は知りまじな。

三十四。い之間、可斗は有りまじな。

三十五。空襲をさしつかへなく、この様うに續けし戦三手か
(質問) 答へす

三十六。日本は空襲をさしつかへなく、この様うに續けし戦三手か
アチカカ飛行機、この様うに承るからす。

三十七。おんを可斗は考へなう事は、深慮しなへ。

3.

二十九。な人も使った事は有りません。

三十。引見者無言のまま、唯昇をさるの十二時迄の様子としなさいとの質問の爲めに約二十分をいぶす。

三十一。い之間の事は有りません。質問同(答)ナシ

三十二。なにも覚えないです。

三十三。説師は完全とは思ひません。何故? (答)ナシ

三十四。原子爆弾の落ちた所に怪人がいる人は皆とさうして死んでしまふ

と云ふ間におそろしいと思つた。

三十五。東京の空襲被害に合致しました。

三十六。あの時にも、無中生に気が付いた。唯現人といふ

と云ふ字だけ記した。其の時の事を口に出さなかつた。

同事は出さないとす。

三十七。夜ははくらくと何處へ逃げたよ、かわらないです。夜は空襲被害

に會つた事があるといふ。事は明らかで、邊の様子もよくわかり

ます。夜程は、いといと思ひます。

三十八。皆なで協力した掛の小は焼夷弾はけす。同事は出さないとす。

逃げた事もありませんが、爆弾は周囲に集積してあります。ほん

と云うにおそろしいです。

三十九。なにも覚えないです。やはりけいにならうと思ひます。

質問同(答)ナシ

四十。私達は天理教會へ行つた事になりませんが、その時は

深夜に同寺へ行くと思ひました。ふと人がおこす

事がある。質問同(答)ナシ

4.

四十。三月類々夜具八名と組を揃へてくまきし。

四十一。空襲警報による家焼止む任じ處のなつておき市中疎開
しに来るがす。

四十二。戦事さへなければ三つ年若く思ふかたれなつたと思
ひました。

四十四。空襲警報に會て疎開したるがす。

四十五。家を焼止む任じ所がなつて任じなくして来たるがす。

四十六。生活工の便宜はなつたが旅費は政府のさかさん配し
てくまきし。

四十七。家族の皆一緒に疎開して来た。

四十八。自分の親元の所に来るがう生活にはあまり困難は
は有りません。

四十九。くまきり同交際して来たのと離れたいに
なつてしまふと云ふ可なりほろり淋しく感
じたり何時其の人達と會ふ可なりか

出来ぬと云ふかと思ひました。

五十。当地に来るところは当地の
人達から色々と親切に
て貰うらう
と云ふと思ひます。

引見者は三十九才の婦人である。

正月十日の午前一時半に會見に来る様子は口前か
ら相知りであった。この中から引見者は午前六時半
まで出頭した。これは

本人は初めから終りまで一つ／＼の所見を對して答へる様
子としない。彼は二三日後にはけりとして返答を
得る。その出来は

引見者は初めから會見に来る気持はなかつたと思へた。

1. Because of the fact that my husband is living in Tokyo, while his family is living in Taira, the living expenses are doubled. Furthermore, in times like this when prices are high, expenses grow very much. Yet, there is no work, which can be suitable for my husband, in Taira. Hence, we are forced to live separately. We are maintaining our living with money which is monthly sent by my husband.
2. Prior to loss of our home by fire, we did not belong to a class, which had hard time in making a living. Since our home was burned and we lost everything, we feeling inconvenience in every respect. I believe it is worse now than during the wartime.
Question: no answer.
3. There was nothing to cause us a great worry.
4. I stayed home, doing miscellaneous home works. I have not done any work outside of the home to earn incomes.
- 5, 6, 7, 8 and B: Refer to the answer for Question-4
9. I thought that a strong point of Japan is that young men in the armed services are willing to die for their country.
10. I do not know what was the weak point.
Question: no answer.
11. We do not know what the people above us are doing.
12. What they have done was as far as they could go since a war was going on.
Question: no answer.
13. I haven't thought as deep as that.
Question: no answer.
14. I didn't think they have changed.
15. I do not know well, but since I was suffering I thought everybody else was suffering just the same because of war.
16. To this question, the respondent did not attempt to give an answer. She remained silent.
17. Did not think that Japan will be defeated.
Question: no answer.
18. Although I wondered whether it is possible to continue the war in such a state, because air raids continued day after day, I never thought of being defeated in consequence.

19. When I was thinking that we would certainly win, we were told of surrender, and I was very much disappointed.
20. I wasn't particularly thinking anything about it.
21. I can't say one way or the other at present. I believe it will be possible for us to maintain our living somehow in the near future.
22. The respondent remained silent for about five minutes, and she did not attempt to give an answer.
- 22A Remained silent and no answer.
23. I lightly thought what would happen should we be defeated, but I didn't go beyond that.
24. I know nothing about such a thing.
25. No, I haven't heard.
26. I didn't think we would be raided by planes.
Question: no answer.
27. I thought Japan would be raided by planes.
Question: (a brief pause) It was because American planes come over almost everyday.
28. I haven't given a thought to that kind of question.
29. I didn't think anything.
30. The respondent kept silence, merely sniveling with her nose. About 20 minutes wasted for this question.
31. No, I haven't heard anything.
32. I don't remember anything.
33. I didn't think preparations were satisfactory.
(why?) no answer.
34. I thought it was terrible, because I was told that the people, who lived in the area where an atomic bomb was dropped, would ~~die~~ die from a corruption of the body.
35. I experienced an air raid in Tokyo.
36. At that time I didn't know anything for I was absent-minded. I was simply filled with a feeling of fear. I can't explain that experience now.

1840
Hashi

37. I am afraid of night air attacks, because we wouldn't know where to escape for it would be too dark. I don't believe a day raid would be as bad as a night raid, since we could see conditions prevailing all around.
38. Fire from an incendiary bomb can be checked if all work together, but an explosive bomb is terrible because all around will be ~~exploded~~ destroyed.
39. Although I am accustomed to it, I am still afraid of it when it comes close.
Question: no answer.
40. We decided to live in a church of "Tenri Sect". We received kind attentions in provision of food. We were also given bedding.
Question: no answer.
41. Clothing and bedding were given through a neighbourhood association.
42. Because we have no place to live for our house was burned by an air raid, we evacuated to this city.
43. I thought we would not have to go through all this suffering, if there was not a war.
44. Evacuated, because we met an air raid.
45. We were forced to come here, because we have no place to live since our house was burned.
46. We received no consideration for our livelihood, but the government took care of travelling expenses.
47. The family evacuated together.
48. Since we came to the place where our own parents are living, we have not had much difficulty with our living.
49. I really felt very lonely because I was separated from my friends with whom I have had a long acquaintance I thought, "When shall we meet again?"
50. I feel we are very fortunate since we have been very kindly treated by the people in this town since we came here.

The person who was interviewed is a woman 39 years of age. In spite of the fact that she was informed one day before to come over for an interview at 8:30 A.M on December 11, she did not appear until 10:30 A.M. Throughout the interview from the beginning, she did not attempt to give an answer to each question. Even when she gave an answer, it was very brief and it was in one or two phrases. The interviewer was unable to obtain a clear answer. Evidently she didn't want to come for an interview from the beginning.

FACTUAL DATA

1841

INTERVIEWER YOSHIDA, P.T. INT. NO. 7 DATE 12-11-45

PLACE Taira LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 43

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..... 8 14-

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

MILITARY SERVICE Yes 17-1
No 17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR
Rooper 18-

TYPE OF INDUSTRY DURING WAR
none 19-

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941
Rooper 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 more temporarily 27-3
- Damaged, forced to move permanently 27-4
- Damaged, lived on same site in improvised shelter 27-5

PROPERTY DAMAGE BY BOMBING
Severity of loss:

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

CASUALTIES FROM BOMBING

Was R injured by or as a result of bombing?

- Yes 29-1
- No 29-2

CASUALTIES AMONG RELATIVES OR HOUSEHOLD

	Injured	Killed	
Spouse	0	0	30-
Children, 17 or over	0	0	31-
Children under 17	0	0	32-
Father	0	0	33-
Mother	0	0	34-
Brothers & Sisters	0	0	35-
Other household members	0	4	36-

EVACUATED

- Yes 37-1
- No 37-1

	PLACE FROM	PLACE TO	DATE	
1st	KANDA, Tokyo	TAIRA	3-21-45	37-2
2nd	0	0	0	37-3
3rd	0	0	0	37-4

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

..... 2 38-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE BOMBING?

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

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE AIR RAIDS?

..... 3 43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

1. ... KANDA, TOKYO 44-
2. ... KANDA, TOKYO 45-
3. ... TAIRA, FUKUSHIMA
4.

RECORDED

- Yes 46-1
- No 46-2

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER YOSHIDA, R.T. INT. NO. 7 DATE 12-11-45

PLACE TAIRA LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 43

TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 11:30 P.M. TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 2:30 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) & (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: <i>Respondent has ear trouble.</i>	
Moderately clean	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Dirty	<input type="checkbox"/>		

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

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

Other important reactions at time of interview:

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

Apparent frankness

Some evasiveness at times

Much evasiveness during interview

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

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

Considerable probing necessary to get reasonably complete and relevant answers.

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

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

Above average intelligence

Average intelligence

Low intelligence

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

7. Other comments by Interviewer:

一九四五年十月十日

福島縣平市

引見者七

1. 食糧の不足が私共としては最も困難であります。私は東
 京から疎開して来た者でありますから土地不安定及び為めに
 知る無しの食糧の十分には入りません。この点は政府の方でも
 両給の切り上げが出来ないとはいえず、現存の食糧も少く
 考慮して貰いたいと思っております。現在では失業率と
 あり、私共も持て成らぬ生活となっております。
 2. 生活の上には、戦い中にも妻はなごは家業を継いで
 いるわけですが、戦い中の精神的には、よく思っています。

3. 家族者の無事であることと云ふことは、私共にとりまして
 4. 本年の三月迄は私共の家根を維持してまいりたいと思
 います。幸いながら家を焼くことなく疎開して来た者
 5. 私共様も職は空襲でなくなったこと、よく仕舞い
 くと、家を建てようと思っております。

6. 私共は、戦いには、物資不足の家を作ろうと思
 っています。戦いには、

7. 自分のは、戦いには、天候の仕舞いから天候の好い日は、休
 ますに働かぬ。休んが、月、百、平、白、有、う、な、

8. 休んが、天候の悪い時は、休んが、

12-11-45
Mura

一九四五十二月十日
福島縣平市 引見者七

1. 食糧不足が私共としては最も困難があります。私は東
 東から疎開して来た者で有ります。土地不安定な為めに
 知人も無いので食糧の十分には入りません。今も様子は
 西給ばかりで生活が出来ないです。此の点は政府の方で
 考慮して貰いたいと思っております。現行では失業率
 を持つのであり及金を生活しなくてはなりません。
 2. 生活上については戦争中も妻は居ましたが空襲が
 多いので家は焼かれ、精神的にはよく思いません。
 3. 一家の者の無事です。送ります。云ふ事は出来ません。

4. 本年の三月迄は私共の家根が甚だしく悪くなりました。三月十日
 の空襲で家を焼かれ、疎開して来たのです。
5. 疎開後の家は焼かれ、疎開して来たのです。私共は
 疎開して来たのです。家は焼かれ、疎開して来たのです。
 と云ふ有様でした。
6. 疎開後は大戦に及ぶまでの物質不足の家を作りました。
 中には、疎開して来たのです。
7. 自分の方は疎開は天候の仕舞いですが、天候の好い日は休
 みにし、働かない。休むのは、天候の好い日は休
 みにし、働かない。
8. 休んで、天候の好い日は休みにし、働かない。

9. 日本及び日本人の持つ大和魂の精神が日本の強い處
と云います。

10. 武器を作らざる財料の十分なるは小軍事の日本の弱い處です。
第一は弱身として思ふべき事は食糧の十分なるは可也です。

11. 日本人の戦争の戦いに對する、より方々は我々下級者にはよく
わかるが、戦争の終るからわかる位です。

12. 無理をば思ふたが、前戦に立る傷をわたりて、苦勞を思
へば、又戦争に勝つて居ると思へば、戦後國民として少
の困難はしなけれぬと思ふべきです。

13. 政治の善悪と云ふものは新しいの故に政治の段々と好くなるべき
のであり、その時は考へておまらねば。

14. 戦争上は隣りどろし又向ふをわける間、人の好くない事があるが
戦争には行つたから隣組と云ふもの出るべき、お互いの間に親しく
なるというの点にこそ援助し合ふべきであると考へておまらねば。

15. 戦争中には皆同様の苦しみをおぼえ、思ふべきです。

16. 戦争中には新聞などは戦報が主なる様子は傳へておまら
ず、勝利の疑ひを持つ様子は有りません。

17. 敗戦するとは其の様子は戦争の考へた事はなかり
すくなくとも本に平一はいは續くか、と自分には考へておまらねば。

18. 既に年月の経過後國民として苦しむべきは勝つては信念
と生歎命に成るやうな事には降伏したと聞いた時は安んじ
心外 思ふべきです。

3.

20. 進駐軍指令部がとる方針は我々には大賛好く
日本政府以上は好い方針だと思ふ喜んぶです。

21. 是れから三三年は食糧の不足が困難だらうと思ひますが
出来れば切詰をせよと行わねばならぬと思ふます。

22. 是れからの固苦しい日本の軍國主義を排し是れからは民
主的な平和な國を作らねばならぬと思ふます。

23. 天自王陛下は日本の何千年とぶ長い間續いて来たるが
是れから天自皇の天皇となり徳川時代の様ならず天自皇政治を
作らねばならぬます。

24. 是れは敗戦すれば我々老々子供達の生命は危うと思ふ
おもしろ。

25. 自分どうを讀む事はありませぬが詔に依ると言ふは
今日日本の降状すれば國民は安泰に暮らせるといふ様ならず
おもしろいす。質問

國民から戦争をいふからせよ降状させると逆々乃宣傳を
しておろのからうと考へました。

26. そんな事は聞かぬ事は存りませぬ。

27. 東京は日本の都市であるから東京は必ず空襲衣される
ものと私は思ふべきです。

28. 空襲衣を見る。

空襲衣をよるといふ事は航空隊や軍のわがまをよめ
ら空襲衣をよるといふ事は日本軍部の責任と私は
思ふべきです。

4.

29. 敗戦したあけくには我々をどう目にあわせるだろうと思った
なりました。

30. 假に千軒の家が空襲被害にさらされ焼くところを我々に傳へる
時は其の半分位はの様子に傳へるおぼろげな様子を伝へた。

31. その豫言は目には事には有りません！

32. 昭和十七年の四月に其の時自分は家根の上で仕事をして
いたその時飛行機の頭の上を通り行くのを自分
は其の時日本國の飛行機とは思はなかつた。後になつた五月
先きの市の焼夷弾を投下して行くのを軍を知り初め日本國の
飛行機だと思つた。初めは日本の飛行機が
飛んでゐると思ひました。

33. 防空設備としては貧弱で不完全な日でした。終戦に行つた
完全な設備は出来なかつた様子を伝へた。

34. 日本の敗戦したのは原子爆弾の投下と関係がなりました。原子爆弾
の投下は終戦になつた初めに聞かれました。

35. 東京で三月下旬の風の強い日だと思つた。その時は神田に
住んでおりました。

36. 丁度其の時風の強い日だと思つた。火が廻りまわつておりました。私は
職に就いて十一年の時、代官所に大空襲の有るとその時は現場に
行つて平傳へたおぼろげな時は何となくおぼろげな感じの中
にはよくおぼろげな感じ。或る人は風下の方へ逃げた着物を焼
たり、やけどをしたらおぼろげな感じが子供供へおぼろげな
感じ。おぼろげな感じが無事の中にあつたおぼろげな感じ。相
互にたつた無事の中にあつたおぼろげな感じ。相

申す事は有りません。

37. 吾君は申すに明らから非けり。此の困難はなほあるが、彼の空襲

は空襲の火の爲めに明らなる定下の一歩の歩みである。此の困難はなほあるが、彼の空襲は、
か難さるるに由る大難困難を感じしあるが、彼の空襲は、
此の困難はなほあるが、彼の空襲は、

38. 爆撃機は、此の爆撃機は、此の爆撃機は、
爆撃機は、此の爆撃機は、
爆撃機は、此の爆撃機は、

39. 神経過敏 には、此の神経過敏は、
段々増し、来たり。

40. 空襲は、此の空襲は、
空襲は、此の空襲は、
空襲は、此の空襲は、

41. 初めの種難所を、此の初めの種難所を、
初めの種難所を、此の初めの種難所を、
初めの種難所を、此の初めの種難所を、

42. 空襲は、此の空襲は、
空襲は、此の空襲は、
空襲は、此の空襲は、

43. 自らの空襲は、此の自らの空襲は、
自らの空襲は、此の自らの空襲は、
自らの空襲は、此の自らの空襲は、

6.

44. 疎開前の空襲被害は増えませんでした。

45. 焼き出しは自発的に疎開して来ました。

46. 生活には便当は女性一人が作ったので食事は無料です。
集めてくれました。

47. 家族全體と一緒に疎開して来ました。

48. 私は親類をたよりに来たのですが田舎に行けば^空難民の心配もありません。又多く供養に精神的苦しみや苦しみもありません。
どうしてかよく来たのです。

49. 疎開先より人は遠くは實につめたい。遠くを思ふこともありません。たゞは

ものを尋ねる親戚に完全に教へてくれ、陣がな々有りませう。
自分も東京には育つてくるので其の点は特に感^じて居ります。

私の思ふ處から疎開する人達はおつと、懐かき有ると思ひます。

1. Shortage of foods is our most difficult problem. Since I evacuated from Tokyo I do not know much about this area and have no friends, so I have trouble getting sufficient foods stuffs. It is impossible to get along with rationed foods alone, and I wish the government would give more consideration to this point. I am unemployed at present, so we are living on the small amount of money I have saved.
2. As far as living is concerned, there is no difference between wartime and the present time. Yet knowing there are to be no more air raids gives us a great feeling of relief. In this sense, the present is far better than the war period.
3. I was constantly concerned about maintaining living, with all the family members together.
4. Until March of this year, I was in the roofing business. My house was burned down during the air raid of March 10, and we were evacuated to this place.
5. In my kind of work, employment became harder to find after the air raids because no one wanted to build houses, hence there was no work to be found, even if I had wanted to work.
6. With lack of materials and disinclination of people to build houses after the air raids began, my profession became unprofitable during the war.
7. My work is dependent on weather conditions and I never took any days off when the weather was good. I laid off on an average of 10 days a month.
8. The only days I didn't work were days when weather was bad.
9. It was said that Japan's strong point was her "Yamato Damashii" (Japanese spirit)
10. One weakness of Japan was that she did not possess sufficient material to manufacture weapons. Another weak point, was ~~the~~ lack of sufficient food stuffs.
11. Persons like us who belonged to the lower classes, did not know how the upper classes lived during the war and only learned about it after the war was over.
12. I thought it was handled badly until I thought of the hardships confronting men in the armed forces on the fronts as and then I realized that people on the home front must also undergo some hardships for the sake of victory.
13. Each time the cabinet changed, I thought it meant the political situation would improve with the institution of new men in the government.
14. Prior to the war, there were cases where neighbours or next door families did not get along well. However, with the outbreak of the war, neighbourhood associations were organized and every one was brought into closer relationship and began to cooperate wholeheartedly with one another.
15. I thought that everybody suffered equally during the wartime.
16. During the war time, newspapers always reported that we were achieving good war results, and we always believed them implicitly.
17. Until the war ended, I never thought of such a thing.
18. I personally thought that it would continue at least to the end of this year.

19. When I heard of the surrender, I thought of how we had devoted all our efforts to winning and how the people on the home front had gone through almost every conceivable suffering, and I was very much dissatisfied.

20. The policy taken by the headquarters of the Allied Forces is very good for us. We are very glad that their policies are much better than the policies of the Japanese Government.

21. I believe we will have a hard time for the next two or three years. I think we shall have to live as economically as possible.

22. A. Since Japan has had emperors for several ~~thousand~~ ^{hundred} years, the emperor should be left as he is, with the Imperial system similar to the one during the Tokugawa Period.

23. I thought that the lives of children and aged people like me would be lost if we were defeated.

24. I have never seen such leaflets but according to what I have heard from others, the leaflets said that if Japan surrender immediately, the people of Japan would be able to live peacefully. I thought that this was enemy propaganda aiming at an early surrender by creating war weariness among the people.

25.

25. I haven't heard them.

26. Because Tokyo is the capital city of Japan, I expected Tokyo would be bombed.

27. Refer to No-26

28. Enemy air raids were successful because our air forces were exhausted, and I believe it was the responsibility of the Japanese militarists.

29. We expected that we would be treated badly if we suffered a defeat.

30. If a thousand homes were burned down during an air raid, the policy was to announce only a half of the actual figures.

31. I never heard such warnings.

32. It was April, 1942. At that time I was working on² a roof. Planes passed over my head, but I did not realize that they were American planes. But when I learned that incendiary bombs were dropped somewhere about 4 to 5 cho away from where I was working, I realized they were enemy planes.

33. To the very end of the war our air defence facilities were always incomplete.

34. I think the defeat of Japan was due to the atomic bomb, but I didn't hear about the bomb until after the war was over.

35. It was in Tokyo on March 10 and there was a strong wind blowing. At that time I was living in Kanda.

36. It happened to be a very windy day and fires were all around us. Since I am a workman, I always used to pitch³ and help whenever there was a fire in my neighborhood. Hence, I knew exactly what to do on this day, ~~Some~~ ^{Some} people ~~escaped~~ ^{fled} in the direction against the wind, and as a result were burned badly. Because of my experience with such things, my children and I were safe.

37. During the daytime, it is not difficult to escape because one can see where he is going. In a night raid, since you can't see where you're going, it is difficult to escape,

38. If it was an incendiary bomb, we had a chance to escape, but there was less opportunity to escape if it was an explosive bomb. In addition to this, explosive bombs caused damage to a wider area, and were really terrible.

39. Our nerves became tense and each air raid increased our fear.

40. It was very common practice for people to plan beforehand what they would do if caught in an air raid, and then forget all these plans when they actually come to experience a raid. Many people wandered aimlessly about the vicinity of the raid for two or three days, did not begin looking around for a shelter until their heads became clear.

41. It varies a good deal but there were many people who gave food, clothing, and shelter to victims of the air raids.

A

1. I came to this city because my own house was burned, and I thought if I evacuated to the country there would be no further worries about air raids.

2. I thought we would have a better life if Japan won the war even though my family suffered under air raids.

3. Before evacuation, I had already experienced air raids.

4. We were burned out and voluntarily evacuated.

5. The only consideration we received was train transportation.

6. I evacuated together with all the members of my family.

7. I have had to depend on my relations here. We came here chiefly because we thought there would be no air raids in the country and our children could avoid all that kind of suffering.

8. I think the people in the district where we evacuated are very unfriendly. There were often times when they refused to give us cordial answers or satisfactory replies.

Because I was brought in Tokyo, I felt this very strongly. In my opinion, the people of Tokyo are much more human.

1842

FACTUAL DATA

INTERVIEWER YOSHIDA, R.T. INT. NO. 9 DATE 12-12-45
PLACE TAIRA LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 51

SEX Male 9-1
Female 9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH..... 1928 10-

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

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

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

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

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

MILITARY SERVICE Yes 17-1
No 17-2

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

TYPE OF INDUSTRY DURING WAR
..... NONE 19-

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

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

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

If not, R's relationship to head:
..... Daughter 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.....	0	0	0	37-2
2nd.....	0	0	0	37-3
3rd.....	0	0	0	37-4

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

..... NONE 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? NONE 43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

- 1. NONE 44-
- 2. NONE 45-
- 3. NONE
- 4. NONE

RECORDED

- Yes 46-1
- No 46-2

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER YOSHIDA, R.T. INT. NO. 9 DATE 12-12-45
PLACE TAIRA LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 52
TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 8:30 AM. TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 10:00 AM.

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

INSTRUCTIONS:

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

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

(a) Robust health	<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Richly dressed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Average health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Adequately dressed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Poor Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inadequately dressed	<input type="checkbox"/>
(c) Very Clean	<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Other comments on appearance: <i>Respondent having just graduated from school and living a sheltered life was unable to understand world affairs.</i>	
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:

Respondent # 9.

Dec. 2, 1945

at Laira

Fukushima-Ken

1. My father and big sister and myself is working in our family so we do not suffered living too much, however, we had up for clothing because of lack of materials. I was student until June of this year and I do not know much about living situation of my family.
2. Our living problem is same as during the war. Of course food is hard to get and cost of living is high compare to during the war but now it is a great relief to know that one does not have to worry night and day about the air raid.
3. In newspaper and radio they say Japan will win this war, however the air raid became more and more I felt some doubt of and worry about victory.
4. Until June of this year I still ~~was~~ attending school. After I graduate school I start to work at post office as office clerk.
5. Until July I was school student and never had work before so I can not tell my working capacity during this three months as compare with other year when I was attending school.

2

6. During the war we limited messages in Japan so work was not busy at all. Most of time I was just sitting on chair and doing my personal work.
7. During this period I absent from my work for about 4 days.
8. I ~~was~~ absent from work was because of stomach convulsion.
9. I felt that most Japan's greatest strength in waging the war was young Japan's soldiers bravely fighting spirit.
10. I think Japan's greatest weakness was shortage of materials compare to America. If we had equipment like America has I don't think we lost this war.
11. I was only a student so I don't know about leaders conducted the war. During the war we were obey the anather's opinions.
12. My daily living was dependent to parents during the student's life so I can not give my opinion regarding the how our leaders took care of the home front.
13. I just felt why the government officers changes so often in time like this.
Prob. I do not have any special thought but I just felt that way.

3.

14. Beginning of the war the condition of war was favor to Japan but gradually air raid become violent people ~~to~~ act restlessly. even you ask some information to other, the person did not give kindness information. Especially you notice that among telephone operators.
15. The way I heard from others, the high life people were manage to obtain food, but lower class people are not able to obtain food and we lived on ration during the war. There I do not say every people in Japan suffered alike. The people who suffered was the who consider as lower life people.
16. When air raid became violent our airplane does not fly and fight against American plane. Therefore I felt Japan has no air ^{power} ~~power~~.
17. September of this year, when atom bomb was drop at Hiroshima. I felt certain that Japan could not attain sure victory.
18. No, I did not feel that way until atomic bomb was dropped.
19. When heard Emperor's radio announcement I ~~feel~~ feel so sorry for him and ~~and~~ cryed.

4.

- 20 I don't know what kind of policies is taken by occupation-troop so I can not say.
- 21; My 3 members of family continued working & thing we could manage somehow.
22. Under the supervision of General McArthur Japan should establish peace ~~but~~ in being nation in world.
23. ~~I felt,~~ I felt, we Japanese will used as slave by American and we going to be suffered ~~if~~ Japan lost the war.
24. No; I did not know anything about American propaganda leaflets was dropped.
- 25 No;
26. In Faira we have no war industry or any other important things so I thought it would be spared.
27. Yes; Prob. - no answer.
28. Japan found their position untenable against the enemy's attack so that is Japan military's responsible for air raid.
29. During the war, as the enemy I felt what a repulsive wretch American is.
30. During the war I believe our newspapers and radios described the air raid and war conditions

31. no.

32. Yes I remember the first American plane flew over Tokyo on April 18, 1942, and dropped incendiary bombs near some university.

33. Every protection was temporary way so it was not perfectly ~~protection~~ protected.

34. When I heard about story of atomic bomb I was frightened and thought what a dreadful weapon it was.

35. no.

Group C.

1. Many evacuees came to Faira, and I felt so sorry those people who lost their homes. I give my full sympathy to them.

2. Before that I did not feel deep about war.

3. Yes my aunt was lived with us.

4. We cooperate every way and sympathized her so went very smoothly.

5. People who evacuated to here was most old person(aged) and school children.

FACTUAL DATA

1843

INTERVIEWER YOSHIDA RT. INT. NO. 10 DATE 12-12-45
PLACE TAIRA LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 56

SEX Male 9-1
Female 9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH 1894 10-

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

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

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

EDUCATION: Total number of years of schooling completed 10 14-

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

MILITARY SERVICE
Yes 17-1
No 17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR
Watchman at Railway Crossing 18-

TYPE OF INDUSTRY DURING WAR
Railroad 19-

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941
Watchman at Railway Crossing 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 more temporarily 27-3
 Damaged, forced to move permanently 27-4
 Damaged, lived on same site in improvised shelter 27-5

PROPERTY DAMAGE BY BOMBING

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

CASUALTIES FROM BOMBING

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

CASUALTIES AMONG RELATIVES OR HOUSEHOLD

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

EVACUATED

Yes
 No 37-1

	PLACE FROM	PLACE TO	DATE	
1st	0	0	0	37-2
2nd	0	0	0	37-3
3rd	0	0	0	37-4

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

..... NONE 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?

..... NONE 43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

1. NONE 44-
 2. NONE 45-
 3. NONE
 4. NONE

RECORDED

Yes 46-1
 No 46-2

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER YOSHIDA R.T. INT. NO. 10 DATE 12-12-45
 PLACE TAIRA LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 56
 TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 1:00 PM. 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
 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:

一九四五年十一月十日

福島縣平戸

引見者十

一、終戦になつてから、俄に食糧が少なくなつて米の生活に
 大影響窮乏感を感じてゐる。米から衣類の不足して
 る。特に履物が不自由になつた。軍は實質に困つてゐ
 る。是から寒く行つて行つて足袋のなかり子供は苦
 んでゐる。この愛想が有りません。

二、食糧の点は戦争中より現任の方が窮乏になつてゐる。衣類の
 点も他の点に比しては今の方が好まう。戦争中は空襲の
 点も空襲が少なくなつてゐる。眼はよく小銃の音が
 する。配りなく、ゲウナリと云ふ。顔色も悪く、おま
 三、何時空襲がされるかと、夜書し心配が有りません。

四、鐵道も踏切音もよくおま
 五、此の頃、米も少なくなつてゐる。空襲の被害も、此の頃
 の米も少なくなつてゐる。大勢の空襲の被害も、此の頃
 に踏切音もよくおま。私と
 しては、ほんとうに困つてゐる。

六、毎日の新聞は米の不足の被害を耳にする。心配が有りません。
 のりに身が入らぬと云ふ。状態もよくおま。

七、日と休人が、中には有りません。
 七を見よ。

九、日本の将兵達の勇ましく戦つてゐると云ふ。日本の強さ