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Int. #1182 Kokura Education 12 yrs. Male born in 1895 Chief Eng. & Mgr. of Factory
Master Card A. Col. 10, coded 9,0. WORKERS DURING WAR.

Q 3

I was in Korea from 1942 as a chief engineer and manager of our factory. I always disagreed with the militarists and high government officials. They had no knowledge of science, thought the government production could be increased by commands, orders, rules and regulations.

We had too many new rules and regulations that put us into confusion. From the beginning of GEA war, many of highly trained men in technical fields were conscripted so we had a hard time to maintain our factory production, demands were more than our production. Consequently, we were compelled to use Koreans, in our factory. They were incapable persons;; Koreans had no knowledge of machinery. We had to train them for our work. They have a peculiar character and nature, which is disagreeable with us. It seems that most of the Koreans are becoming communistic.

Starting from the Pearl Harbor incident, I thought we would lose the war. The reason being that we did not have ample supply of food and raw materials. These things worried me. No person could fight with an empty stomach.

But what worried me mostly was, that our officials, and militarists lacked the knowledge in science. The leaders who conducted this war knew nothing of our production ability and power, the complications involved to make just one war material.

(P) Cutting down the study period in schools, ruined the educational system, because of the war. By order of the government students were taken out of the schools and deprived of their education;; this worried me too.

Int. # 0829 Osaka Male. Welder
Master Card A. Col.10, coded 5. WORRIES DURING WAR.

Q 3 What worried me most was the continuous air-raids after all, I like to live and it is natural that I didn't want to get killed by the bombings.

Int. #3222 Fukuoka mura Education 14 yrs. Male born in 1900 Nat'l School Principal.
Master Card A. Col. 10, coded 7, 9. WORRIES DURING WAR.

Q 3 I worried whether we could possibly win the war or not. (P) Although it may sound contradictory, I was always a pessimistic critic. I used to argue with my fellow teachers, and they used to label me as a pessimistic disputant. I used to say, "Isn't Japan far behind America in science?" I would take a pessimistic view toward the war. I worried most about whether we could win or not. Although there was talk of a "united nation", people used to say that there was no better time to make money than during a war, and many people strove to make money. (Pause) The pupils of the national schools really worked hard, however. Whatever may be said of the rest of society, the pupils of the national schools (primary schools--) really worked hard. I would relay the orders from above to them.. (Any other worries?) The air raids. My school was hit. The school was completely burned out and it was necessary to divide the school and continue in seven different places. From the standpoint of my work, I worried very much about the pupils -- how to send them to a place of safety.

Int. #2893 Gifu Education 7 yrs. Male born in 1911 Drill machine operator.
Master Card A. Col. 10, coded 4,5,9,0. WORRIES DURING WAR.

Q 3. I was expecting the bombing over Nagoya from the beginning of the war, so I moved to my old home in Gifu and was commuting to the factory in Nagoya. I was more or less afraid of being killed or maimed while I was working there. I felt the improbability of the victory because I knew the machinery which we were using came from the United States. I thought Japan did the same thing against the United States as if the pupil challenged the teacher. But at the beginning of the war they got unexpected success in engaging the war. That was my worry. In addition, to that, "control" or "ration" restrained the ability of the worker who could work now. I was worrying about this situation. In Dec. 13, last year we met first raid on the Mitsu bishi in Nagoya, at the time complications arose. Even if the civilians die of bombing there was no guarantee to us up to June, however, I endeavored to do my best. Since I lost my good friends, I got desperate but worried about what would come if we were hit like this by B-29's. Naturally, I was inclining to my personal affairs, about my family.

Int. # 0389 Fukuoka City Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1905 Radio sales & repair
Master Card A. Col. 10, coded O. WORRIES DURING WAR owner.

- Q 3 A source of worry was my business as I was determined to carry on and did not want to sacrifice what I had built up since I was 23 years of age. I thought of sending my family to a safe haven in the country but there wasn't enough money and living conditions were bad enough as they were. On May 10, 1945 I received my first draft notice, I am 41 years of age. I was inducted and sent to Kagoshima Military Hospital for a period of 10 days as second class private, medical corps. During those 10 days, the treatment against soldiers was so bad I wondered what we were fighting for. The men inducted for medical corps were mostly uneducated, hardly could write their own names. They received only 25 days training, wondered what these men were fitted for. One time 40 of us in a room had to pay a penalty for not coming to attention when a higher ranking man entered the room. We were compelled to fall flat on the floor face down and balance our bodies only with our hands and feet. Those whose bodies touched the ~~floor~~ floor were struck soundly with a "SHINAI" (Kendo Stick). At times we would be sent out at quick pace on long runs, my knee wobbled, eyes blurred and one time I fell off an embankment almost unconscious. I was slapped for "being still alive". All this was beyond

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reason. We were told that after 3 weeks we would be sent to the front and die. Fortunately I was transferred in 10 days to an air force unit near Fukuoka. I had dysentery and was given the wrong injection and I suffered greatly. I was attached to the air force unit for 10 days and then sent home as my services were more valuable making radio transmitters for the communications bureau. My active military service was about 20 days but I was under military orders for 3 months total. During this time, I received a summons to appear in court regarding an investigation of a purchase of parts I had made before military induction, but since I was then in the army, the investigation was transferred to military court. In spite of the fact that parts used for military purposes were not subject to ceiling prices, I was given a miserable time, which was a matter of great worry to me as I had invested about 80,000 yen. I asked the court to please investigate my supplies but they would not. As a matter of fact I had bought them very reasonably. They were trying to find out if I had traded black market.

Int. #1982 Yatushiro Education 10 yrs. Female born in 1888 Housewife
Master Card A. Col. 10, coded 7. WORRIES DURING WAR.

Q 3 I worried the most about the air raids. I didn't worry as much about how to live. The air raids affected me in many ways. It was considered wrong to dry white clothes outdoors during the air raids, as I had to wash at night and hang clothes out then. We couldn't cook during air raids. After we came out of the air raid shelters, I worked in the field to increase food, but I didn't do much housework. We are not farmers, but I grew vegetables.

Int. # 0725 Kobe

When the war was terminated and we expected the Americans to land at Kobe, men in the neighborhood warned us that we should go to the countryside as they were terrible people and would harm us. I said no, I don't think so. Then they said when they were in China they did plenty of wrong things there, so if they did that, surely Americans will do the worse behaviors. Of course, they told me never to repeat what they did in China. But I decided to stay in Kobe and see what would happen. As I expected nothing happened to me or to my mother. Today when your people came to pick me up, I thought it was because I used to know a British prisoner of war. At the beginning of the war I used to work at an office located in the Custom House. At the dock, there were many soldiers (Allied) on work and I got acquainted with one British soldier. Japanese guards warned me not to talk to them much but I talked to them regardless. At first they used to give me some chocolates and were so glad to talk to me. Recently I received a post card from him in Okinawa waiting transportation back to England. He mentioned that it is six years that he has been away from his wife.

Int. #1308 Nagasaki Education 14 years. Male born in 1911 Newspaper writer,
Construction English.

Master Card A. Col. 14, coded 2. RATING ON INDIVIDUAL WORK CAPACITY AND INFLUENCE
OF OBJECTIVE FACTORS.

- Q 5 Because of the war sentiment, and the sentiment that we had to win the war, our relative capacity was quite high. I had to fill our government orders, and this took a lot of inducement upon my part, to get the workers to work. I had to spend a lot of money getting cigarettes and other things for my workers. I was allowed so much ration for my workers, and I had fifty workers, but only enough ration came in for about 40. Often I would have to go out and buy the other lacking ration, and in this way I was able to keep up actual working capacity to a relative high standard.

Int. #1006 Wakayama Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1905 Chemical Factory Fireman.
Master Card A. Col. 20, coded 1. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST STRENGTH.

- Q 9 I did not think much about the war during the war as I was too much interested with our own affairs (family) and only things I thought about the strength of Japan was the characteristics and determination of the people. Since the beginning of this year I felt that the war should end because if it continued any longer Japan would suffer terrible disasters. I worried about the outcome and I heard that if Americans came here they would take all the men's balls out and kill us including children of male sex and they are only going to leave women alive. So I worried terribly. But when they came, it was totally different and treated us kindly. After the war, I resigned from the factory and got a job at prefectural office to work for the occupational forces, Americans in charge of us treat us so kind and not like Japanese. For example, if I had to carry a box, they try by himself first and see whether I can carry it by myself and if he thinks it may be too heavy for me, he calls another fellow to help me. When I carry a heavy thing and am having difficulties, he rushes to me and helps me by taking one side of a box. If it was a Japanese, he will just watch me carry it and won't help me. The working hours were definite and if the time comes we can go home. They really treat us kindly. I talked it to my wife quite often about this and we both feel that it is much easier to work for Americans than Japanese.

Int. #2560 Shi onoseki Education 16 yrs. Male born in 1906 Advisor to Contractor
Master Card A. Col. 20, coded 9. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST STRENGTH,

Q 9 Young soldiers were willing to die for the country. One of the air corps teachers told me once that 80% of the students didn't fear death; the tendency was increasing in percentage-- 40% of them volunteered for schooling. They had real pure character. The teacher used to worry about mentioning bad character because he might teach them bad character if he mentioned it. They didn't know any bad thing when they first entered the school. 90% of them hoped to sacrifice their lives for sacrificing units.

Int. #2717 Fukuoba-mura-Chuŕa-Ken Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1897 Agricultural office
Master Card A. Col. 20, coded 1. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST STRENGTH.

Q 9 The power of the people to obey the leaders and to make up their minds to die for their country- I believe that even now our country was strong in the people's effort to unite and suffer all the tribulations of lack of food and giving their whole life to support the war effort.

Int. #3553 Tokyo Education 18 yrs. Male born in 1915 Member of Administration Bank.
Master Card A. Col. 20, coded 1. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST STRENGTH.
Evacuated February, 1945.

Q. 9 "Kokumin Spirit". The spirit of the people. The city people seemed to have given up the war effort much earlier than the farmers did. It was due to the inflation and lack of food which was much earlier noticed and felt.

I felt this way about the war. I felt that this was a war between spirit and machinery or science.

(Kokumin spirit?) The feeling of the people to do their best and give their lives for the Emperor and Japan, but that is the general understanding of the farmers and other uneducated people. (P) During the war I felt that it was not a racial struggle but a war brought about by the militarists. I believed that the people of Japan did not want to wage a war against the United States. I had no hatred against the Americans and I believed many Japanese also held the same feeling.

Int. #1706 Chiisagata Gun, Nagano Education 6 yrs. Male born in 1899 Farmer
Master Card A. Col. 20, coded 8. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST STRENGTH.

Q. 9 I don't think Japan had any strength because any nation, no matter how small can attack a large nation like the United States and get away with it. But if the nation, especially Japan, were to have met the United States on equal basis we would have been defeated on the first blow. An attack like Pearl Harbor--anybody can do that, but to uphold that was history. Japan had no strength at any one time. Japan just struck first thereby taking advantage of surprised but that was all.

Int. #1736 Chiisagata Gun Education 4 yrs. Male born in 1882 Peddler till 1943
Master Card A. Col. 20, coded 8 BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST STRENGTH.
Evacuated Feb. 28, 1944 and Aug. 1945.

Q 9 I don't think Japan had any strength . (p) Firsty they took out all shortwave radios and I think they wanted to hide things from us. They did not want us to listen to American broadcasts and that made me feel that Japan had a weakness somewhere. (p) When I was young I wanted to go to America but I didn't have money and connections to go there. That is why I want to live and see the ways of the Americans.

Int. #3124 Yutaka mura Education 12 yrs. Male born in 1902 Civil servant.
Master Card A. Col. 20, coded 1. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST STRENGTH,

Q 9 Well, when I think of it now, the talks we were given about sacred country, ~~fanato~~ spirit, etc. were lots of mere talks and did not do us any good. The modern war must depend upon the scientific development. I do not think we had any strength then. (What did you think during the war?) I thought we had determination - unity. But the determination was created by force upon us by force from above. I mean, because of laws and regulations we were united in one. It was not voluntary. Therefore, as long as there was a set law we were determined and united. I also thought that we had strong Army and Navy.

Int. #2893 Gifu Education 7 yrs. Male born in 1911 Drill machine operator.
Master Card A. Col. 20, coded 1. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST STRENGTH.

Q 9 I was thinking that the Navy was great, seeing from the works which we made. At the beginning, they showed the power to us, but later on it was found that it was an empty shell. I didn't have any confidence in Japanese strength from the beginning. However, to be unafraid of death, was her strength since people were trained from boyhood until the compulsory induction into the army. I had grudges against the fact that there was a difference between the death of the servicemen and the civilians in this war. Servicemen got compensation, but civilians did not.

Int. #1002 Wakayama Education 6 yrs. Female born in 1915 Housewife
Master Card A. Col. 20, coded 8. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST STRENGTH.

Q 9 We heard a lecture by Maj. Gen. Hori who was in a very high position in Manchukuo. He said despite what newspapers say Japan has no chance to win the war. He told everyone that he opposed this war from the beginning and since he was old he was retired from active service then. He further said that since Japan was at war we had to work to that end but he told us frankly that he knew Japan had no chance to win. So I knew we were going to lose the war then and I never thought of the strength of Japan.

Int. #2153 Gifu Education 3 yrs. Female born in 1888 Fish Market.
Master Card A. Col. 21, coded 6. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST STRENGTH.
Evacuated July 10, 1945

Q 10 I believe that the weakness lies in the fact that people had to do as the leader said without questioning. We had to give up any metal objects, even our heirlooms that had been handed down through generations. I often wondered why the leaders wanted to carry on the war by demanding so much of the people.

Int. #2560 Shinonoseki Education 16 yrs. Male born in 1906 Advisor to Contractor.
Master Card A. Col. 21, coded 0 BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST WEAKNESS.

Q 10 Young officers advanced too fast. Younger officers used to order older men around. They didn't know how to command.
Shortage of our airplanes were noticeable ; and enemy planes had longer distance flying power. I heard this from pilots who flew around Rabaul. If the people knew the actual facts, we would have acted differently. I knew we were going to lose the war long ago. (See # 15)
I told my friend that we may be able to make peace even if we cannot win this war. I thought Russia might step in before Iwo was taken.
Leaders are ashamed to say that our defeat is the people's fault.
People over-believed in God like miracle wind.

(Q16) It was when Tarawa Island was taken.

Int. # 0364 Akita City Education 13 yrs. Female born in 1921 Nurse
Master Card A. Col. 21, coded 5. BELIEVE DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST WEAKNESS

- Q 10 Scientifically. (P) No more than 100 years had passed since Japan merged from the civilization of the Tokugawa era. On the other hand America's culture goes back farther than that. Japan's land is small as compared with America's, large-scale production couldn't be carried out. Japan too, is surrounded by water. No matter what was said about importing materials from Manchuria and so forth, we did not have ships to carry the materials. I wonder if it cannot be said that the Japanese in general lack learning. I wondered if they shouldn't have more education. (Did you feel this way during the war?) Yes, my older brother was at a research laboratory of the Japan Broadcasting doing research on television and radio tubes, and I used to hear him tell me these things.

Int. # 0389 Fukuoka City. Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1905 Radio sales & repair
Master Card A. Col. 21, coded 0. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST owner.
WEAKNESS

- Q 10 One great weakness was the attitude of the manufacturers. All they thought of was their own profits. As I see it, the Americans set the prices of goods after the goods are produced. Japanese manufacturers on the other hand, set the price first, and then produce the goods so as to make handsome profits and at the same time meet the competition. The result is that the quality of merchandise is very poor. The papers said that we can defeat materialism with Japanese spirit. Later the papers began to say that we must fight materialism with materialism but already it was too late. I feel that the war was not in accord with the Emperor's views. The people were determined and resigned to whatever fate, but as to the conduct of the war we were not reconciled.

Int. #1811 Taira Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1884 Second-hand dealer
Master Card A. Col. 21, coded 2. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST WEAKNESS.

Q 10 You mean during the war? Kokumin no dogishin ga stareta. (Well, the people's sense of morality degenerated). For example, there were black markets all over the country. The first was black market in food stuffs. Then, the morals of the government officials slackened. Int: (Can you tell me more about them?) R: Well, I hesitate to tell about them. They were rumors. (Int: Will you please?) R: Well, they cheated the food. They cheated the weight. Then, sometimes, in taking out the rice, they dropped quite a few on the ground. Later to pick it up and put it into their pockets. Who does that? Well, those handling rice. As for the government officials, they took what you call?...commissions. (bribes) As for the employees of the government railways, they stole the contents of the parcel post or the freights. For example, parents of those students mobilized for work in the factories, sent foodstuffs, cookies, etc. to their sons and daughters. Practically none reached intact. They were pilfered with, and half the contents missing. So as far as I am concerned, I hope these men would be gotten rid of once and for all. What we need is new blood. (See ans. to ques.22)

Int. #1736 Chiisatata Gun Education 4 yrs. Male born in 1882 Peddler till 1943.
Master Card A. Col. 21, coded 5. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST WEAKNESS.
Evacuated Feb. 28, 1944 and Aug. 1945.

Q 10 I think lack of food was a great weakness. Our machinery was inferior compared to the American machinery. (p) I knew positively the machinery was inferior. If Japanese planes go 200 mph the American machinery goes 280 mph. From long ago I looked up to American advancements and knew Japan was backwards so I wanted to go to America to learn everything. That is why I'm glad that the United States troops are here. It will give me an opportunity to see their advancements and superior equipment.

Int. #1897 Isahaya Education 14 yrs. , Female born in 1899 Housewife & helping in
Normal college grad. family record repair shop.
Master Card A. Col. 21, coded 5. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST WEAKNESS.

Q 10 Our non-progressed science and educational facilities were our greatest liabilities, and our primary weaknesses. Unlike the United States, our scientists and educators were not given governmental aid, and not encouraged as in the U.S., and this I believe was why our science was so non-progressive. Then there was too much class distinction in Japan and the poorer people did not know just what they were fighting for; began to have doubts in their heads and wondered if they weren't sacrificing just so that the rich could get more wealthy. Thus, with these doubts, there was no actual national unity for the purpose, just united to serve the Emperor. Then the grade of individualism differs greatly. America respects the individual thought and individualism as it is, but our Japanese individualism was close to self egoism. All o these proved to be Japan's weaknesses during the war.

Int. #1896 Isahaya Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1891 Second hand store.
Master Card A. Col. 21, coded 6. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST WEAKNESS.

Q 10 The general policy and strategy of government and war was not well understood by the people in general. For example, when people were asked to give things or contribute tin scrap iron etc by a certain, day, and after this was collected, it would be kept in front of the Community office or warehouse for days and weeks, the people began to wonder what government policies were and what the government officials were doing. At another time, I was asked to dig pine roots and give this to the government. I went and got this, and it was collected, but it lay for days in front of the city hall. This I thought contributed to Japan's greatest weakness, that the people did not know what the government policies and strategies of war were, and all had doubts in their minds that they were inefficient and had nothing concrete.

Int. #3036 Ooaki Education 6 yrs. Female born in 1908 Housewife
Master Card A. Co. 1. 27, coded 4. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST WEAKNESS.

Q 10 Bad weapons. Ours were inferior to the enemy's. Newspapers told us we were producing good weapons, but it seemed to me that they were telling us just a nice thing. Sometimes I wondered why they would wage the war, even though I thought the war should have been won for GEA welfare, as the government told us, because the results weren't being realized in that way. In addition, there was something even I felt as precarious to the realization of the Japanese war purpose since there wasn't any anti-air raid measures against the destructive enemy forces.

Int. #2926 Nagoya Education 15 yrs. Female born in 1901 Housewife
Master Card A. Co. 1. 27, coded 0. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST WEAKNESS.

Q 10 The greatest weakness was not knowing Americans, not knowing the industry of America. In order to carry out a war, one must know more about the enemy than himself - like they say in China. Geographically Japan is too scattered. We were fighting the Chinese for a long time. There was the Russian front to watch. (P) I didn't think of all these weaknesses just mentioned during the war. I had but one determination - to win the war no matter what. However, I did feel we were at a disadvantage geographically. We were scattered all over the Pacific and required too many soldiers to protect each base.

Int. # 3053 Ogaki Education 9 yrs. Female born in 1907 Housewife
Master Card A. Col. 21, coded 3. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST WEAKNESS.

- Q 10 I felt that the minds of the people were not united for the cause.
(P) From what I heard from the elder people, the people during the Russo-Japan War worked hard with full cooperation. Now the top men of the factory took it easy and did as they pleased as the common people working in the factories under them slaved from dawn to dusk. Consequently, everyone began to look out for himself. A person became so that, he looked for easier jobs. People started to become lazy. It seemed to me that there were lots of laziness among the men about 18 yrs. to 20 yrs. of age. Many soldiers were dying on the battlefields and their group was next to be called to the army so they did not see to give care of what they did.

Int. #3175 Tokyo(at R's home) Education 6 yrs. Female born in 1893 Housewife
Master Card A. Col. 21, coded 3. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST WEAKNESS.

- Q 10 The lack of good scientific research and the deterioration of the Japanese spirit. Even if you have a gem it is not worth a damn if you don't polish it. The people of Japan did not polish the gem they possessed. Furthermore, they lacked religion. Many people think that going to churches, temples, and shrines is enough to develop their religious side of life, but this is not enough. They should practice and apply what they believe.

Int. #2240 Kure Education 16 yrs. Male born in 1914. Painter & Carpenter
Master Card A. Col. 21, coded 5. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST WEAKNESS.

Q 10 I think the defeat of our navy which could not longer sail the high seas to aid our expeditionary forces was a great weakness of course, our modern science was not developed like it was in America. For instance, the development of the radar to aid the U. S. but for our ships it was just like fighting a battle with a deaf and dumb person compared to the average healthy man.

Also, due to the great number of ships the United States had, but Japan with a small navy had to sink ten enemy ships to our one. If we lost four ships in a battle and the United States lost six we would still be on the defeated end.

Int. #1308 Nagasaki Education 14 yrs. Male born in 1911 Newspaper writer,
Construction English.
Master Card A. Col. 22, coded 3. RATING ON INDIVIDUAL WORK CAPACITY AND INFLUENCE
OF OBJECTIVE FACTORS.

Q 11 I think they were overdoing things. There were too much force and compulsory measures taken. For instance, we were forced to buy bonds and take out monthly savings. This was taken from our paychecks. I was making two hundred yen per month, but half of this went to the purchase of bonds. How could I live on one hundred yen a month. I thought this was entirely too much order and compulsory measures taken by the military during the war.

Int. # 2307 Hera Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1925 Farmer(Own) Shipbuilder Carpenter.
Master Card A. Col. 23, coded 1, 2. ATTITUDES DURING WAR TOWARDS LEADERS' CONDUCT
OF HOME FRONT.

Q 12 It wasn't too good. (P) Well, the leaders always used to take their rations first so, whenever it got to us there weren't enough for us. (P) The people that distributed the foodstuffs and clothing took whatever they wanted or gave away to some other places so we didn't have much.

The leaders who were supposed to stand in front of us and guide us, let us do it. (P) For instance, in the factory. The group chairman used to always tell the working men to work while they didn't do much. (P) The group leaders had the feeling that they were the heads and their duties were just to hire the men.

For instance, the Police Department. They always used to mention about us operating the black market but they have never mentioned about the upper class men operating black market. (P) The members of the Police Department used to operate the Black Market so they didn't want us to operate it.

Int. # 0945 Yamagata City, Yamagata Education 6 yrs. Male born in 1906 Cook
Master Card A. Col. 23, coded 1,3. ATTITUDES DURING WAR TOWARDS LEADERS' CONDUCT
OF HOME FRONT.

Q 12 This question is the same as above to me. (R: seemed more concerned as to what police force did during the war in his town than conduct of other government agencies.)

(Q.11 There were any people old and sick who were forced to work in a war factory in a distant place by what was called, "Labor Dept." attached to the Police Station. I was the victim once and forced to work in an airplane factory in Yamagata, but was unable to do anything because of sickness, so I was released. A few weeks later, a police appeared again to force me to the factory calling me by name saying I was neglecting patriotic war effort. But I was too weak to move at that time and he went out of my house in vain. The police acted as a big boss during the war and the majority of the folks have more or less resentment against them.)

Int. #3553 Tokyo Education 18 yrs. Male born in 1915 Member of Administration Bank.
Master Card A. Co1. 23, coded 2, 3. ATTITUDES DURING WAR TOWARDS LEADERS' CONDUCT OF
HOME FRONT.

Q 12 See #9 (P) The higher-ups were inefficient. I didn't think so at first but as the war progressed and as the militarists took over, the rations were applied to all the people but these higher-ups did not suffer so much because they used the military as their front and obtained almost everything they wanted.

Also, the military took over the administration of all banks, factories, etc. (politically and economically). For example, there used to be an Army man in our bank who didn't know anything about the banking business but it was his assignment to run it in the interest of the militarists and therefore, he took much of our time and we also lost interest in our work to a certain degree, because of that. (P) (How did you feel?) I thought it was wartime and it couldn't be helped, but it made me angry when they began to stick their noses in private lives. (Wartime control)

Q 9) "Kokumin Spirit". The spirit of the people. The city people seemed to have given up the war effort much earlier than the farmers did. It was due to the inflation and lack of food which was much earlier noticed and felt. I felt this way about the war. I felt that this was a war between spirit and machinery or science.

(Kokumin spirit?) The feeling of the people to do their best and give their lives for the Emperor and Japan, but that is the general understanding of the farmers and other uneducated people. (P) During the war I felt that it was not a racial struggle but a war brought about by the militarists. I believed that the people of Japan did not want to wage a war against the United States. I had no hatred against the Americans and I believed many Japanese also held the same feeling.

Int. #3118 Yutaka-Mura Education 13 yrs. Male born in 1916 Assembly worker.
Master Card A. Col. 23, coded 6. ATTITUDES DURING WAR TOWARDS LEADERS' CONDUCT
OF HOME FRONT.

Q 12 I don't know what to say. (Respondent given the question in a different manner.) We were told to increase the food production as much as possible. But the labor shortage became worse and worse as the war progressed. There was practically no able-bodied helpers we could find. When we found one, he demanded 30 yen per day, and we had to pay him. Since last year, in September, the air corps (Army) began to build an ~~ONMITSU~~ air field (Secret airfield), this field was built at a place called Minamoto-mura. Many good farms were destroyed and underground hangers and billeting quarters were built. Many large holes were dug at the foot of mountains for that purpose. The people (farmers) who suffered most were the Minamoto Villagers. They lost excellent farms, they can not reconvert them as top soils are gone now. The nearby villages too, had to go there to work as common laborers. It was forced. Every person who worked there was supposed to get paid 5 yen per day but they were not paid until after the war and when they were paid they received less than half of what they were told. I do not know the exact figure but the total number of laborers used must have been over 100,000 persons. I don't know where the money went that the people were supposed to get.

It is a big scandal. When the people were conscripted they were told that they don't come, their rations would be stopped, so they had to go whether they liked it or not. Many Koreans were conscripted for the night shift. And they were really mistreated. When I heard about what kind of treatment they received I felt terribly miserable and sorry for them. The leaders said Koreans must be treated equal and they were badly mistreated. The same thing could be said of food production, leaders said we must produce more food and then they take away land and laborers. How could we win the war that way. I began to doubt the sure victory then.

Int. #3124 Yutaka mura Education 12 yrs. Male born in 1902 Civil servant.
Master Card A. Col. 23, coded 3. ATTITUDES DURING WAR TOWARDS LEADERS' CONDUCT OF
HOME FRONT.

Q 12 I felt that the authorities were very unreasonable and tried to dictate even to family affairs. The authorities made the people think that if a person does not follow what they were trying to do he is not a patriot or even a Japanese. There is always a person who loves to tell other people what so and so said, etc. and make others miserable. They were self-appointed super-patriots. The authorities even tried to ban songs which did not follow the official line of policies.

Int. #3037 Ogaki Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1914 Signal man. (Railroad)
Master Card A. Col. 23, coded 6. ATTITUDES DURING WAR TOWARDS LEADERS' CONDUCT
OF HOME FRONT.

Q 12 The rationing system in the neighborhood association was good for us. We could get living necessities equally by coupon system. In addition to it, the prices were fixed and regulated officially. However, although the government was holding low price policy, they raised the prices of the goods gradually, so I had a difficult time since they didn't raise my salary. The government servicemen, like us had low salary and high prices. The workers in the War Industry factories had rations in preference to the others; the policy of such differential rationing should have been removed to a certain extent; I wished the people in general should have gotten some more.

Int. #0874 Osaka Education 8 yrs. Female born in 1918 Cared for home.
Master Card A. Col. 24, coded 2. REFERENCES IN Q.9,10,11,12 to GENERALIZED PERSON-
ALIZED BELIEFS

- Q 9 Japan has the Yamato Damashii spirit legend, with ability to sacrifice and endure suffering; the people could do anything with the belief in the Emperor and could advance - all the Japanese believed that and had it in their hearts; I, too, believed that. But Japan, behind scientifically and culturally didn't rate, it was ultimately realized.
- Q 10 America was the largest country - has not inconveniences, had money and was advanced scientifically. Japan had only spiritual strength, I believed, but with the arrival of the B-29's it seemed useless. Everyone worked hard to win but it was no use. Japan to a great degree, full of beggars, etc., didn't have a chance, and I realized there was no hope in winning. Everyone was completely confused with the announcement that air-raids (via prop-aganda leaflets) was coming. We wondered when rationing would improve. Gradually, our trust disappeared.
- Q 11 The militarists forced us to do things - the civilians regarded them as great people. Orders were handed down. The militarists spoke of protecting our country; I believed they were good. Professional soldiers were highly regarded but those soldiers that were drafted were pitiful.
- Q 12 I thought it was disgusting. Little food, it was necessary to buy at black market. Food was divided only among the military; civilians were not re-garded. If the civilians were thought more of, it might have been more laud-able.

Int. #1570 Sendai Education 6 yrs. Male born in 1891 Fruit dealer.
Master Card A. Col. 24, coded 8. REFERENCES IN Q. 9, 10, 11, 12, TO GENERALIZED
PERSONALIZED BELIEFS.

- Q 9 For about one year after the outbreak of the war, I thought we would win. I thought our soldiers were strong. Full of Nippon seishin (Japan spirit.)
- Q 10 Buturyodesuna. (Of course, quantity of materials.) Even the loss of Saipan, I thought was due to shortage of Butsuryo.
- Q 11 I want to know if what I say here won't be told to Japanese officials. (R. given assurance that it won't be.) Tojo o uramu (I blame Tojo.) I am quite sure he resigned knowing fully well that Japan could not win. Anyway, he knew Japan couldn't win, still he continued the war, and then resigned. That is the reason why we people had to suffer. I thought at that time Tojo resigned because he knew he could not win the war. My sons told me that we should fight to the last. I disagreed with them. Anyway, Tojo was very irresponsible.
- Q 12 We got haikyuhin (rations) at much cheaper price than the black market price. For that we are thankful. However, the quantities are much too small. If the quota is raised to 3 "go", then, we can do away with black market effectively. Whatever the government did, the measures were insufficient.

Int. #1665 Kyoto Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1898 fireman
Master Card A. Col. 24, coded 2, 5. REFERENCES IN Q 9, 10, 11, 12 TO GENERALIZED
PERSONALIZED BELIEFS..

- Q 9 I didn't think there were any strength in waging the war.
Q 10 The lack of scientific knowledge was our greatest weakness.
Q 11 I couldn't help prevent the war so I had to follow on what my leaders
said but I thought they should think of us a little more, just a little
consideration, instead of always saying this is law or it's the law
and drive us like animals. The leaders should not keep any secrets from
us. They should let the people know the facts and let the people voice
their opinion. They said whether you are hungry or not, you must work.
Q 12 The leaders were getting more than their share of food and what we got
was a leftover. They might have a beer and lots of white rice for dinner
while all we could get was a rice mixed with potatoes. Since they are the
leaders they were entitled to better foods; they told us to be satisfied
with what we got. If it's this way, I thought, our country can not win
this war.

Int. #1001 Wakayama Education 6 yrs. Male born in 1875 Retired.
Master Card A. Col. 24, coded 5. REFERENCES IN Q 9, 10, 11, 12 TO GENERALIZED
PERSONALIZED BELIEFS. Evacuated June & Sept, 1945.

- Q 9 I have no education so I have no opinion.
Everyone said that Japan was going to win but I did not think that way
because old people feel hardship more than youth and I felt no one can keep
up that kind of hardship for a long time. I cannot think of Japan's strength.
Q 10 I have heard the rumors that Japanese soldiers have been wiced out at
southern battlefield so I thought, our navy is not as strong as has been told
us, they are and if our navy is strong, this would not happen. Our navy is weak.
Q 11 I thought our military officers were doing an injustice to our people, it
was there (Kobe) and we knew that by the way they were handling people.
Everything was done by the order for their convenience.
Q 12 They promised us many things but they never did things that they promised
us to do, but they never explained why they could not and went on their way.
So they kept fooling us all the time.
Newspapers and the radio are the same way. They kept fooling us all the
time.

Int. # 3553 Tokyo Education 18 yrs. Male born in 1915 Member of Administration Bank.
Master Card A. Col. 25, coded 4. REACTIONS DURING WAR TO CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT.

- Q 13 I thought that it didn't make much difference whether it changed or not. Most of the bankers don't feel any too good, and disapproved what the government did. (P) It was because Japan was lacking democracy and we had no voice in the government. Those who led Japan up until now were the militarists and the ZAIBATSU, and civil officials. The business men were not represented. Also, I felt that in a difficult position each cabinet moved into, I thought regardless of who went in, it would have been about the same. (P) (Difficulty?) Food problem. That is why the ministry of Agriculture changed hands so often.

3371

Int. # Hagi Education 10 yrs. Female born in 1903 Housewife
Master Card A. Col. 26, coded 1. RATING ON CHANGES IN GROUP COHESION

- Q 14 I feel that the people's hearts became dirty. They began to think more of themselves rather than the others. That is because foods became scarce and people usually used to share their things but later on they hid the food for themselves in order to keep on living.

Int. #1171 Kokura Education 4 yrs. Female born in 1893 Housewife
Master Card A. Col. 27, coded 3. ATTITUDE TOWARD EQUALITY OF SUFFERING.

Q 15 No, I don't think that all suffered alike. There were people who owned fishing boats who went out to Japanese transport ships sunk by American planes and took rice, wheat, beans and other food stuffs out of them, either to eat or to sell on the black market. There were also business men who lived quite comfortably. But people with salaries like ours (my son worked in a business firm) was hit the hardest. People with their sons far off in Burma or the South Seas areas had more anxieties than the average persons, and they still worry about them.

Int. #0785 Osaka Education 11 yrs. Male born in 1927. Forger
Master Card A. Col. 28, coded 1,2,4,5. RATING ON DOUBTS ABOUT VICTORY AND REASONS.

Q 16 I did. In the battle of Okinawa. In everyday reports they delighted us saying, "A very good chance has come", but they did not tell us that they lost the battle. When Soviet Russia participated in the war only the War Minister and a portion of other militarists encouraged us to fight and the others kept silence; and also because Japan's industrial zones were rapidly destroyed by bombing, we could not produce. Practically we did not see fighters which could intercept B-29's bombing.
(p) I was afraid we might lose the war but I intended to fight to the end. The more intense bombing became, the more hostile feeling developed in me and strengthened my fighting spirit.

Int. #2587 Shimonoseki Education 11 yrs. Male born in 1906 Buyer of war materials
Master Card A. Col. 28, coded 1,0. RATING ON DOUBTS ABOUT VICTORY AND REASONS.

Q 16 Yes, when Guadalcanal fell. (P) Well, the fall of Guadalcanal was announced only last year. Well, my doubts increased as the Philippines were invaded and then Iwo Jima. Furthermore, the government told us to prepare for an invasion of the homeland. Even the women were going to participate in the battle. Bamboo spears were made for use as weapons. (P) This was about the time Ckinawa fell. (P) I thought this was the end of me.

Int. #3351 Hagi Education 8½ yrs. Male born in 1903 Priest (Shinshu)
Master Card A. Col. 28, coded 2. RATING ON DOUBTS ABOUT VICTORY AND REASONS.
Master Card A. Col. 29, coded 6. TIMING OF POINT AT WHICH DOUBTS OCCURRED.

Q 16 Yes, In March of this year, a very grave serious condition began to form. The government made us turn in all our store goods, and they began to build wooden boats. I felt that the ways of transportation had not been good and our ships had been sunk, so we had to build wooden boats to transport the supplies. They built a lot of small wooden boats.

I have had no Army experience for I was deffered from the Army but they made me join the National Guards (ZAIGO GUNJIN) reserve. They forced us to join the unit. All men from the age of 17 years to 45 years who were not in active service were forced to join this organization.

We were raided severely during February and March so, at that time I thought that we no longer had any chance. They told us to donate all our iron, that we had in our possession. (P) From April this year, I began to confirm that we had lost the war. During the Philippines landing I didn't think much about it, but after the Okinawa landing I felt that we had lost the war.

The lack of capital. (P) I stayed in the National Guard reserve for just a little while. My body was weak so, I told them that I wanted to quit. I got out of it and got into the air raid warden organization. I was back at my old job as a priest before the war was over. During my training in the National Guard reserve they were very strict on saluting and the various close order drill. They gave us hell for not doing the various movements, correctly so I thought to myself, do you expect us to win this war by just doing these movements? I wondered if that was why Japan was losing the war.

Int. # 2035 Togitsu Education 3 yrs. Female born in 1927 Farming
Master Card A. Col. 28, coded 0. RATING ON DOUBTS ABOUT VICTORY AND REASONS.
Master Card A. Col. 29, coded 8. TIMING OF POINT AT WHICH DOUBTS OCCURRED.

Q 16 Yes, after the Atom bomb was dropped in Nagasaki, I thought perhaps Japan would be unable to really win this war. Until then, I thought that if we continued to resist, America would give up eventually to us, and we would come out victorious--we thought of continuing the resistance for twenty or a hundred years..

Int. # 0678 Yokohama Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1901 Overseer-auto parts.
Master Card A. Col. 30, coded 1,0. RATING OF CERTAINTY OF DEFEAT AND REASONS.

Q 17 At the beginning, America had plenty of goods, so I thought no landings on America could be affected and we were going to fight to a stalemate. No matter how strong we were I didn't think we could beat America with America's scientific advancement and the distance separating the countries. This feeling of our defeat came after the loss of Saipan.

Int. #2452 Kyoto Education 10 yrs. Female born in 1924 Castin worker of Defense Plant.
Master Card A. Col. 30, coded 1,3,4,6,9. RATING OF CERTAINTY OF DEFEAT AND REASONS.

Q 17 (See the answer to Question No. 16) The seizure of Okinawa together with continual air-raids on big cities made it clear that we could not win. Besides, the atomic bomb deprived me of every hope for victory.

(Q 16) At a gathering of alumnae around March or April of this year, we were saying that Japan was destined to be defeated, because prices had gone up due to a scarcity of goods, because we had become unfit for hard work due to food shortage, and because productive capacity had been lowered due to labor shortage.

Coming home, when I told this to my parents, they were much concerned lest we should be arrested for talking in such a fashion.

Int. #3544 Tokyo Education 11 yrs. Male born in 1893 Supply checker.
Master Card A. Col. 30, coded 8,0. RATING OF CERTAINTY OF DEFEAT AND REASONS.

Q 17 It was at the end of May. It was the great bombing on May 25th and Tokyo was destroyed almost completely. There were many who were getting training and would come back and would tell us that it was no use to waste our human power any more. At times they would come back with swollen faces and when asked if it was the food or anything of that sort, they replied that they were beaten with leather belts by the higher ranking men, for it was their belief this would make them much braver. It seemed fruitless after seeing what had happened and I wondered how their parents had felt when they had found out what had gone on even though it was for the sake of the country.

Int. # 0576 Yokohama Education 6 yrs. Male born in 1903 Mechanic
Master Card A. Col. 30, coded 1,3. RATING OF CERTAINTY OF DEFEAT AND REASONS

- Q 17 I felt so about the beginning of June this year. (P) Because I felt that the Mainland of Japan will be the final battle of decision. (P) From the calculation of maps I felt so. (P) When Okinawa was invaded and taken, according to the map we were surrounded. China was to our left on the map, Americans on the Philippines and Okinawa on the south of the ~~map~~ scope, and again Russia and America from the North. We were then cut out from our external supplies from the occupied territories. So I felt that we would not be able to defend much longer with the meager supplies we could produce in our own mainland.

Int. #3351 Hagi Education 8 1/2 yrs. Male born in 1903 Priest (Shinshu)
Master Card A. Col. 30, coded 3,9. RATING OF CERTAINTY OF DEFEAT AND REASONS.
Master Card A. Col. 31, coded 7. TIMING OF POINT AT WHICH CERTAINTY OCCURRED.

- Q 17 After the Okinawa landing, at that time the leaders all made us make bamboo spears to counter attack the enemy, for the leaders were all very much excited. I felt that we had lost the war when I learned that Okinawa fell and I felt that we were doomed; but when the Atomic Bomb fell on Hiroshima I was definite about it. Up to that time the leaders used to say that it was for the sake of the soldiers and operations.

(P) I felt that the homeland (TAIRIKU) was going to be invaded. I felt that in a small island like this one, if we were invaded we would all be killed.

(P) It was in March or April of this year. I forgot practically all of those things for I wanted to start anew this year.

(P) I heard about the powerful Atomic Bomb from an Army officer who was there after the bomb fell. I used to reside in Hiroshima myself for it is a great SHIN SHU district. The officer said that it was a very miserable place. The bodies of the dead were all ashes for their bones were all burnt, and some of the people were beyond recognition. So I thought that all the people of Japan were going to be killed by it. (P) It was around August 4,5,6,10.

(P) No one except authorized Army officials could get into Hiroshima City. I do not know why, maybe they wanted to hide the information about it. They told us that even if we weren't affected by the bomb if we inhaled the air we would all be dead. They said that so we could not go there. (See Q 16.)

- Q 16) Yes, In March of this year, a very grave serious condition began to form.

The government made us turn in all our store goods, and they began to build wooden boats. I felt that the ways of transportation had not been good and our ships had been sunk, so we had to build wooden boats to transport the supplies. They built a lot of small wooden boats.

I have had no Army experience for I was deferred from the Army but they made me join the National Guards (ZAI'GO GUNJIN) reserve. They forced us to join the unit. All men from the age of 17 years to 45 years who were not in active service were forced to join this organization.

We were raided severely during February and March so, at that time I thought that we no longer had any chance. They told us to donate all our iron, that we had in our possession. (P) From April this year, I began to confirm that we had lost the war. During the Philippines landing I didn't think much about it, but after the Okinawa landing I felt that we had lost the war.

The lack of capital. (P) I stayed in the National Guard reserve for just a little while. My body was weak so, I told them that I wanted to quit. I got out of it and got into the air raid warden organization. I was back at my old job as a priest before the war was over. During my training in the National Guard reserve they were very strict on saluting and the various close order drill. They gave us hell for not doing the various movements correctly so I thought to myself, do you expect us to win this war by just doing these movements? I wondered if that was why Japan had lost the war.

Int. # 0678 Yokohama Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1901 Overseer-auto parts.
Master Card A. Col. 32, coded 4. RATING AND REASONS FOR INDIVIDUAL REACHING A POINT
OF UNWILLINGNESS TO CONTINUE WAR.

Q 18 Yes, about spring of this year, right after Saipan, I thought it was going to be pretty bad for the people if the war continued with the food shortage getting worse. I thought the Americans thought of us as being a war-like nation was wrong because we were peace-loving, only we had to obey the orders of higher people.

Int. #3222 Fukuoka mura Education 14 yrs. Male born in 1900 Nat'l School Prin.
Master Card A. Col. 40, coded 4. ATTITUDE TOWARD EMPEROR.
Master Card A. Col. 41, coded X, 9. REASONS AND COMMENTS.

- Q 22a I am an absolute supporter of the Emperor. The Emperor is the personification of ethics and morality (sinsi do taku). In a republican country (Ky ōwa Koku), the president is one of us. I couldn't bow my head and really respect such a person. But I do respect the Emperor. I suppose you are also asking about the Emperor system, as this touches on the Emperor system, doesn't it? (Yes.) I think it is a good system. Looking back, I realize that the Imperial Rule Assistant Association supporters (Yikuson-sha) took advantage of the Emperor. The Tojo "gumbatsu" used the Emperor system to their advantage. Tojo changed the role of the Imperial supporters. It would have been all right if he had merely supported the Emperor. But he took control. If we could have a system (kikō) or organ (kikan) to cut off such men as Tojo, who grabbed control, that would be fine. This defect should be fixed. (Pause) Tojo was certainly contemptible, now that I look back. (Pause)
- Another thing I would like to say is that the viewpoint toward cultured persons (bunkajin) should be changed. In the past the ideal was military men or statesmen (or politicians -- seiji-ka), and artists and educators were not considered highly. They must be regarded more highly in the future.

Int. #1165 Kokuna Education 8yrs. Female born in 1927. Farming.
Master Card A. Col. 40, coded 9. ATTITUDE TOWARD EMPEROR.
Col. 41, coded 3. REASON AND COMMENTS.

- Q 22a Since childhood up, I was taught to respect and revere the Emperor. But I do not know why. The reason was not given to us. But we were taught to do so.
- My father says that he has nothing against the present Emperor but he says the Imperial system is wrong. He thinks that he should not be the one to say to do this or that as he alone cannot fight. He should ask the people. He says that in England, the King does not do that. ("Do you agree with him?") Yes, I do. The Emperor was advised by his elder statesmen and he never had a chance to hear the people. I think we should have the Emperor system but he must not be so far away. I hear the old people talking about the socialists' stand on the Emperor and they are disturbed and don't like the idea of removing him.

Int. #2341 Mikkaichi Education 13 yrs. Male born in 1895 Priest (Buddhist)
Master Card A. Col. 40, coded 2. ATTITUDES TOWARDS EMPEROR.
Master Card A. Col. 41, coded 9, R. REASONS AND COMMENTS.

Q 22a. Since Japan has different structures of culture and pattern. We are not like the Americans. The Japanese is a type of people who usually run to an egoistic idea, If we have a government, we must have somebody who will control this government from going wild. And the only person who can do it is the Emperor. Up to now the leaders were from a poor family. When they became in the position to lead they usually induced an selfish interest for making a fortune. This is the typical Japanese characteristic. If the Japanese were like the Americans, who have the continental characteristics, we would not need anyone to control them. However, we will have to let the people have more power to control these individualistics. In other words, we should have a stronger Diet which will represent the people. Thus, such egoistic government can be controlled from both ends.

Int. #2117 Gifu Education 6 yrs. Male born in 1909 Machine Operator
Master Card A. Col. 40, coded 3. ATTITUDES TOWARD EMPEROR.
Master Card A. Col. 41, coded 3. REASONS AND COMMENTS.

Q 22a. I think it is better to have the Emperor. (p) I like the Emperor to change his status. As it is we can't even approach him, nor even look up at his face. I like him to listen to the people, for him to mingle with the people more, and if any one would like to see him about the country, to come down from his high level and listen to us.

Int. # 0647 Yokohama Education 8 yrs. Female born in 1903 Dairy workers.
Master Card A. Col. 42, coded 1 EXPECTATIONS IF DEFEATED.

Q 23 If we had lost I thought that all the men would be killed and the women would be put in brothels for the pleasure of the Allied troops. (p) This was brought into the people's minds by the strong propaganda of the government. The people engaged in agriculture thought that we were farmers so we'll be able to carry on our farming. In the first place, I always thought that we were going to win so these thoughts just flashed through my mind. Some of the menfolks were saying in case we should lose what would be the best way to die.

Int. #1515 Tanuma Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1883 Contractor
Master Card A. Col. 47, coded O. RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ENDING OF JAPAN.

Q 23 The Americans were responsible for bombings but the beginning of the war Japan could be responsible for. When I heard of the Atomic bomb on Hiroshima, it frightened me. (p) I thought that this would end the war because Japan did not have any such things. (p) I thought that it was terrible but now I think that in a way, it ended the war. If Hiroshima and Nagasaki had not been bombed, the war would probably continue and the damage would have been just as great or more so.

Int. #2482 Kawagob Education 4 yrs. Female born in 1890 Housewife.
Master Card A. Col. 49, coded 6. CONCEPTIONS OF AMERICANS DURING WAR.

Q 29 Being an enemy and the feeling is not good. There were times when a few (1 or 2) aviators were taken captive here and I felt rather bad against them, but when I thought about my son in the Army, I felt sorry for them. (P) I think it was in July or August. (P) I don't know what happened to them or when they were taken.

Int. #3617 Tokyo Education 11 yrs. Female born in 1923 Office worker.
Master Card A. Col. 40, coded 6. ATTITUDE TOWARD EMPEROR.

Q 22a I feel very sorry for the Emperor for he had suffered mostly from this war and now had a defeated country. I don't think he was to blame for the war, the war leaders (SEKKINSHA) were to be blamed, they have used the Emperor like a Robot. I feel it would be better if another person would take the Emperor's place so he could live at ease; if he is still there he might be used the same way again.

Int. #3222 Fukuoka mura Education 14 yrs. Male born in 1900 Nat'l. School Prin.
Master Card A. Col. 39, coded 1,0. SUGGESTED CHANGES IN JAPAN.

Q 22 As long as there has been a disarming, there is no other course but to become a peaceful nation. (P) Since the Meiji restoration we have considered the nation first. The individual was made to sacrifice himself for the nation. This was the strength of preparing for war (gunbi no chikara). Now, ~~Now~~, military preparations have been abolished. ~~There~~ There is no other course but to develop a civilized (or cultured) nation. Whereas, heretofore everything was for the sake of the nation, from now on I think the individual must not be made a tool for the elevation of the nation. I think we must make individuals better individuals. Do this first and then attend to the nation. Now, we have done with military preparations. We must make individuals of high culture and warm moral principles. Then we will be regarded by the world in that light. The Japanese will be termed a great race of people. Japan will be considered a peaceful nation. I really feel deep in my heart that this is the way Japan can contribute to the world's culture. (bunka)

Int. # 0389 Fukuoka City Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1905 Radio sales & repair
Master Card A. Col. 39, coded 7,0. SUGGESTED CHANGES FOR JAPAN owner

Q 22 I must confess Japan was overconfident. I think people all over the world should work together. Japanese should discard their strong feeling of race and think in terms of human beings. By becoming a peaceful nation, I feel that we can really return to the true form of Japan. Land is scarce, population great, resources limited and unless foreign trade is permitted to develop, I am afraid that Japan will degenerate. I hope there is some way out.

Int. # 0688 Kobe Education 11 yrs. Female born in 1922. At home.
Master Card A. Col. 39, coded 2,6. SUGGESTED CHANGES FOR JAPAN. Evacuated 15 June 44.

- Q 22 I would like to see Japan get more democratic and its educational standard changed so people will learn to live peacefully together. I want the caste system to be wiped out so there would not be too much difference between the very rich and poor. I want the government to be freer. (p) By this I mean, I hope things will be easier to purchase, and also I wish the girls would be given more voice in the family.
- In schools I feel that girls should be taught science more thoroughly instead of filling our heads with book learning. I'd like to see experiments carried on and a more practical science course taught at the girls' schools. I hope the boys would be more courteous to the girls because they are very arrogant and push the girls aside all the time. I feel very sorry for the ladies with babies because they can't take care of themselves, (when riding street cars). Instead of teaching (shushin) ethics, I wish they would teach something more practical, thus would make the girls more useful at home.
- Q 22a. I have not thought much about this matter because we have accepted him for so long. We obey the orders of the Emperor to the "T", if he says to quit the war, we quit. We shall always obey him.

Int. #0955 Yamagata City, Yamagata Female born in 1923 clerk Education 9 yrs.
Master Card A. Col. 39, coded 1,8. ATTITUDE TOWARD EMPEROR.

- Q 22 We must exert our utmost in the rehabilitation of Japan under the direction of our leaders. It is most urgent that we should free ourselves of the war psychology and work in unison for the establishment of peaceful Japan. For my part, I am extremely pleased now that woman suffrage has been granted, I should be able to do what little I can for the rehabilitation of Japan.

Int. #3108 Yutaka Education 10 yrs. Male born in 1890 Hospital technician
Master Card A. Col. 39, coded O. SUGGESTED CHANGES FOR JAPAN.

Q 22 In my opinion something must be done with the present distribution system. Anyhow, they ~~had~~ better prevent illicit trade. The Japanese should have a basic sense of ~~maralities~~ moralities. For this purpose they should be imbibed with the basic doctrine of Christianity. The conscience of farmers is paralyzed being blind with avarice.

Int. #2592 Shimonoseki Education-not given Male born in 1913 Teacher.
Master Card A. Col. 39, coded 1, O. SUGGESTED CHANGES FOR JAPAN.

Q 22 We are discussing at school that in the future we must re-establish our country so that we need not think of any more war, and although we fell to the 4th or 5th class nation due to the defeat in the war, we must make our nation have a standard of morals high enough to enable an equal intercourse among the world's nations. I believe we can get a mutual understanding if we should be sincere in mind and tone in our livelihood. I think it is important that we should impress such an idea upon the minds of young people.

I think all Japanese nation is reflecting on its conduct for unreasonableness and rashness. At present there is a general social unrest while a ~~struggle~~ thought problem is lamentable. I feel that some people don't realize that they have done bad deeds in spite of the fact that they have committed them. It would be necessary for us to rebuild ourselves spiritually, and if everyone is really awakened, we shall not repeat a mistake again.

Int. #2474 Kawagoe Education 10 yrs. Female born in 1923 Insurance Firm
Master Card A. Col. 39, coded 1. SUGGESTED CHANGES FOR JAPAN. Evacuated March 18, 45.

Q 22 Before and up to now the militarists had control over what the people did and said. Instead of that I would like to have militaristic ideas forgotten and resort to a peaceful nation, living with broader -minded ideas.

Int. #2018 Yamada Education 6 yrs. Male born in 1888 Baker
Master Card A. Col. 39, coded 5, 0. SUGGESTED CHANGES FOR JAPAN. Evacuated 1/11/44

Q 22 To rebuild Japan into a greater nation - I am old and it is too late for me to build but it is up to the children to rebuild and take America's good points. But America must be one country and Japan must become an independent country herself...not a satellite and if the soldiers are returned to us, the man power to build Japan will come back to have the return of our soldiers will be the first step toward building a Japan as before.

Submitted by OZAWA

WHAT WAS YOUR EXPECTATION OF DEFEAT AND THE CONSEQUENT DEGREE OF WORRIES AS AN INDIVIDUAL?

I expected defeat from the frightful war situations, but on account of the so-called three thousand year tradition or invincibility, the war situation was seen optimistically as though it was an unfortunate incident that befell another country. I worried somewhat about the measures of the Allied Army against Japan.

14-L(42)² (C)

SPECIAL INTERVIEW with Professor OWAKI, Professor of Psychology
at TOHOKU Imperial University in SENDAI on 30 Nov 45.

6030

(1)

"They (the people) thought it very strange that no Japanese planes came to fight the B-29s but they still could not think that Japan would really lose. They did think rather that in the final invasion the United States would be defeated. All American soldiers would be killed when they landed on the mainland, we were told by the government propaganda. People reasoned that islands like Saipan and Iwo and Attu, which were lost, were after all small and not to be compared to the mainland. Therefore, the defeats suffered there did not mean anything in connection with the battle on the mainland."

Q. Did any people seek outlet in religious experience?

A. (Long pause) Soo desnaa! They didn't look to Buddhism or Christianity but many looked to National tradition and feeling of Japan never beaten. Many hoped maybe another divine wind to save them as in past. Many prayed for this at Shinto Shrines. There was no evidence of extra offerings, but simply more shrine-visiting and prayers. People attended funerals in greater numbers, as well as at shrines and so expressed confidence in the Japanese Kami.

Q. After suffering a great deal, was even victory worth more suffering?

A. Yes, it was, because it could bring a real end to suffering. Since all believed in final victory, didn't think of defeat. It couldn't be. Just drove themselves, even with bombing worse and worse, looked straight ahead. Just didn't have time to think of defeat."

SPECIAL INTERVIEW with Dr. KOBAYASHI, Shinta, head of the KAWAGOE Hospital for the Insane, in his office on 19 Dec 45.

6012 (1)

Q. Returning to the point of morale, please tell me something about the morale of this community.

A. Are you joking about morale? My own was nonexistent. (By the way, is it safe to talk in this manner?) (Reassured.)

Q. How widespread were feelings such as yours?

A. In my own circle, everyone felt that way. My friends include doctors, farmers, and merchants, and we felt that way. Only at the time of Pearl Harbor was morale high; after that things were so tough that morale did not exist.

Q. If that is so, why didn't people crack up?

A. We never thought of giving up. I myself, in spite of the way I felt, never thought Japan would lose. I just thought the war would go on and on, in a vague way, and I also thought that if we did lose Japan would be decimated, and so I wanted it to go on, in spite of the hopeless feelings I had. This sort of thing I could discuss with only a few close friends. Of course there were many people who did not feel this way.

SPECIAL INTERVIEW with Mr. TAKEJIRO NISHIOKA at NAGASAKI on 16 Nov 45.

6021 (5)

"Tojo spread abroad the slogan of emancipation of Asiatics from white supremacy or rather slavery. This the people accepted. There was much talk about the brutal imperialism of G. B. and America. Also there was propaganda to the effect that the control of S.E. Asia by the western powers meant the economic strangulation of Japan."

Interview with Mr. IWATANI, Yoshimatsu, chief of police
of KABE TOWNSHIP (approximately 10 miles northeast of
HIROSHIMA CITY.) 7 Dec 45 at his office.

6009

(9)

SUBJECT: Special report including what the subject did before and
after the atomic bomb raid, also morale changes.

"When we read about 'Tenshin,' the government always followed the articles up by
citing examples of victory from our history. We were always told that Japan has never
lost a war and never will, victory was ours."

Interview with ISHIGURO, TAKESHIGE, Chief Secretary of the Privy Council

6034 120

Subj: Morale -- Reports by Cabinet Advisers on Public Opinion under Suzuki Cabinet

T What was Japan's greatest strength during the war?

I Frankly speaking the fact that Japan had never been defeated, so the people even in bad
situations thought that something could be done, although this was rather meaningless.
There were professors in the universities, whose names I don't recall, who early in the
war studied what Japan should do after it was defeated. The common people did not think
that way at all, even with losses. They thought something would be done. Unity of the
people was also a very strong point.

Interview: Mr. ISHIKAWA, SEIJI, a reporter for the "Bocho-Shimbun" (Local newspaper for the Yamaguchi Prefecture). Native of HAGI Township. Date: 22 Dec 45 at HAGI Town Office, Mayor's Conference Room. SUBJECT: Special Report on general morale condition and changes in morale during the war of Hagi Township.

6007

(4)

Interviewer: Did the people attach any omen to the bad weather?

Respondent: The people said that instead of the Kami-kaze blowing for us, it blew against us. The people around here had some confidence in the Kami-kaze coming to our rescue. However, the weather was extremely bad for three years resulting in bad crop so that they felt uneasy.

Fourth interview with Dr. HAYASHI, Tetsuo, a physician of HIROSHIMA on 12 Dec 45 in a borrowed room in the Shoyu factory. SUBJECT: Morale during the war.

6009

(4)

"I hope I won't be taken in by your police for saying this, but the Japanese soldier is a very tough fighter and if he had had the same in machines and guns that the Allies had, the war might have come out differently. But for all that, he is a very ignorant fellow.

"If there had been one sign during the war that the gods were doing anything for Japan, the war might have lasted much longer. As it is now, the people are turning away from the gods and toward science. The people think now that they were wrong about the gods since the surrender."

I asked about the effect of the earthquake and tidal wave last year on December 8th, was it taken as a bad omen. He said that there had been a lot of praying by the Japanese for the right kind of weather to help their planes and ships. This event made them feel that the gods were punishing them for not praying enough.

Former mayor--YOSHIHIRO SAKURAI; Chief of Air Raid Defense- DAIKICHI KABAYASHI;
Medical Doctor-SAKUJITSU TOMITA

5014 1

FUKIAGE MACHI

Tomita: Among the intelligentsia, they knew that national conditions of America; so, they assumed it was hopeless case for Japan as she had not been able to settle the China war. However, on the other hand we thought conditions might favor us in respect to use of mercenary soldiers in America and war situations in Europe. But the real picture given by the returned soldiers created pessimistic views. Even though we were down-hearted, we found a ray of hope in government propaganda, the new weapons, the last-ditch resistance of the homeland, and we thought things will come out some how.

SPECIAL INTERVIEW with IKEYONO SHOYI (second interview),
Deputy Mayor of SENDAI on 3 Dec 45.

6030

(3)

A. Since people were completely taken in by propaganda of winning, I don't think spiritual worries were of any importance. We thought we would win no matter what the cost. For instance, such things as loss of family members was compensated by honor for having done so. Of course they were lonely but this was paid for. But when raids began, people were afraid of bombs.

Q. Did anyone wonder whether cost of victory, even if sure, was too high?

A. Yes, there were people who thought so but very few and limited to educated. Most didn't think deeply enough to draw logical conclusions. A few uneducated also may have thought so, but masses had no idea of balancing gains and losses. Training under feudalism was spiritual, not economic, and people not used to thinking of prices to be paid. "The warrior who hasn't enough to eat pretends that he's been eating by using a toothpick." "Busshi wa kuwa ne to takayoji." (Proverb to illustrate this.)

By YOMETO YAJIMA

III. My personal Realization of the Purpose of the Greater East Asia War.

I had hoped NOMURA and KURISU, ambassadors, would succeed in peace negotiations. But against our wish, the war came. Once we were in the war, I was determined to do my best to win the war.

Submitted by OZAWA

WERE YOU AS AN INDIVIDUAL, CONSCIOUS OF THE AIM OF THE GEA WAR?

If the spirit of the present war were really "Hakko Ichiyu" instead of boldly waging war, we had put to use men and materials which are necessary to wage war to effect sincere diplomacy then, perhaps, we could have attained some solutions. (TN HAKKO ICHIYU Universal brotherhood)

Even if the living conditions of a nation became very acute, it is not right to invade other nations. To demand obligations from other countries even for "the right to exist" is insisting on "the might of the strong" rather than the real rights. The so-called "Holy War" was nothing but an aggressive principle cloaked under a peaceful theory of "Hakko Ichiyu"

BACKGROUND INTERVIEW with Mr. YASUOKA TAKEHISA, Police Director
of MIYAGI Prefecture, at SENDAI on 29 Nov 45.

6030

(8)

Q. What was reaction on hearing the surrender broadcast?

A. At first, many felt all long, hard efforts scattered to winds. It was very regrettable. They'd all been taught always that Japan had not been and could not be defeated. The idea was too much for them at that time. Those who thought defeat possible felt that this was what they'd expected. Many people wept. But later, as news unfolded about situation, they all realized that they should have expected defeat long ago. Now people feel that Japan was bound to lose from beginning, seeing extent of U.S. strength and technic.

INTERVIEW with Dr. KOTARO TANAKA, head of the School Bureau
of the Ministry of Education, TOKYO, 19 Dec 45.

6034

(1)

Q. What, if anything, did the schools do to correct the morale effects of bombing?

A. What little they did was in a very mystic way. They said that Japan was protected by some mystic power, and that if the people were convinced of victory they could not be defeated. They always repeated the same phrases and the people became very skeptical of them.

SPECIAL INTERVIEW with Mr. KOMAI, Otojiro, a damascene artizan and businessman in KYOTO CITY, 29 Dec 45. SUBJECT: Wartime Morale in KYOTO and elsewhere.

6019

(8)

"...From the very start, our bad military leaders have misled the people. They talked about Japanese spirit being superior to the spirit and technical knowledge of other countries, but I know that such statements are foolish. Other countries have spirit too, which is just as good as ours, and, in addition, they are far ahead of us both scientifically and technically. Since I knew these things, I felt certain from the start of the war that Japan could not possibly win. Even the repeated changes in the government could not better conditions for Japan."

SPIRIT
VS
MATERIAL

VS U.S.

IMPERIAL EDICT. Wartime Education Decree (Senji Kyooiku Rei).

6034

(5)

"Previously, our Imperial ancestors, based on the glory of the fundamental character of the land, have clarified the basic principles of education, and have exhorted us with the principle of sacrificing ourselves with chivalrous courage for the good of the State in times of stress.

"Now, when we are met with a crisis in the war situation, we, the Emperor, hereby approve of the rising to action of the loyal and sincere youthful students so that they may fulfil their mission, and hereby grant Imperial sanction to this, the wartime education decree, deliberated upon by the Privy Council, for promulgation."

KYOTO CITY From: GYOZUI ASKURA, Chief Director of Missionaries, Hongwan Temple Headquarters. 5019 11

WARTIME AND POSTWAR PEOPLE'S DAILY LIFE, CONDITIONS OF SPIRITUAL LIFE, CHANGES, PUBLIC OPINION AND VARIOUS PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

The military and the government have demanded of the people SHINTOISM advantageously convenient for them; they considered all other faiths and religions as useless or as harmful paganism and heterodoxy, censuring them all as "imported foreign thoughts".

However, since factually, the majority of the people were Buddhists, on the contrary, they tried to exploit Buddhism.

For example, Buddhism was utilized advantageously as a spiritual safety valve for calming the minds of the people, for enduring a Spartan life, and for establishing the outlook on Life and Death.

Consequently, genuine religion itself was subjected to pressure, general religious evangelization and proselytization of genuine faith was considered undesirable since they ran counter to the policies of the military.

Irrespective of whether or not they liked it, religious organizations were compelled to donate aircraft, increase the production of wartime material and goods, participate in the national defense and savings encouragement, mine coal, etc.,--all of a secondarily obligatory nature--under a facade of "national policy".

Respondent: TAMURA, BUNKICHI (mayor of Nagaoka) 3 Dec 45 at NAGAOKA

5021 13

Japan's Greatest Strength

Yase-gaman To endure beyond one's patience. I lost my second son in this war, but he died in vain. He died in Keirin, China.

Interview with HASHIMOTO, YOSHIZO, former chief of the Propaganda Section of the IRAA 6034 103
Subj: Propaganda activities of the IRAA

Tojo didn't listen to them, wishing to continue fighting. The military then said that the US morale was low; that the men would want to go home in six months, etc., and that Japan was awaiting a good opportunity to turn the tables, but as the actual facts differed the public didn't believe it at all. When I entered the propaganda business the situation was like this, so the dissemination of propaganda was really of no value.

SPECIAL INTERVIEW with Father PATRICK J. BYRNE, member of the Maryknoll Foreign Mission Society who remained in KYOTO during the war. December 26, 1945. SUBJECT: Conversation about wartime morale and the changes that have since taken place.

6019

(4)

"At first, Japan's clever propagandists persuaded the people to think of Americans as luxury-loving, easy-going people who have no stamina. All Japanese have to do is to continue to fight and the war will soon be won. Conviction of Nazi victory also made the Japanese optimistic. When the fighting qualities of the Americans became known and more fully experienced the attitude of the Japanese changed to respect and consternation."

1. Confidence in Victory.

A. I believe that Japanese military was spiritually superior than the Anglo-American military, because our army men are spiritually trained by Japanese military education system with an idea that "one's life is as light as a feather" so that the soldiers would be ready to die for the Emperor in case of a war. But after we lost the war, I thought the one and only reason for our defeat was that we stressed too much importance on the spiritual training neglecting developing the weapons scientifically.

B. I thought that Japan as a belligerent, was several times inferior in material both in quantity and in quality than that of the enemy. However, although we were inferior in the number of men, I thought our superior quality of men would more than make up for this insufficiency in number.

C. When we lost Saipan and Tinian and later Iwo Jima, the people began to lose confidence in victory.

2. When Italy, and later Germany were defeated, we felt anxious over the outcome of the war.

The people had faith in all announcements made by the authorities during the war but after the sea battle at Leyte, the people felt that they were hiding some facts from the public.

We believed that the Allied propagandas through radio broadcasts and the leaflets were just their strategy.

3. I believed this was a holy war to liberate 10,000,000 Asiatic people who had long

SPECIAL INTERVIEW with KITAYAMA, electrical engineer, factory
superintendent of FURUKAWA Searchlight factory, at FUKIAGE School
on 22 Dec 45.

6014

(1)

"Japanese people respect carp, when you put it alive on table and cut it up in
certain way it doesn't move."

Respondent : TSUGAMI, Boss of the largest factory in NAGAOKA

5021 14

(Respondent chuckled a bit before answering). I believe Japan's great strength was "seishin" -- spiritual. From childhood we were taught that if anything should happen to our country we must give up our lives in order to save our country. No sacrifice was too great to make for our country. However, the feeling of "seishin" began to change from the China Incident. The people of Japan began asking themselves "Why did we have to fight China?" "Why didn't we stop at Nanking?" "Why didn't we finish up China first before starting this war?" However, the people kept these thoughts to themselves for fear of the Kempeitai. We had "spies" in our factory. I myself was under secret surveillance of these "spies". The government never told me who these men were. I knew that they were in my factory because some people who knew the kempeitai told me that they were in my factory. These "spies" were heartless because they were evidently being paid for the ones they turned in. However, we had no one in our factory turned in by these men.

Interview with Mr. SETO, Jitsuo, Vice Mayor of TOMO VILLAGE
(about 8 km from HIROSHIMA CITY) on 9 Dec 45 at the conference
room in the Village Office. SUBJECT: Special Report including
what the subject did before and after the atomic bomb raid, also morale changes.

6009 (12)

"....When we lost Okinawa and Iwo, the people felt that it was "Zannen" (regretful). I felt sad. We felt that the Allied forces were coming closer to the Japanese mainland. Some people in Kyushu felt uneasy because they felt that we lacked war equipment. When we lost the Philippines, there was an article in the paper written by Mr. Soho Tokutomi which went like this: 'It is a great advantage to Japan to have the enemy come closer to our mainland; we won't have to shoot far.' Well, we had confidence in our victory. Our 'spirit' was high. Perhaps the whole thing goes back to our childhood education. If we had the equipment and with the same 'spirit' perhaps we wouldn't have lost. 'Spirit' itself cannot win a war."

The informant then looked down, sad eyed.

Q. Can you define the Japanese spirit (Nippon Seishin) a little more closely?

(During the latter part of the discussion, three non-medical asylum assistants were present, and one began to speak vigorously: "It is self-sacrifice, self-denial, the spirit of the 47 Ronin. A poor girl, knowing she would become a lord's wife, had her head chopped off knowing she would eventually meet and marry the man (apparently in after life.)" Dr. Kobayashi dissented, but was unable to formulate his own ideas. Finally:

"George Washington and The Cherry Tree is an example of Nippon Seishin. Chopping down the tree would not be so bad, but to tell a lie is inexcusable."

(Closed for lack of time at this point.)

*Psychological Warfare Developments and Responses.
CINCPAC - CINCPAC Bulletin No. 109-45, 15 May 1945.*

9000 5

The following passage is found in a recent issue of the Time Magazine in the United States: "When a certain point is reached in war, no matter how much steel is poured, it will have no effect on the war at all. At such a time, the men and fighting spirit alone will become the decisive element." Even America who boasts of material superiority by many thousand times more than ours is saying that fighting spirit of the people is the decisive element that will determine final victory.

Under-Secretary Grew stated that the Japanese people are splendidly regimented under a system which is beyond the comprehension of the American people and are striving toward the attainment of their war aims. He said behind the Japanese Army lies the support of the Japanese people. In this way he emphasized that final victory cannot be attained unless the fighting spirit of the Japanese people, who are loyal through and through to the Emperor and who are firmly consolidated for the defense of the divine land, is crushed.

pp. 18-19

(Speech by Managing Editor of Mainichi, broadcast from major Japanese radio stations on 19 March 1945.)