

OK Wilson 421  
FACTUAL DATA  
INTERVIEWER Shinsai Kachi INT. NO. 8 DATE Nov. 23/1945  
PLACE Fukunaka LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 13

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.....10 years 14-

RELIGION Buddhist ☒  
Sect.....Shinshu 15-  
Sect Shinto ☐  
Sect..... 16-  
Other ☐

MILITARY SERVICE  
Yes ☐ 17-1  
No ☒ 17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR  
Driller on metal sheet..... 18-

TYPE OF INDUSTRY DURING WAR  
War industry: Weapons, parts 19-

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941  
Student..... 20- *School*

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:.....Sister 23-

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

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

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

# DAMAGE TO HOME BY BOMBING

Undamaged ☐ 27-1

Damaged, but able to stay ☐ 27-2

Damaged, forced to move temporarily ☒ 27-3

Damaged, forced to move permanently ☐ 27-4

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

## PROPERTY DAMAGE BY BOMBING- Severity of loss:

None ☐ 28-1

Some ☒ 28-2

Severe ☐ 28-3

## CASUALTIES FROM BOMBING

Was R injured by or as a result of bombing?

Yes ☐ 29-1

No ☒ 29-2

## CASUALTIES AMONG RELATIVES OR HOUSEHOLD

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

EVACUATED - Moved into neighboring house

Yes ☒

(Temporary domicile).

No ☐ 37-1

PLACE FROM PLACE TO DATE

1st	2nd	3rd	DATE
			37-2
			37-3
			37-4

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

38-

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE BOMBING?

Day Night

High Explosives

39-

40-

41-

42-

Incendiary

HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE AIR RAIDS?

43-

PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

1. Fukuoka (2)	44-
2.	45-
3.	
4.	

RECORDED

Yes ☐ 46-1

No ☒ 46-2

1. Page 1.

Just. S. Koshiki.

Just # 8.  
Just # 2.

R. # 13.

Nov 23/45

(Fukushima).

私の家が焼夷弾で焼<sup>全</sup>しましたから。今は、お隣りの家に臨時に移っています。然し住居は少し不自由ですが、生活は順調にいつてをります。

2. 防空壕の危険がなくなった点からいみると、今のほうがよいと思ひます。

然し、戦時中は、学徒勤労動員<sup>レ</sup>で、工場に行き、緊張してゐましたが、終戦後は張り合ひ抜けがして、淋びしく思ひます。

然し、結局は、終戦で平和になった今がよいと思ひます。

3. 食糧配給が足りない事じ。ニューギニヤに遠征してゐる兄の事とが、一番心配の原因でした。

4. 学徒勤労隊として、武器の部分品を作る工場でドリル (Driller on metal sheet) などの仕事に従事してゐました。

Page 2.

Just. S. Koshin.

Just # 8.

Nov. 23/45.

Just # 2.

# 13.

(Fukushima).

5.

前年と比べて今年には能力は低くなりました。  
理由は、材料不足に休む人が多くなった事です。

6.

工場設備は完全で落ちたが材料の不足勝ちのため、止まり、急遽な人があつたりして仕事は段々困難になりました。

7.

九日間休みました

8.

休んだ理由は、

- 一、私の家が今年六月十九日の夜の空襲被害のために丸焼けになりましたので、工場へ欠席理由を出して一週間休みました。
- 二、風引きのために二日間休みました。

Prof. S. Koshin.

Nov. 23/45

Prof. # 8  
List # 13

(Fukushima).

1.

- 一、日本人の粘り強い氣こやう
  - 二、特攻隊の大和魂
  - 三、學徒までも勤勞動員に参加した事。
  - 四、日本の人口の多い事。
- これらの事が日本の強味だと思ひました。

10.

- 一、物不足で仕事、能力があらう事。
- 二、食糧が足りない事。
- 三、船も木造にせねばならぬ事に造船工も女の手を借りねばならぬこと。
- 四、工場で働き続けて欠席する人が般々多くなつてゆくのを見たこと。

これらが日本の欠点（弱点）であると思ひました。

11.

日本は折角優秀な飛行機を持つてゐながら、これを一舉に出動させて敵と決戦する作戦に出なかつた事。又、日本海軍が、ニミヤニヤまで（保り手をひろげすぎた事）日本の指導者の戦争のやり方が間違ひと考へました。

Page 4.

Just. S. Koehli.

Nov. 23/45-

Just. # 8  
List # 21.  
P. # 13.

(Fukushima)

12. 食糧配給が不公平に行はれてゐることを、  
少しも改正して下さうなかつたと思ひます。

13. 東條さんがやめた時、東條さんは「聯合軍の  
スパイになつて日本を裏切つたから、やめられ  
たんだ」といふ噂（ルーマー）を聞きまゐしたので、  
いやな氣もちを起しました。

ですから、私は~~政府~~政府が変わるといつても  
悪い感じをもちました。

勝利までは政府は要らぬほうがよいと思ひました。

14. 隣り組では段々とお互の同志が弱味を見せて  
きたやうに思ひました。然し、工場や友人  
の間では最後まで同情し合つてゐました。

15. Page 5.

Just. S. Kachin.

Just. # 8  
List # 28.  
R. # 13.

Nov. 23/45-

(Fukusaka).

一樣でないやうに思ひました。

似ては、

食糧配給の点では、田舎は配給を受けなくともすみませんが、都會は配給制度で困まりました。

焼死された人は不幸で、焼死を知らなかった人は ~~焼死~~ 順調です。

實戰上の点は、一般の人民よりも、指導者の方々がもっと心配だったと思ひます。

16. サイパン島が占領された時から、内心では疑ひをもつてゐました。

17. 原子爆弾で廣島が灰になつたと聞いた時、敗戦をハッキリ意識しました。

18. 原子爆弾でやられない前までは、疑ひは持つてゐても、然し國民が最後の決戦に向つて全力を出せば、最後まで續けていけるだらうと思つてゐました。

19. Page 6

Prof. S. Kachin.

Nov. 23/45

Prof. # 8.  
Hist. # 2.  
R. # 13.

(Fukushima).

降服を聞いた瞬間は、天皇陛下のお言葉でも信じられませんでした。

工場に出勤していつから始めて降服が本当であったことを信じて、敬愛しました。今まで、学徒勤労動員で張り切っていたのが、すっかりして気がぬけました。皆んな救われると思つて、山にかくれておきました。

20. 進駐軍の平和政策を、たいへんよいと思つております。

進駐軍は悪むことをしないといふことを聞いて、あべに山から出てきました。

~~出~~出てきて、~~山~~最初の進駐軍に向つて、日本の子供が石を投げたら、米兵がその子供をジョブで敷き殺したとの事でしました。

然し、其後の進駐軍は、みんな、親切な平和な人ばかりであると思つております。

然し、今朝、電車の中で聞いた話によると、昨夜一人の米兵が、カチキを焚いてくれと云うから、車掌が金を出すと、財布のまゝ、おまづ逃げた。車掌が追っかけていくと、  
オドカ

Page 7.

Just. S. Kachin.

Nov. 23/45-

Just # 8  
List # 2.  
P. # 13.

(Fukushima).

それから車掌は泣く／＼帰ってきた。  
憲兵に報告しやうと思ったが憲兵も  
屁あかつたのでそのまゝにあつた。  
深い政治の事はよくわかりませんが、婦人  
選挙権は少し早すぎると思ひます。それ  
よりも早く食糧を輸入して下ることをお願  
ひいたします。

21.

自分では、会社の事務員になつて働きたいと  
思つておますけれど、母が家庭で裁縫の仕  
事をせよと云ひますから、私は当分は  
裁縫をすゝめ針です。

22.

(A)

天皇の事は、毎日の新聞に出てゐるやうに  
排斥するのではなく、天皇は天皇として  
崇拜していきたいと思ひます。  
そして、天皇は政治の責任を負ふはない  
やうにするのがよいと思ひます。  
又、天皇を悪用する中国の人を除くか  
やうにねおならぬと思ひます。

23. Page 8.

Just S. Kaichi

Nov. 23/45

Jut. #. 8  
 Jut. #. 2  
 Jut. #. 3

(Jubaska)

天  
差し敗戦したら  
属国として  
聯合國から  
除外されたいと  
思ふまじきこと  
は、口惜しい  
支那などから  
属国扱ひされ  
ることは、  
と云ふまじき  
こと。

24.

どうは自分では見ません、  
是々人から話を

日本は今うちには降ひかゝるはるか

つは、  
日本のためになるぞ  
八月十四日の晩  
終戦になる前  
と。

夜  
い  
し  
た、

今日はお昼から来たのではない

書きこちつたさうです。

25.

守りた事はありません。

26.

爆撃中、豫期におおした。

27. Page 9.

Int. J. Kachin.

Nov. 23/45

Int. # 8.  
Int. # 9.  
R. # 13.

(Fukusaka).

空襲されることを豫知しておりました。

28.

敵の責任は考へませんでした。

敵機がきたら ~~敵~~ 全機をあげて防がねばならぬのに、日本機は全部どこかに退避してしまつて、敵機の思ふままに空襲をさせておきました。これは日本の空軍の責任であると思ひました。

29.

米国人は平和の時には紳士的であつても日本本土に来て、日本人を見ると鬼<sup>オニ</sup>になるだらうと思ひました。新南にもさう宣傳しておりましたから。

30.

空襲の

被害を過少に報道しておたと思ひました。被害の大きい所は軽るく。軽るい時は全々報道しませんでした。

Prof. J. Kachin.

Nov. 23/45

31. Page 10.

Prof. # 8.  
List # 2.  
Q # 13.

終戦後は

(Fukushima)

長崎が原子爆弾でやられた翌日に  
ゴウを見たといふ人から聞きまゐした。

ゴウの豫生内容は

来る十六日には

福岡に

原子

爆弾

を

落とすから

注意せよ

に。

米國は敵を爆撃するにも豫め敵に  
打ち明けるものかと感じました。

32.

昭和十八年四月十八日に東京にやってきた  
事を憶えておます。

然し米機もこの位みの程度なら今後  
空襲があらうと、日本は大丈夫防げると  
信じておまゐした。

病院や小學校に弾を落とされたといふこと  
を新聞記事で見て人道に反  
すると思ひました。

Just. S. Kachin

Nov. 23/45

Just. # 8  
List. # 12  
# 13

(Fukushima)

私の見た 私の陣組の壕の設備は完全  
なと思ひまゐりました。  
壕は陣組七十人を避難出来るやう  
に上廣く構築あり、天井も堅固に作つてあ  
りまゐりました。一度空襲警報のあつた時、  
みんなの人が壕に避難してゐるも  
大丈夫でありまゐりました。

34.

原子爆弾を聞いた時は、ほんとに敬服をまゐし  
た。あんな小さい弾で、大きな廣島市が  
木々葉微塵になるものかと恐れまゐりました。  
原子爆弾を使用しないでも、外に戦争  
する方法がありさうなものだと思ひまゐりました。  
もう福岡にもさうと来るものには配しな  
いした。

35.

実際に會つたことがあります。

36. Page 12.

Prof. S. Kichin.

Nov. 23/45-

Jan. 14  
Prof. # 2.  
R. # 13.

(fukusha)

夜の十時に空襲警報が鳴りましたから、母が起きて外を見ました。

「Bニナ」が美くしいこと、早く起きて見ておきなさいよ」と母が呼びました。

弟が私よりも先きに起きて

「あれは照明弾だよ。きれいよ」と言いました。

私も起きて、それを見た時は、それは

焼夷弾でありました。

私と弟は急いで塙の中に入りましたが、火が私の家についたので、私も弟も穴から

出て母と三人で消し止めました。然し、

その次にすぐ、東の家に火がつき、次に

又私の小屋に火がつき、遂に私の家は

全部丸やけになりました。

私たちは夜通し起きて隣家の防火に

まいてつとめ、午前八時に全部鎮火した

した。

Prof. S. Koshimi,

Nov. 23/45

Prof. # 8.  
List. # 2.  
P. # 1/3.

(Fukuoka)

37. 夜が一番恐ろしいです。

38. 爆弾が怖いといす。

39. 焼夷弾は次第に制れましたが、  
爆弾はいつまでも恐ろしくありました。

40. 隣組が六軒焼け出された時は、  
隣の県から焼け出されなかつた人には一日分の食料を下げた。焼け出された人には特別に多くの食料を下さいました。  
食器や衣類、ごみ捨てる所は、歸では世話しないので、隣り同士で助け合つてやりました。  
後片付けも隣り組でしました。  
壕は損害ありませんでした。

41. 焼け出されない人もみんな食糧に困つて  
みますから、~~隣組~~四倍の食糧に對しても、  
古着や食器を貸す。したり、又自分の  
家に泊めて上げたりする程度しか  
出来ませんでした。

THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER Shinai Kochi INT. NO. 8. DATE Nov. 23/1945.  
 PLACE Fukuoka. LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 13.  
 TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 8:15 AM TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 9:50 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) 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):

米国人に面會して話を聞いてみたいと好奇心を持って  
来ました。

7. Other comments by Interviewer:

F

Nagatani, Mutenko

SL 2  
RN 12

場所 片倉ビル三階  
時日 昭和二十年十一月二十三日 午前八時

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

會見指定時日

1. My home was completely burned by incendiary bombs. I am presently staying at a neighbor's home for the time being. Despite the little inconveniences, life is just about the same.
2. Considering the lack of danger from air raids, I believe it is better now. During the war I worked industriously as a mobilized student worker at a factory. When the war ended, I felt discouraged and lonesome.
3. Insufficient food ration and my brother's being sent to New Guinea were the main causes of my worries.
4. As a mobilized student worker, I worked as a driller on metal sheets in a plant manufacturing parts for weapons.
5. In comparison with last year efficiency this year is lower. The reasons are the lack of materials and the increase of absenteeism.
6. Despite the completely equipped plant, the work became gradually more difficult due to lack of materials, sick men and lazy workmen.
7. I was absent nine days.
8. Causes for this absence were:
  1. I was absent one week by first sending an absence request because my home was completely burned in the night air raid of June 19, 1945.
  2. Two days absence because of cold.
9. I considered the following to be Japan's strong points:
  - a. The tenacity of the people.
  - b. The "Yamato Spirit" of the Special Attack Corps.
  - c. The participation of students as mobilized workers.
  - d. Japan's large population
10. These were, I thought, Japan's weak points:
  - a. Low efficiency of work due to lack of materials
  - b. Lack of food
  - c. The fact that even boats have to be built of wood and the fact women have to be hired by shipyards.
  - d. The fact that gradually more and more were absent from work due to the burning of the plant.
11. The fact that Japan did not engage in decisive battle with the enemy when she had such good aircraft produced at such cost.
12. The fact that food rationing was not handled with equal consideration for all. I think nothing was done in the way of reform for the people.
13. It gave me pause to hear at the time Tojo resigned rumors that he was being kicked out of office because he was an Allied spy and was spying on Japan. At any rate, I think it was bad to change governments during the war. The government should not have been changed until the war issue had been decided.
14. I felt that the neighborhood groups gradually came to lose their value. However, among friends and factory workers compassion was always prevalent.

15. I thought that suffering was unequal. For instance, there was no need for rationing food in the country but in the cities people suffered under the rationing system.

The people who were bombed out are unfortunate and the people who did not lose their homes feel fortunate.

16. I began to have my doubts when Saipan was occupied.

17. When I heard Hiroshima had been reduced to ashes by the atomic bomb, I was convinced of defeat.

18. Although I had a feeling of doubt even before the use of the atomic bomb, I believed that if the people directed all their energy toward a decisive war, we would have continued to hold out until the end.

19. The moment I heard of the surrender I did not believe even the words of the Emperor.

I first realized that the surrender was real when I went to the factory to work.

Until now, I was working very hard as a mobilized student worker--(when I heard this), I became downhearted.

20. I believe the occupational army's peaceful policy is excellent. When I heard that the occupation army did not do bad things, I came out from the mountains. When I came out I heard that when the first occupation troops moved in, a child threw a stone at one of them and the American soldier rolled over this child with a jeep. However otherwise, I think that the occupational troops are all kind and peaceful.

I must, however, add a story I heard this morning on the street car. "An American soldier asked the conductor for fifty sen change. When the conductor took out his purse, the soldier ran away with it. The conductor gave chase but returned frightened and greatly perturbed. We thought of reporting it to an M. P. but there were no M. P.'s around so we left it at that."

I do not understand the fine points of government, but the granting of woman suffrage is, I think, premature. Instead of this please hurry the importation of food.

21. I think that I want to work in an office, but mother tells me to do sewing at home, so I am planning to sew for awhile.

22. (A) The Emperor is not going to be expelled, according to the Mainichi. I would like to worship him as the Emperor. Furthermore I think the people who use the Emperor to no good end should be removed.

23. In defeat the fear that we may be abused by the Allies as a subject state. It would indeed be regrettable to be handled by China and other countries as a subject state.

24. I did not see any leaflets myself, but I heard from friends about two of them. They read:

"It will be for Japan's own good if she surrenders now".

August 14 and the night before surrender--

"We have not come to bomb today. Do not be afraid."

25. I have never heard of it.

26. I expected bombs.

27. I expected an air raid.

28. I did not think about the enemy's responsibility. All of Japan's airplanes were supposed to have warded off the enemy planes but Japan's planes were disposed elsewhere and left the enemy free to attack. I think it was the responsibility of the Japanese Air Force.
29. I felt, because of newspaper stories, that Americans would be gentlemen in time of peace, but when the Americans would land on Japanese soil and see the Japanese, they would become devils.
30. I thought they minimized air raid losses--minimized those places heavily damaged and never reported those places lightly damaged.
31. I heard after the war from one who saw the leaflets the day after Nagasaki was bombed. The leaflet read "On the coming 16th be careful because an atomic bomb is going to be dropped on Fukuoka". I was impressed by the Americans, who even forewarned their enemy of an attack.
32. I remember that on April 18, 1943 the enemy (flew over) Tokyo. However, I believed that if air raids were going to be only on that scale Japan was capable of defending herself. According to the newspapers only schools and hospitals were bombed.
33. I believed our neighborhood group air raid shelter was completely safe. The shelter was built to accommodate seventy-two people of the neighborhood group, and the roofing was strongly built. Once when there was a raid all the people went into the shelter and it was safe.
34. When I heard about the atomic bomb, I was amazed. It frightened me to think of such a small bomb reducing a big city like Hiroshima to rubble. It seemed to me that there should be means of fighting a war other than the atomic bomb. I was worried that they'd even bomb Fukuoka.
35. I've actually experienced it.
36. Because the air raid alarm was given at eleven o'clock in the night, mother awoke and looked out, then yelled "The B-29's are something! Come and look at them." My younger brother woke before I did and said "Those are flares! Aren't they beautiful!" When I woke up to look, they turned out to be incendiaries. When my brother and I hurriedly ran to the shelter, a fire broke out on the house, so mother, brother, and I emerged and put it out. However, the next thing the house to the rear of ours caught fire, then our storehouse and finally our home was completely burned. We stayed up all night and fought the fire at our neighbor's home. At 8 A. M. we finally put it out.
37. I was especially afraid at night.
38. I was more afraid of explosive bombs.
39. I gradually got used to incendiary bombs, but I was always afraid of explosive bombs.
40. When six houses of the neighborhood group were burned, those who were not burned out received one day's ration and those burned out were given extra rations by the prefectural government. Kitchen utensils, clothing, and shelter were not given by the prefecture but the neighborhood people helped each other. The cleaning up was done by the neighborhood group.

40. There was no damage to the air raid shelter.

41. Since even those not burned out are suffering due to lack of food, nothing more can be done besides lending old clothes and kitchen utensils and putting them up over night.

OSD, letter, May 3, 1972

By *[initials]* NARS Date *7-30-75*

FACTUAL DATA

INTERVIEWER *SHINSEI KOCHI* INT. NO. *4* DATE *NOV. 19/1945*  
PLACE *FUKUOKA* LIST NO. *2* R. NO. *33*

SEX  
Male ☒ 9-1  
Female ☐ 9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH *1881* 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 years* 14-

RELIGION  
Buddhist ☐  
*Todoshu*  
Sect. 15-  
Sect Shinto ☐  
Sect. 16-  
Other ☐

MILITARY SERVICE  
Yes ☐ 17-1  
No ☒ 17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR  
*KAGU SUDOOTO* *furniture manufacture* 18-

TYPE OF INDUSTRY DURING WAR  
*Furniture manufacture* 19-

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941  
*Furniture manufacture* 20-

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

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

If not, R's relationship to  
head *23* 23-

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

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

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

# DAMAGE TO HOME BY BOMBING

Undamaged ☒ 27-1

Damaged, but able to stay ☐ 27-2

Damaged, forced to move temporarily ☐ 27-3

Damaged, forced to move permanently ☐ 27-4

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

## PROPERTY DAMAGE BY BOMBING Severity of loss:

None ☐ 28-1

Some ☒ 28-2

Severe ☐ 28-3

## CASUALTIES FROM BOMBING

Was R injured by or as a result of bombing?

Yes ☐ 29-1

No ☒ 29-2

## CASUALTIES AMONG RELATIVES OR HOUSEHOLD

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

# EVACUATED

Yes ☐

No ☒ 37-1

## PLACE FROM PLACE TO DATE

1st..... 37-2

2nd..... 37-3

3rd..... 37-4

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

..... 38- 3

## HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE BOMBING?

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

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

30 43-

## PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

1. FUKUOKA 44-

2. KURUME 45-

3. ....

4. ....

## RECORDED

Yes ☐ 46-1

No ☒ 46-2

Shimeki Kochi. Int. H. Fukuoka, Japan. Nov. 19-1945.

Leaf #2. RV. 33.

Page 1.

住吉 南新町.

(2/1)

①

今頃私は非常に困難の状態に居ます

一現在 利夫姉と孫三と五人暮り

(孫一六才 五才)

一息子が海軍に出て 海南島に行つてゐます

一此の頃二人の孫が死亡

一食糧不足

一今年の始より七月まで私が病床に卧して

おました。

一昨年五万円の借金か今では復利で十万円の借

財があり、債権者から催促されてゐます。

家具も擔保にとられてゐる状態です。

②

今の方が凡そに氣樂になつて、よいと思つてゐます。

戦時中は、出征してゐる息子の事や、又、孫達の

事で心配を絶つる事はありませんでした。

徒弟や職工達も徴用されて、職業が

止つた。(家具製造業)

も休業状態

Just. S. Kochi.

Page 2.

3. ~~空襲~~空襲が一番心配の原因でありました。  
空襲衣に金買った。孫達を始め一家全滅を免  
れなれと思つて夜もろく／＼寝られませんでした。  
出征してゐる一人息子の生命に亮いて心に  
配~~い~~のたぬになつておあした。

4. 今年の始め（一月）から六月まで病~~病~~床に卧してゐた  
ために仕事は休んでおあした。  
一、疲労からきた持病で、~~病~~病~~院~~院の診療を受け  
ておあした。

Just S. Kachin.

Page 3.

6.

7. 六ヶ月間休んでゐました。

8. 病氣のためでありました。

9.

國民總動員法の實施によつて四、五百萬の兵隊が繰り出されたといふ点と一番の強味と思つておりました。

特攻隊魂と心強く思ひました。

一機の體當りで木檻一隻を沈めるといふ闘魂を偉いものと思ひておりました。

10.

飛行機が質においても、量においても劣ることを一番の弱味と感ぜました。

質の点は、飛行機製作材料を木や竹を用ゐるやうな点。又、實際に飛んでゐる米國を見て比較した時劣つてゐることを知った。

Just S. Kachin.

Page 4.

量は日本がどの大編隊で飛んでは  
かないのでわかりました。  
物資の不足も弱味と思ひました。

11. 小国として、余り手を廣げすぎる作戦はよくないと  
思つておましたが、~~に~~に出しては云はれませんでした。  
又、指導者~~が~~私腹を肥やすやうなやり方を  
してゐることも思ひました。 物資配給の  
不正などもあつたと思ひました。  
将校たちは、旅館も料理屋も自由に一等  
の特等室に行つて威張りすぎてゐるやり方  
をよくないと思ひました。

12. 食糧配給に對して誠意がなく、又配給上の不公正  
もありました。又上の方で私腹を肥やす方が  
あつた事も思ひました。

國民は一般に~~政府~~國民生活に對する政府  
のやり方をよくないと思ひました。

Just. S. Kachin.

Page 5.

多くの人が不平を持っておましたが、口で言うことは許るされませんでした。

13. 此の重大な戦時中に政府が変る事は余りに無責任なものである。一旦内閣を組織した以上は飽くまでやり遂げるべきであります。ですから非常に不安と憤慨を感じました。然し言論の自由がありませんでしたから、黙っているより外に仕方がありませんでした。

14. 初めの頃は、陳組同志でよく行っておましたが、個人的人になつて行きました。

振舞ひとこは、~~左~~ 左勝手や よろしい感

いはありませんでした。

心で思つても、實際には自分の事しか出来なくなつてきました。

15. 一様に苦むしむと思ひませんが、  
例へば、金を持てる人は食糧に苦むしむ、  
~~金~~ 金に見受けました。或人は着のみの苦むしむ、  
苦むしむのみです。

Just S. Kachin.

Page 7.

食物では ~~お~~ 農民は余り苦しんでゐないと  
聞きました。

16. 米國が攻勢に出て、夕方、サイパンの時に <sup>全員</sup> 玉砕し  
たと聞いた時から疑い始めました。

17. 原子爆弾で次で広島が全滅だと聞いた時、  
日本の敗戦もハッキリと感じました。  
いよく福岡もやられるんやないかと コシと頭  
はさました。

18. 戦艦大和が沖縄で沈められる位なら、日本  
は到底これ以上戦争をつづけることは出来ないと思  
ひました。  
大和が最後の戦艦ではないかと思ひま  
した。

Just. S. Kachui.

Page 8.

19.

胸を打たれて一時は言葉も出ませんでした。

実に残念な感じは言葉にも現はされません。

私の陣組は、三、四軒の家族は、終戦と同時に米軍が

上陸して虐殺されるものと覚悟して、遠方の田舎に

逃げ出しました人もありました。然し私としては

米軍は本土で戦を交へるわけではないから生命

だけは安全だろうと思つて逃げることはいませんでした。

でした。

天皇陛下は、これ以上人々の

戦死を望まれないか

から終戦を宣言されたのだと思ひました。

20.

私としては米軍司令部の現在の方針が、却つて今までの

日本政府の方針よりもよいと、心から感謝して

おります。

例へば、

大資本家の

解体(財産)

や、言論

自由、参政権を争へるという方針は

大賛成であります。

Just S. Kashi.

Page 1.

婦人に権利と争へられ仕事と感心してをり  
ます。

21.

従来の職業であつた家具製造販賣業を  
ついで行く方針をたてゝおます。

たいに配なのは、次員金の調達と、  
の返還と材料であります。

22.

國民一般の意見が通るやうな國、  
うな國、今頃新聞によく出てゐる民主主義の政治

に布交らねばならぬと思ひます。

軍の代りに教育が成るゝなる國になら  
ねばなりません。

22 (A)

天皇陛下は神様として奉り、政治には  
あらせられないうやうに（御関係ないやうに）  
したいものと思つておます。

御心配

Just. S. Koehli.

Page 10

23.

23.

敗戦したら、聯合軍から占領されて、帰国といふ結果になるんだ。ないかと思ひました。然し、虐殺などされることはないと思ひました。

24.

自分では見ません。見た人から話をききました。

内容が

「又、何月の何日に爆撃中に来るから用意しておいてくれ」と書いてあったさうです。

強國かけあって、どうをまく程の行き届いた餘裕もあるものだと感じました。

26.

福岡市は九州では大都市であり、飛行場もあるから、どうも爆撃中とされるだろうと豫想してゐました。

Just. S. Kachin.

Page 11.

25. ラヂオ放送は聞いた事ありませんでした。

~~26~~ 27.

日本が爆撃されることを豫期しておりました。

28.

日本の政府に責任があると思ひました。

戦争にあった以上、敵機は空襲をしてくるのは当然であつて、これを防ぎ得ない政府が責任を  
負ふはむばりません。

29.

私は米国人を教養があり、常識のある文明国人だといふ  
事があることを知つておりました。私は青年の時、  
長崎市で家具製造の徒弟学校に在  
まして、よく米人家庭に家具を運び出  
入して接觸して知つておりました。家具についての

Mr. S. Kachi.

Page 12.

英語も少しはその時に見えまゐした。

30. 新聞報道に、かけひきがあるやうに感じました。  
例へば、新聞には、被害輕微であると書いて  
ゐても、その土地の人からみると被害は大き  
い例もありました。  
國民がサッパリしないやうにとの考へから  
記事を作つて書いたものと思ひました。

~~新聞に書いてあることは、~~  
~~事實とは異なる。~~ ラジオで聞かされた。

31. じうで隊長  したのも、  
それを見た人から聞き  
まゐした。

32.

東京に最初にやってきました事を思い出します。

其の時の感じは覚えていません。

33.

向に金せの防空設備だと思つてゐました。

設備は金もないよりは、ある方が人民が安心す

るからといふ程度のものでありました。

焼け跡に行つてみると、防空壕など跡もな

くなくなつてゐました。

34.

原子爆弾で広島が全滅した事を知った時は、自分

が一時絶望状態でありました。こんなもの

ひやられては到底、日本は助かり、こないと

覚悟してゐた。

戦勝員でないもので、すべて全滅させることは

余りにひどすぎる、はしないかと感じました。

Just S. Kachi.

Page 14.

35. 實際に空襲に會つた事が二度あります。

36. 自分の隣りに爆弾が落ちた時、家族や子供達と壕に入れる運動をやり、自分は最後まで壕の外に居て見張りをしてゐました。たゞ子供達の保護に気をとられて自分の恐ろしさも忘れ てゐました。

37. 夜が最も恐ろしいです。

避難するにも暗い所を牛さぐりで、~~或~~迷ひます。

38. 爆弾が落ちてくると怖いですが

Prof. S. Koshu.

Page 15

39. 空襲被害は度重なる毎に増加しては強くなる  
と思ひます。——

40. 善後策は隣り組や団体としては行はれません  
たに個人個人で考へねばなりません。  
私は、地方に一軒家を借りて準備付け  
はしてをりました。

41. 知人や知り合ひの人に頼んで、古着や、  
食器など少しづつ、  
でました。  
政府からは救済といふことはありません  
でした。

# THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER S Kochi INT. NO. 4 DATE Nov 19  
 PLACE Inkucha LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 33  
 TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 1:30 TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 3:30

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

## INSTRUCTIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

Other important reactions at time of interview:

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

Apparent frankness

☒

Some evasiveness at times

☐

Much evasiveness during interview

☐

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

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

☐

Considerable probing necessary to get reasonably complete and relevant answers.

☒

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

☐

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

Above average intelligence

☐

Average intelligence

☒

Low intelligence

☐

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

*Very cooperative and wanted to tell various things. Very informative + cooperative.*

7. Other comments by Interviewer:

會見指定時日

日本人の戦時中の経歴談に關する會見に  
來られる時には此のバスを左記の場所に  
て指定時浪に差出して下さい。

場所

片入ビル三階

時日

昭和三十年十一月十九日 午前  
午後一時

SL 2  
RN 33

1. I'm very badly off now:
  - Five of us live together, including my wife and three grandchildren, aged eight, six and five.
  - My son is in the Navy, on HAI-WAN Island.
  - One grandchild died recently.
  - We are short of food.
  - I was bedridden from the beginning of this year until July.
  - Fifty thousand yen which I borrowed the year before last has grown to a debt of 100,000 yen at compound interest and the creditor is urging me to pay.
2. I feel much better now all around, and think it's a good thing. During the war I worried all the time about my son being gone off to war and about my grandchildren. Apprentices and workers were being drafted and there were shut-downs in the work (furniture manufacturing).
3. Air raids were the greatest cause of fear. I was so afraid that if there was a raid our grandchildren and all the house would be burned that I could hardly sleep at night. I also worried a great deal about the fate of my only son overseas.
4. Being bedridden from January to the end of June of this year, I was off work. I was treated by the HARA Hospital.
5. ---
6. ---
7. I was not working for six months.
8. Because I was sick.
9. Our greatest strength lay in the four or five million troops called up under the General Mobilization Law. I was moved by the special attack force spirit. I felt that to sacrifice one's life to sink one American ship was a very noble thing.
10. I felt that our greatest weakness was the low quality and quantity of our planes. In quality, the fact that wood and bamboo construction was employed. Then, when you compared them with the American planes, there was no question. As for quantity, our planes you never saw flying over in big formations, and you could tell by that.
11. Although I thought that for a small country like ours too far-reaching operations weren't so good, but I never was able to say so openly. I also felt that our leaders were just lining their own pockets. I thought there was much unfairness in rationing, too. I didn't like the way the officers swaggered around having special meals in the hotels and restaurants.
12. There was no sincerity in the food ration and a lot of unfairness in distribution. I've also heard that those in higher positions kept food back for their own tables. The people in general thought the governments handling of living problems unsure. Lots of people were discontented, but they weren't allowed to voice their complaints.
13. It was very irresponsible of the government to change so much in wartime. Once the cabinet is organized it ought to keep working. For that reason I felt insecure and indignant. But since we had no freedom of speech, all one could do was be silent.

14. At first the neighborhood associations were very cooperative and friendly, but they gradually grew individualistic. There was no coolness or formality in peoples' behaviour, though. It was just that they felt they really could only take care of themselves.
15. I don't think that all suffered alike. For instance, you could see that the people with money were not suffering. Some people have nothing but the clothes on their backs. I have heard that the farmers aren't too badly off for food.
16. I first began to doubt it when American took the offensive and we heard that all had perished on Tarawa and Saipan.
17. I truly felt Japan had lost the war when I heard that the atom bomb had totally destroyed Hiroshima. I wondered if Fukuoka wouldn't be hit too before long.
18. I thought that if the Yamato was actually sunk at Okinawa, Japan couldn't continue the war much longer. I suspected the Yamato was the last battleship.
19. My throat tightened and I couldn't speak for some time. I really cannot express my feelings. The three or four families in my neighborhood association were afraid that the minute the war was over the Americans would land and kill them. Some people ran far away into the country. But as I couldn't see why there should be any fighting when the Americans landed, so I was at least sure of my life and didn't run away. I think the Emperor declared the end of the war because he didn't wish any more of the people's lives to be lost.
20. As for myself, I think the present policies of the American Headquarters are better than those of the Japanese Government up to now and I'm sincerely grateful. For instance, I entirely approve of the dissolution of the Zaibatsu, freedom of speech and the right to participate in the government. I am very impressed by women being given the right to vote.
21. I intend to go on working in the furniture manufacturing and selling business. The thing that worries me, though, is raising funds and getting enough to pay off my debts.
22. I think Japan must change to a country where public opinion prevails, where pressure is not exerted from above, with the sort of democratic government there's been so much in the papers about recently. It ought to become a country where education is the important thing, not militarism. I think the Emperor should be revered as a god, in such a way that he should not be concerned with politics.
23. I supposed that if we lost, we would be occupied by the Allied Armies as a subject country. But I didn't expect to be killed or anything like that.
24. I didn't see any myself. I heard from people who did, though, that the contents were "Get ready, because you will be bombed on such and such a day of such and such a month." It surprised me that even such a strong country had time to be so thorough as to drop leaflets.
25. I didn't hear any radio broadcasts.

26. I certainly expected Fukuoka would be bombed, since it was one of the largest cities in Kyushu and had airfields.
27. I expected Japan would be bombed.
28. I think the Japanese Government was responsible. It was natural that the enemy should bomb us after the war started and the government which couldn't prevent it must bear the responsibility.
29. I knew that Americans were civilized people with education and common sense. As a boy in the Furniture Mfg. Apprentices School in Nagasaki I often came in contact with them by taking furniture to American homes. I learned a little English which had to do with furniture.
30. I felt that newspaper reports were doctored. For instance, while the newspapers reported that "damage was light", people from the area would tell you that damage was great. I suppose the articles were probably written so that the people would not be too discouraged.
31. I heard from people who saw them that they were given warning of them in advance.
32. I remember the first time Tokyo was hit. I don't remember my feelings, though.
33. I thought it was the makeshift air defenses. Rather than no air defenses at all, there were enough so that in some localities people felt safe. If you look at the burned-out areas now you can't find a trace of air raid shelters, etc.
34. When I learned that Hiroshima had been wiped out by an atomic bomb, I truly despaired for a while. I realized that there was no help at all for Japan if we could be hit like that. I wondered if it wasn't too cruel, destroying every thing, even those who were not fighting men.
35. I was actually in three raids.
36. When bombs fell in our neighborhood I got my family and children inside a shelter, but I stayed outside on watch all the while. I could think only of protecting the children and forgot my own fears.
37. The night raids were the worst. You had to grope around in the dark to find shelter.
38. Bombs were the worst.
39. I think the raids grew more terrible each time.
40. There was no neighborhood or group relief given, everyman had to lookout for himself. I was renting a house in the area and had made some preparations of my own.
41. Acquaintances and friends shared a few old clothes and eating utensils, but there was no government relief.

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FACTUAL DATA

INTERVIEWER SEIICHI TAKEDA INT. NO. 3 DATE 11/19 - 45  
 PLACE Fukuoka City LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 8

SEX Male ☒ 9-1  
 Female ☐ 9-2

YEAR OF BIRTH... 1904 10-  
41

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... 9 14-

RELIGION Buddhist ☒  
 Sect. Shinshu 15-  
 Sect Shinto ☐  
 Sect..... 16-  
 Other ☐

MILITARY SERVICE  
 Yes ☒ 17-1  
 No ☐ 17-2

MAJOR OCCUPATION DURING WAR  
 ..... Cinema House Owner 18-

TYPE OF INDUSTRY DURING WAR amusement,  
Cinema Theater 19-

OCCUPATION ON 7 DECEMBER 1941  
 ..... Cinema House Owner 20-

HOUSEHOLD

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

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

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

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

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

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

# DAMAGE TO HOME BY BOMBING

Undamaged ☐ 27-1

Damaged, but able to stay ☐ 27-2

Damaged, forced to move temporarily ☐ 27-3

Damaged, forced to move permanently ☒ 27-4

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

## PROPERTY DAMAGE BY BOMBING

Severity of loss: None ☐ 28-1

Some ☐ 28-2

Severe ☒ 28-3

## CASUALTIES FROM BOMBING

Was R injured by or as a result of bombing? Yes ☐ 29-1

No ☒ 29-2

## CASUALTIES AMONG RELATIVES OR HOUSEHOLD

	Injured	Killed	
Spouse	0	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. *Fukuoka to Fukuoka 8/30-45* 37-2

2nd. .... 37-3

3rd. .... 37-4

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

..... 38-

## HOW MANY TIMES DID R PERSONALLY EXPERIENCE BOMBING?

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

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

## PLACES WHERE BOMBING EXPERIENCED

1. *2 Omura Fukuoka ken* 44-

2. *Fukuoka Shi* 45-

3. ....

4. ....

## RECORDED

Yes ☐ 46-1

No ☒ 46-2



7. 5. 6. の数を見よ。

8. 5. 6. の数を見よ。

9. 國民の精神力だけが唯一のたのしみだと思つて居ります。たゞ、この外には心細い話をするが頼みとするものか、何もありません。

10. 軍人が政治を支配し、こゝろが軍が國をあたする点だと思つて居ります。

11. 何も彼も戦争一突ばかりで他の事を顧みない。こゝろがよいのかと思つて居ります。たゞ、こゝろは國家が自滅するより道がないとは思ひかと思つて居ります。

12. 上からの命令で下を制するのみで下からの意見は少しも取り上げないやうな事をなす事が不満な事ばかりです。

13. 東條内閣の衰つた時よくこゝろは休戦にするか悪くすると敗戦だらうと思ひます。たゞ、磯内閣になつた時又こゝろが衰つた時はもう駄目だと思ひます。

14. 配給品の不公平な事からは官吏とか軍人関係の人達とり聞かれます。いものになります。たゞ、彼等は餘りにも自分勝手な事のみやつておました。

15. とても同じではありません。不公平が到る所にある人によつて甚しみの度合いが全然違つておます。

16. ところ勝つ見込はよいと思ひます

17. ガダルカナルで敗れた時からいよくこの方からは敗  
け勝つたうるといふ配ります

18. 捕虜になつた米軍が内地へ送られてきますから  
誰一人として自働車の運轉も出まさないやうな  
人がありません 進んだ工業力生産力に向ふに廻  
いて精神力の衰のめて押しこゆく日本の様子とい  
もう動揺したと思ひます

19. 八月十五日の放送で、わたしが陛下のラジオ放送  
が福岡にははつきり聞えませんでした 午後になつて  
ラジオで又放送がありました ところが、これはたゞ停戦  
になつたといふ意味のやうにきつて取りました  
後になつて始めてはつきり敗戦といふ事を言  
います この方は大衆に残酷な目に逢はされる  
らと思ひます

20. 着々と手厳かしい指令を基としてこれを実行に移し  
てゆくを見て胸のすく思ひが流れます 願ひる  
事なればまだに残つてゐる官僚主義を全部追  
ひ拂つて民主主義的な官僚と入れ換へて頂きた  
いと思ひます 天皇陛下下の財産没収、言論の自  
由、各階級の解除などそれに悪い大臣の更迭  
と今まひ出まふことがつた事を着々と実行さるゝ  
ので今後を期待してゐます

21. 全部をあげて家族もろともに映画館の隆昌に  
おどろかしたいと思つてゐる。故に敷地も生まれて  
して新築の上に着手してゐる。去年の二月には  
完成の予定です。重に米國映画を専門に上  
映し、それが少いのも米國の文化米國の國柄といふ  
ものを日本國民に知らす機会となれば自然に日  
本の文化も高まります。男としてやり甲斐あり  
ある仕事だと思つてゐます。

22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

22. ヒリッピのやうに軍隊といふものを置かず、やつこ  
行つたら良いと思ひます。日本には物資も金も少く  
國も狭いから、さういふか軍隊を置いたりし  
ます。又資材が要る程、兵隊が少いといふ事  
は國民が苦しみ、軍部が力を持ちます。  
と又戦争を止めたりする危険があります。

23. 國民一般が残酷な目に逢つてドレイ的によま  
場に置かれるならうといふ心配があります。

24. 宣傳は二枚見ました。一枚のものは時計の  
晝をかけたもので、恰度一時の所が、カナルで南  
洋の島々を次々に時計の針が示して、拾二時、  
所が東京になつてゐます。つまり最後は東京な  
へやつてゐると書いてある。別の一枚は  
國民に告ぐと書いたもので、國民は軍隊に信され  
る。米軍の敵は軍隊である。日本國民はさ  
米軍は日本國民をドレイ視して、さういふ  
り、さういふ時は、さういふ信を思つてゐる。さ  
實際はさう通り、さういふ信を思つてゐる。

25. ラゲオの宣伝は聞かれました

26. 東京に空襲衣があつてからはこちらでも遠くから来  
やられると驚くわつておりました

27. 此の答へを見よ

28. 非戦闘員や女子供が犠牲にしたりするのはその  
責任は米國側にあつて思つておりました

29. 實際を見ればこれは考へも盡ります。だが始めは  
政府の宣伝を信じておりましたからといふ人種  
だと思つておりました。實際にこの眼で見れば  
どうもと違ふんだと大いなるふりかへが大きいにあると  
思つておりました

30. 最初頃は、一々表裏がありまして、たかりつゝ被弾  
が僅少だと思つたのが、恐ろしいほどに多くなり、と  
思つて居ります。たか、段々ひどくなつて来ると、あらは  
信用しなくなりました

31. 米機が前より予告するやうになつて、あらはもう  
敗戦だと思つておりました。福岡市（の）予告は知  
りませんでした。空襲警報が鳴つても落ちついて  
居る中におりました。博多湾あたりをやるうらうら  
と音気に考へておりました

32. 愈々こちらでは空襲やられると思ひました。日本は  
本道空襲するから國民は皆丸裸にされる、食  
糧もない、どうしたら、戦争も永遠にしないたら  
うと思つておりました

33. 防空設備は全然なつてゐないと思つて居ります。私の家にも亡父余りの深さの壕を堀つてゐました。かゝる／＼の時は田舎の方へ疎解しやうと考へてゐます。た

34. 原子弾の事は終戦後まで知りませんでした。あんな爆弾を使ふなど残虐過ぎると思ひました。このあうの戦争は軍隊などはいらない。戦争かはいしませんが機銃を利した方が勝つて終結すると思ひます。

35. あつと思ふ間もない間に家が焼けて死んでしまつた。実際に空襲に逢つて今までやらされた防空講習のつまらなさを痛感します。た

は家族を指揮して身体だけ市外の方へ逃げます。たは家族には何も持ち出さず身一つで逃げやるに決めます。た

身はけちたもう逃げたりするか市外の方には前出て衣服を少しばかり送つてあります。たは家族全部が皆安全にかゝれたのを何よりたと思つてゐます。

37. 夜の空襲には困ります。

38. 爆弾の方が始末が悪いと思ひます。大井田市ではこの夜空襲に逢ひました。たがこの夜とも爆弾の方です。た

39. はい、めり頃よりあとは烈しくなりました。たは、うかが恐ろしいと思ひます。た

SEIICHI TAKEDA Interview 3 List 2 R.8  
at Milwaukee City Nov. 19th 1948 Page 4.

40. 偉大な食糧をよこすのはわが国にのみならず、世界のたし  
に必要である。特別に官公庁に手づかせるものがある者  
軍人関係の人などは補助をせよ、たりて  
ゐますが一般の國民はそれこそ惨めなものだ  
とて公平公平なやり方を。

41. 最初の頃は比の同情——いろいろと世話も  
いす——だが後には比の他人のこと所にはなく、さう  
であつては手助けも出さなかつたやうです。

22A. 陛下が空利會社の株券をいそいで持ちこたへてゐる  
といふ事をアメリカ側の調査で知らされた時は  
驚ろきました。心外にも思ひます。だが日本は  
この暫らくは陛下の力を借らねば、早くゆかま  
いならうと思ひます。それから後は國民の  
意向に依つてきめらるべきだと思ひます。

# Mumtaz Nail Sketch

SENCHI TAKEDA

Interview 3 List 2 R. 8

at Fukuoka City

Nov. 19th 1945

6. 現在の日本ではこのやうにキレイな洋服を身につけてゐる人は稀である。能くもキビしいと思つた事はすつと直に話すやうに見えなければ

7. 22 Aの天皇に対する答へは珍らしく一般の人と違つてゐる。しかしこれは現在の日本の知識階級の意見の一部を代表してゐる。しかしたゞ衆的なき意見ではない。本人は脆くても、職員、主義機構を守り立て、その中に生活しやうとしてゐる人である。古い米國側の意見向を察知してゐて、どう答へたら良いかといふ事を心得てゐる。莫が見受けられた。それと將來、米國映畫上映を事業としてやつてゆかうと決心してゐる。莫からも能くも知識階級的である。全般的に現在の日本の知識階級の大部が持つてゐる意見を表してゐる。

# THUMB NAIL SKETCH

INTERVIEWER SEIICHI TAKEDA INT. NO. 3 DATE 11/19-45  
 PLACE Fukuoka City LIST NO. 2 R. NO. 8  
 TIME INTERVIEW BEGAN 805 TIME INTERVIEW ENDED 925

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

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

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

Other important reactions at time of interview:

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

Apparent frankness

☒

Some evasiveness at times

☐

Much evasiveness during interview

☐

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

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

☒

Considerable probing necessary to get reasonably complete and relevant answers.

☐

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

☐

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

Above average intelligence

☒

Average intelligence

☐

Low intelligence

☐

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

7. Other comments by Interviewer:

3

SL 2  
RN 8

場所 片倉ビル三階  
時日 昭和三十年十一月十九日 午前八時

日本人の戦時中の経歴に關する會見に  
來られる時には此のパスを左記の場所に  
て指定時刻に差出して下さる。

會見指定時日

1. Life is more comfortable now than it was during the war. During the war controls were severe and goods were frequently unobtainable. Since rations were inadequate, one often could not get enough to eat. However, goods can now be obtained if one can afford them. Because of this development, I am glad that the war ended.
2. In addition until now we have not had even the cheerful laughter of children in our house. Now they are unafraid and laugh loudly. During the war, one could not speak as he desired and everyone lived in fear. I am glad that ease of mind is now possible.
3. I was greatly worried over whether or not we would lose the war.
4. I was in the motion picture business.
5. At one time, I owned two motion picture theatres in the city of Fukuoka. However, one was closed up by the government and the other was burned down on 19 June. During that raid, both my business and home were destroyed. From the beginning of the year to the time of its destruction business had been very bad.
6. Since air alarms were frequent, my only remaining theatre had to be shut down, with the result that I was barely able to make a living.
7. See the replies to No.5 and No.6.
8. See replies to No.5 and No.6.
9. The national spirit was the only thing in which I had any confidence. Otherwise, existence was very dismal, and there was nothing in which I could have faith.
10. The fact that the army controlled the government was our country's greatest mistake.
11. I wondered whether our country's complete concentration on the war effort and neglect of everything else was not a mistake.
12. It was only orders from the authorities which controlled the people. The common people were always ignored with the result that there was discontent no matter what was done.
13. I thought that the resignation of the Tojo cabinet was an indication of a coming armistice, or, at any rate, of eventual defeat. When the Koiso cabinet resigned, I felt that there was no longer any hope.
14. Because of the inequality in the distribution of rationed goods, the relationship between the military and governmental officials, and the people became very poor. These officials too often acted arbitrarily.
15. There was no uniformity. There were always complaints, but the amount of hardship differed with each individual.
16. I believed that there was no hope of our winning.
17. Ever since our loss of Guadalcanal, I feared eventual defeat.
18. All of the American prisoners brought to Japan could drive vehicles. Japan fought only with her spirit against America's overwhelmingly superior industrial power. I thought that there was no hope left.
19. I heard of the broadcast to be made on 15 August, but the Emperor's broadcast couldn't be heard clearly in Fukuoka.

The rebroadcast that afternoon merely stated that the war had ended. At nightfall, I heard for the first time that we had lost the war. I thought this was a great tragedy and that we were going to be treated savagely.

20. Strict orders for reforming the old regime were steadily issued, and I felt relieved to see that they were being put into effect. I would like to see this old regime completely abolished and replaced by a democratic bureaucracy. Until now the seizure of the Emperor's estates, freedom of discussion, the repeal of controls, and the removal of bad ministers were impossible. I look forward to the future, accomplishment of these tasks.
21. With the limited means at hand I intend to begin operating a moving picture theatre. Its location has already been decided upon and its construction has been started. It is to be completed in February of next year. This theatre will show mainly U.S. pictures in order to give the Japanese people an opportunity to learn of America's culture and national characteristics and thereby promote the development of Japan. I believe that these are men's jobs.
22. I believe it would be inadvisable to maintain a Japanese army like the one which invaded the Philippines. Japan is a narrow country in which materials are scarce. Even if a small army is maintained, it will need materials, and the people will have to bear the burden of these expenditures. The military would again gain power, and there would be a danger of their starting another war.
23. The people generally feared that they would be treated cruelly and enslaved.
24. I saw about 2 or 3 of these propaganda leaflets. One had a clock drawn on it, "Guadalcanal" was written at the 1 O' clock position and the various Southern islands were successively pointed out by the hands of the clock. The 12 O'clock position was "Tokyo". It stated that Tokyo would be the ultimate objective. A separate page declared to the people that they had been deceived by the military, that America's enemy was the military and not the Japanese people, and that the American Armies would not enslave the people. At that time, I believed that this was only propaganda; however, I have been surprised to find that these statements were true.
25. I heard no radio propaganda.
26. Since Tokyo was bombed, I feared we would be bombed also.
27. See answer to No.26.
28. I believed that the responsibility for the bombing of non-combatants, and women and children lay with the United States.
29. My feelings changed after actually seeing things, at first, I believed the government propaganda and thought that Americans were very cruel. What I actually saw taught me that there is a lot that we can learn from your superior qualities.
30. At first, the government issued statements but always said that damage was very slight; so I thought that there was nothing to fear. When the bombings were intensified, I no longer believed these statements.
31. When I saw that the Americans announced targets beforehand, I began to believe that we would be defeated. Since I did not hear of the warning regarding the city of Fukuoka, I was in my home at the time of the air raid alarm. I thought that the planes were going to attack Hakata harbor.
32. I thought that from then on, raids would increase. Since Japanese homes were made of wood, the people would be left destitute and without food.

- If this happened, I thought that we would be unable to continue the war.
33. I believed that air-raid defenses were extremely inadequate. I dug shelters about six feet deep near my home, but I intended to move to the country when the raids began.
  34. I did not hear anything about the atomic bomb until the war ended. I believed that it was too inhuman to use such a bomb. From now on armies will be unnecessary in the conduct of wars. I think that the side which strikes the first blow will win immediately.
  35. When my home caught fire, it almost immediately burned to the ground.
  36. I realized that the air-defense training which we had been undergoing was useless. When I actually experienced an air raid, I fled from the city with my family, empty-handed; I didn't allow my family to take anything; I had previously sent some clothing to other areas outside the city. I'm very glad that my whole family survived this ordeal.
  37. Night bombing is worse.
  38. I believe incendiaries are worse. I underwent two day raids in Omuda, which were explosive bomb attacks.
  39. I became more apprehensive as the intensity of the raids increased.
  40. We received only a little food, which was insufficient. Those who had some special connection with governmental offices and those who had some connection with the military, etc. received aid, while the ordinary civilian was miserable. The handling of this situation was extremely unfair.
  41. Everyone was sympathetic at the beginning and assisted those who were bombed-out. Later, no one could afford to take care of other persons, so they could not help each other.
  - 22A. I was surprised to learn from American sources that the Emperor had investments in business firms. It was extremely disappointing. I believe that, for some time yet, it would be impossible for Japan to get along smoothly without the Emperor. Thereafter, the nation should make its own decision regarding this.

#### Observations of Interviewer

6. At present, men who wear good western style clothing are rare. He is very business-like and seems to give honest opinions.
7. Strangely, his answer to No. 22A is different from that of the ordinary person. It represents the opinion of a part of the present intelligentsia of Japan. However, his are not left-wing views. He firmly believes in the maintenance of the capitalistic system. He has guessed American intentions and seems to be aware of the type of reply that would please us. His manner is pro-American, for he is going to engage in the showing of American movies. Generally speaking, his views are representative of those of the majority of the present-day intelligentsia of Japan.