

Typical

14h (42)' + b1

Int. #0833 Osaka Female born in 1929 Education 3 yrs. Factory worker.
Master Card A. Co. 10, coded 2. WORKS DURING WAR.

Q 3

I was hoping and praying for my brother to come back home as things were getting too tough for me and my dad.

Int. #0821 Osaka Education 6 yrs. Male born in 1911 Laborer
Master Card A. Col. 10, coded 1,4. WORRIES DURING WAR.

Q 3 I was constantly worried for the safety of my family and having enough food to eat during the war.

Int. #0796 Osaka Education 6 yrs. Female born in 1912 Housewife
Master Card A. Col. 10, coded 4,0. WORRIES DURING WAR.

Q 3 I was worried about my parents and the children of my brother (killed in war), about safe guarding the, about Korean revolution. We had no way to fight against fire bombs.

Int. # 3597 Tokyo Education 11 yrs. Female born in 1908 Housewife.
Master Card A. Col. 10, coded WORRIES DURING WAR.

- Q 3 I worried over the safety of my children who were evacuated in April.
Because of the fact that I was not living with them, my worries for their
safety mounted.
It was only after the air raids started that I began worrying about living.
I've never thought life to be such a drudgery.

Int. #1136 Myoko gun Education 10 yrs. Female born in 1929 Student(Machinist)
Master Card A. Col. 10, coded X. WORRIES DURING WAR.

- Q 3 During the war, I didn't have any worries-- I was convinced that Japan
would win, as newspapers and radios said Japan would win without doubt.
I never dreamed that it would result this way. I believed the newspapers
and radio completely. But now after reading what really was the situation
--I feel that Japan's losing was only logical.

Int. #1205 Nagoya Education 6 yrs. Female born in 1920 None
Master Card A. Col. 10, coded 2,9. WORRIES DURING WAR.

- Q 3 (p) I was constantly worried about the faith of my parents. I worried about the event that we might lose the war. My brothers were sent off to the war with the intention that they would never return.

Int. #1467 Utsunomiya Education 2 yrs. Male born in 1892 Farmer
Master Card A. Col. 10, coded 0. WORRIES DURING WAR.

- Q 3 Not much worries. Can't remember if I had any worries at all. (p) Just worried that I hoped the war shouldn't be too long because it affected farming. (p) The levy of food given to the government is too stiff. 4/5 of a rice crop is given to the government at their own price.

Int. #1796 Nagaoka Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1904 Rationing Board worker.
Master Card A. Col. 10, coded 9. WORRIES DURING WAR.

Q 3 From the time of Okinawa operations I was worrying as to whether we were winning this war actually or not. We were told that the Allied Fleet had been destroyed and despite that they landed on Okinawa with ease so I was really doubtful about the strength and winning power of Japan.

Int. #1981 Yatsushiro Education 10 yrs. Male born in 1895 City official
Master Card A. Col. 10, coded 9. WORRIES DURING WAR.

Q 3 I worried about defeat in the war. (p) I thought that the war might be lost. The war was a war that couldn't be won (muri na sensō) I could see that the announcements of the Imperial Headquarters didn't jibe with the facts. The American forces kept on advancing. Japan had no abundance of material. Americans were more advanced in science. If we lost the war Japan would be ruined, the leaders used to say. I worried about this. (p) On the other hand, I knew that America had a high cultured level and therefore would not do anything rash. (muscha na Koto.)

Int. #2681 Kano Education 6 yrs. Female born in 1901 Farmer (Own)
Master Card A. Col. 10, coded 1, 0. WORRIED DURING WAR.

Q 3

Even when we raised 1 sho of rice or wheat we had to turn all the produce to the government. We worked from early morning to late at night not even knowing whether it was in the morning or afternoon. We worked really hard just to get that extra 1 sho of rice to turn in to the government. We always were worried about that. We always wanted to turn in more stuff.

Even when I was asleep or during the day I prayed for a peaceful day, even one day earlier I wanted to see again that all the Japanese people got together and lived again under a peaceful sky. I really wanted to have peace again soon. I always worried and prayed for this (P) I am an old lady so I wanted to rest for the rest of my life under a peaceful sky.

Int. #0828 Osaka Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1901 Clerk
Master Card A. Col. 10, coded 9, 0. WORRIES DURING WAR.

Q 3

When Saipan fell into American hands in March, I heard from a certain person (well-educated councilman of our prefecture) asserting that we would loose the war, in the very near future by being attacked with continuous air-raiding on the homeland. This worried me very much which led me to be one of the first to advocate the air-defense training of my block. I think I can say that my life was air defense, which is living, (air defense is life.)

Int. # 0653 Yokohama Education 8 yrs. Female born in 1927. Sewing.
Master Card A. Col. 10, coded O. WORRIES DURING WAR.

Q 3 I was worried that the Americans would isolate or kill me.

Int. # 0376 Akita City Education 9 yrs. Female born in 1925 Typist
Master Card A. Col. 10, coded, 5, 9. WORRIES DURING WAR

Q 3 I worried about what would happen to the nation in the event of Japan's defeat. Especially, when I heard about the atomic bomb - I worried about whether it would be dropped on our city - I worried about myself but more so about the Japanese nation as a whole - that it might be wiped out.

Int. # 0474 Sakai Education 14 yrs. Male born in 1923 Student. Welder
Master Card A. Col. 10, coded 8. WORRIES DURING WAR

Q 3 I was afraid that I might be drafted in the Army. I did not want to get in the Army because I did not know the reasons why we were fighting. They lowered the draft age to 19 years and drafted young and old people without any considerations. No dependency deferment of any sort. We hated army because high officers have toward lower class (????). They work for ~~our~~ own satisfaction.

Int. # 0727 Kobe Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1889 Policeman
Master Card A. Col. 10, coded 3,5,9. WORRIES DURING WAR.

Q 3 Well, since I was an old man I did not care much about being killed by bombs. (Did you have any worries?) I wondered a lot about what will be the outcome if Japan were to be defeated. If I were killed by bombs I did not care myself but for whoever was left in my family. I was worried if Japan won the war, I did not care if I died, but if Japan were to be defeated I would worry about my family. Of course, I didn't want to die when the planes flew over head. I certainly did not want to die. It was a funny feeling.

Int. # 0611 Matsuya Bldg., Yokohama Education 4 yrs. Female born in 1883 Secretary

Master Card A. Col. 10, coded 29. WORRIES DURING WAR. Evacuated March 25, 1945

Q 3 I had two brothers who lost their lives in the Imperial Navy and I also had my husband serving in the Army. Quite naturally I was quite worried about them for the safety of their lives but what I was really worried about is when the air raids got fierce. The workers in factories and etc. because of additional cut-downs in rations began to start a little whispering campaign of doubt. With all the sacrifices I had made and the men serving overseas to win this war, this attitude that some workers adopted of doubt whether we can win the war or not really became my big worries.

Int. # 3597 Tokyo Education 11 yrs. Female born in 1908 Housewife.
Master Card A. Col. 14. coded RATING ON INDIVIDUAL WORK CAPACITY AND INFLUENCE OF
OBJECTIVE FACTORS.

Q 5. I think it has declined because of age. Another thing is because of the lack of food. I'm not so strong and vigorous as I used to be.
Then again, the frequent air raids used to daze and stun me. Well, I never possessed the enthusiasm I had last year.

Int. #3049 Ogaki Education 16 yrs. Male born in 1892 Office worker.
Master Card A. Col. 14, coded 1. RATING ON INDIVIDUAL WORK CAPACITY AND INFLUENCE
OF OBJECTIVE FACTORS.

- Q 5 The capacity came down gradually. (P) The factory would be cold and could not get the fuel and the feeling was now lax because of the unfavorable war situation. The leaders were living a life of luxury on the company funds and I did not feel so good about that.

Int. #1306 Nagasaki Education 9 yrs. Female born in 1924 Office secretary.
Master Card A. Col. 20, coded 1. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST STRENGTH.

- Q 9 Japan's greatest strength was the nation itself. Japan is a divine nation with an Emperor who directly descends from God. We the people will bear all and any hardship if for our nation and for the Emperor. There lies Japan's strength; the divine nation, and the Emperor.

Int. # 0729 Kobe Education 5 yrs. Female born in 1907 Housewife
Master Card A. Col. 20, coded 8. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST STRENGTH,
Evacuated Feb. 1945.

Q 9 I didn't think Japan was strong at all during the war. I thought
why Japan had to fight against such a large and powerful country.

Int. # 0708 Kobe Educated 11 yrs. Male born in 1887 Proprietor of Restaurant
Master Card A. Col. 20, coded 8. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST STRENGTH.

Q 9 Japan started the war 10 years too soon. I knew that Japan was going
to lose the war. There was no strength to win the war with such a powerful
nation as America.

Int. #0997 Wakayama Education 8 yrs. Female born in 1902 Housewife
Master Card A. Col. 20, coded 8 BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST STRENGTH

- Q 9 I never thought that Japan has any strong point.
I knew Japan was going to lose because I had that feeling.
I thought the god punished us through America because our people became so selfish, and too individualistic, with no more consideration for others.

Int. #1903 Isahaya Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1899 Lumberjack.
Master Card A. Col. 20, coded 9. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST STRENGTH.

- Q 9 The Special Attack Corps. They were the backbone of our army and our national spirit. But then I thought they were foolish. We saw them practice with swords and bamboo spears, but wondered how they could fight bombs and machinery thus. On the overall picture, I didn't think anything whatsoever was strong about Japan.

Int. #2550 Shimonoseki Education 17 yrs. Female born in 1909 School teacher.
Master Card A. Col. 20, coded 1. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST STRENGTH.

Q 9 I received my education during the era when American and European cultures were being received in Japan. We were told that Japanese science was highly developed. We thought we were fighting for liberation of Asia, a righteous war. Japanese bushido and Japanese soldiers were fighting for the Emperor.

↓
(Ways of Warriors)

Int. #1261 Osaki Mura Education 6 yrs. Male born in 1900 Factory worker.
Master Card A. Col. 20, coded 1. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST STRENGTH.

Q 9 That spirit of working together for the Emperor's sake and willingness to die for the Emperor if necessary. The spirit to take the Emperor as a God and to do everything he wishes is to be "Nipponseishin."

Int. #1252 Nagoya Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1904 Guard at Defense Plant
Master Card A. Col. 20, coded 1. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST STRENGTH.

Q 9 I believed that Japan's greatest strength was spirit. (Yamato damashi)
(P) I believe the Yamato Damashi means the people's willingness to fight
at the Emperor's order disregarding his own personal life.

Int. # 0405 Fukuoka City Education 6 yrs. Female born in 1915 Housewife
Master Card A. Col. 20, coded 1. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST STRENGTH
Evacuated for 4 days

Q 9 The "Yamato Spirit" (questioned what she meant). Said, "If there were
no airplanes, they fight with flesh and win.

Int. #1901 Isahaya Education 8 yrs. Female born in 1925 Office work.
Master Card A. Col. 20, coded 1. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST STRENGTH.

Q 9 The Japanese spirit of patriotism. The Japanese people have a 3,000 year history, and as far as an individual loving his country is concerned, I think we Japanese loved our country more than any other people or race on earth. Our greatest strength lay in the fact that we had a proud history of 3,000 years, and we did not want to see this history disparaged; that we would do anything to protect this and the Imperial lineage.

Int. # 2033 Tokitsu Education 6 yrs. Male born in 1912 Foundry worker.
Master Card A. Col. 20, coded 1. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST STRENGTH.

Q 9 Most of Japanese people were accustomed to believe that Japanese have special spirit and Yamago Gamashii which foreign people don't have. As I don't know foreign people I simply believed so.

Int.#2137 Gifu Education 6 yrs. Male born in 1905 Aircraft factory worker.
Master Card A. Col. 20, coded 8. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST STRENGTH,

Q 9 Japan has such things as spirit of Ya ato (Yamamoto dama^{shi}) but I knew that we can't beat science. I used to tell the people that this war was not like the Russo-Japanese war. Japan has not strength. I knew when Tokyo was bombed that Japan would definitely lose the war. They used to announce that they would shoot down enemy planes as they left the homeland but I wondered why we allowed American reconnaissance planes to enter our homeland.

Int. #2548 Shimonosaki Education 12 yrs. Male born in 1894 Movie Theatre owner.
Master Card A. Col.20, coded 6. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST STRENGTH.

Q 9 I have no interest in war (laughingly). Simply speaking, I thought the military was strong.

Int. #2400 Nagakubo-Furumachii Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1913 Mechanic
Master Card A. Col. 20, coded y. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST STRENGTH.

Q 9 In my position as a farmer 'what was Japan's greatest strength' does not have any meaning to me. As for the militarists, they might have made money for waging war, but as for myself I think I would have suffered whether the country lost the war or not.

Int. # 0768 Osaka Education 12 yrs. Male born in 1910 Lathe Operator
Master Card A. Col. 21, coded 5. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST WEAKNESS.

Q10 Science and skill being behind. The type of work I've been doing - lathe operating - was behind 10 or 20 years. The finish was awfully inaccurate I thought. The government policy was not so good. And I think that the people were not united with the leaders. The leaders were thinking more about themselves.

Int. # 0673 Yokohama Education 2 yrs. Female born in 1898 Housewife;
rationing helper.

Master Card A. Col. 21, coded 9. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST WEAKNESS.

Q 10 I did not think of anything that was weak on the part of the Japanese, but the thing that ended it all, I think, was the atomic bomb. I heard rumors to the effect that you couldn't go into the bombed areas for seventy years because something in the areas would kill any living thing. And that if you had an open wound and went into the area, it will get infected and eventually kill you. I worried whether they were going to drop any of them here.

Int. # 0683 City Hall, Sakai Education 10 yrs. Female born in 1911. Housewife;
Social worker.

Master Card A. Col. 21, coded 5. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST WEAKNESS.

Q 10 Of course, it is the material.
There is never enough things to fight against a country like the U.S.A.
I thought it was so foolish to fight with America from the beginning
but what can one do once the war is started.

Int. #1901 Isahaya Education 8 yrs. Female born in 1925 Office work.
Master Card A. Col. 21, coded 5. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST WEAKNESS.

Q 10 Our greatest weakness was our lack of material; by this I mean raw as well as planes, weapons, food, and other natural resources. Our other weakness was that Japan was behind in world civilization. By civilization I mean our machinery and science was late. For instance, when we dug our air shelters, people used to dig with shovels and other tools and I often thought why couldn't we dig and construct our air shelters with modern machinery rather than use man power alone.

Int. #2932 Nagoya Education 6 yrs. Female born in 1923 War plant inspector.
Master Card A. Col. 21, coded 0. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST WEAKNESS.

Q 10 I thought that their weakness was the fact that they used to say Japan is a God country. (Shin-koku) and depended on God.

Int. #2893 Gifu Education 7 yrs. Male born in 1911 Drill machine operator.
Master Card A. Col. 21, coded 4. belief DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST WEAKNESS.

Q 10 The shortage of raw materials for the weapons, and inefficiency of the machinery and workers. In addition, so many troubles in the operation of airplanes which were far inferior to the Americans'. They only put emphasis on the five big industries and didn't adjust the fair rationing which, influenced the morale of the people.

Int. #2400 Nagakubo-Furumachii Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1913 Mechanic.
Master Card A. Col. 21, coded 5. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST WEAKNESS.

Q 10 In my opinion the greatest weakness of Japan was that she was behind in the field of Science. America was so far ahead I don't see how Japan ever declared war.

Int. #2292 Kabo Education 12 yrs. Male born in 1908 School teacher
Master Card A. Col. 21, coded 5. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST WEAKNESS.

Q 10 Science is not developed in Japan. I think that there were not enough planes. When the government required us to contribute oil for our planes by digging up roots of trees. I felt that we had to go that far we would not win. In order to win a war you have to get everything ready. I think the preparation of war by the leaders was poor. By leaders I mean the government.

Int. #2033 Tokitsu Education 6 yrs. Male born in 1912 Foundry worker.
Master Card A. Col. 21, coded 5. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST WEAKNESS.

Q 10 Since American airplanes began to attack Japanese cities, Japanese airplanes never appeared to fight with them. I wondered why it was so, and finally I found out there was great weakness in materials and science.

Int. #1903 Isahaya Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1899 Lumber jack
Master Card A. Col. 21, coded 8. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST WEAKNESS.

Q 10 Last year in October, 1945. Omura was bombed by B-29. Around 85 planes came. A big major raid was made. No planes of ours went up. I was there and saw it. I thought our weakness there was our lack of planes and our air defense. I cursed the government officials and wondered what the hell they were doing. Our science was not progressed. No good bombing planes; mechanized equipment was not good.

Int. #2550 Shimonoseki Education 17 yrs. Female born in 1909 School teacher
Master Card A. Col. 21, coded 5. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST WEAKNESS.

Q 10 During the war, especially this year, I realized that America possessed great power of producing war materials and weapons, higher scientific development. There was no Japanese resistance to American air raids. I felt there was no use when we were digging pine roots to produce fuel oil, and I saw how far behind we were and unprepared to meet the challenge of war.

Int. #2548 Shimonosaki Education 12 yrs. Male born in 1894 Movie theatre owner.
Master Card A. Col. 21, coded 6. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST WEAKNESS.

Q 10 I was aware that those in government lacked sincerity.

Int. #2137 Gifu Education 6 yrs. Male born in 1905 Aircraft factory worker.
Master Card A. Col. 21, coded 5. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST WEAKNESS.

Q 10 (Same as Q.9) Japan has such things as spirit of Yamao (Yamamoto damachi) but I knew that we can't beat science. I used to tell the people that this war was not like the Russo-Japanese war. Japan has not strength. I knew when Tokyo was bombed that Japan would definitely lose the war. They used to announce that they would shoot down enemy planes as they left the homeland but I wondered why we allowed American reconnaissance planes to enter our homeland.

Int. #2148 Gifu Education 8 yrs. Female born in 1922 Typist
Master Card A. Col. 21, coded 5. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST WEAKNESS,

Q 10 I believe the greatest weakness was the lack of progress in the field of science. I realized it more when I saw the B-29's lying overhead. We practiced the bucket brigade and how to fight with bamboo spears. When I compared the difference between seeing the B-29 and our practicing the bamboo spear tactic, it is so foolish that I hate to talk about it.

Int. #2149 Gifu Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1905 Airplane War Plant worker.
Master Card A. Col. 21, coded 5. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST WEAKNESS.

Q 10 I felt that Japan's weakness lies in the fact that she has no raw materials. When I saw the government taking church bells, family cooking utensils, and iron posts to the melter and used, I began to wonder how Japan could carry on the war.

Int. #1080 Mujako-Gun Education None Male born in 1889 Road laborer.
Master Card A. Col. 21, coded 5. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST WEAKNESS.

Q 10 Shortage of raw material and scientific backwardness (P) Raw materials includes food-stuffs as well as materials for manufacture.

Int. # 0826 Osaka Education 10 yrs. Female born in 1907 Housewife.
Master Card A. Col. 21, coded 3. BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST WEAKNESS.

Q 10 Since during the air raid started the planes (Jap) didn't come out to shoot the enemy bombers (b-29) down, I thought this was the greatest weakness, we didn't have any air defense.

Int. #0927 Yamagata City, Yamagata Education 8 yrs. Female born in 1895 Housewife
Master Card A. Dol. 21, coded 8 BELIEF DURING WAR OF JAPAN'S GREATEST WEAKNESS.

Q 10 Here we were being bombed and the planes were even coming to Yamagata.
I often wondered why in spite of these bombings we had no planes to
attack them. I wondered why we weren't doing anything about it.

Int. #0770 Osaka Education 13 yrs. Male born in 1900 Office Foremen.
Master Card A. Dol. 22, coded 1. ATTITUDES DURING WAR TOWARDS LEADERS' CONDUCT
OF WAR. Evacuated in September 1943.

Q 11 I never did agree with the starting of the war. I always had the idea
of people being equal and I always was for peace. I thought, weren't
there other peaceful ways to agree with each other instead of starting
the war.

Int. #2018 Yawada Education 6 yrs. Male born in 1888 Baker
Master Card A. Col. 22, coded 4. ATTITUDES DURING WAR TOWARDS LEADERS' CONDUCT
OF WAR. Evacuated Jan.11, 1944.

Q 11 I don't know about Tojo but everybody else said that if Japan won
the war, the whole world will become a peaceful world.

Int. #1616 Osaka Education 6 years. Female born in 1914 Housewife KOREAN
Master Card Z. Col. 22, coded X. ATTITUDES DURING WAR TOWARDS LEADERS' CONDUCT
OF WAR. Evacuated June 25, 1945.

Q 11 I don't know much about the way in which the leaders conducted the war-
except that they were supposed to be great. All the Koreans now here are
rejoicing over the fact that Japan lost the war, of course.

Int. #1474 Utsunomiya Education 10 Yrs. Female born in 1914 Stenographer.
Master Card A. Col. 22, coded 1. ATTITUDES DURING WAR TOWARDS LEADERS' CONDUCT
OF WAR. Evacuated July 12, 45 and/Aug. 10, 1945.

- Q 11 I was only awaiting the day of peace for I was surprised when the American-Japanese negotiations culminated in war. I believe that Japan lacked really good leaders during the war. Their policy seemed to be that of expediency and opportunism.

Int. # 1202 Nagoya Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1925 Factory worker.
Master Card A. Col. 23, coded 1,2,3. ATTITUDES DURING WAR TOWARDS LEADERS'
CONDUCT OF HOME FRONT.

- Q 12 The leaders told us to build shelters but they did not give us any equipment. They rationed things unreasonably. Those that were doing work that was considered essential to the war effort were given sufficient rations while others were given only minimum rations. They did not make it compulsory to have everyone work. People who could get by without doing any work did not do anything. Those in the inner circles just gave orders and they themselves did nothing.

Int. #1314 Nagasaki Education 10 yrs. Female born in 1924 Typist
Master Card A. Col. 23, coded 3. ATTITUDES DURING WAR TOWARDS LEADERS'
CONDUCT OF HOME FRONT. Evacuated Aug 17, 45
Sept 17, 45.

Q 12 I thought it was good to have formed neighborhood associations, because they were convenient organizations for rationing, etc. Neighbors got more friendly because of a neighborhood association.(it: Q11)

Int. # 0910 Education 7 yrs. Male born in 1899 Farmer
Master Card A. Col. 23, coded 12, ATTITUDES DURING WAR TOWARDS LEADERS' CONDUCT
OF HOME FRONT.

Q 12 Both production and distribution of goods were unbalanced. While some were extremely wanting in foodstuffs and clothing, others could enjoy a considerable quantity of goods, even if not enough. Black markets were thriving. The rich did not suffer. The poor were forced into the bottom of poverty.

Int. #0828 Osaka Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1901 Clerk
Master Card A. Col. 23, coded 1. ATTITUDES DURING WAR TOWARDS LEADERS' CONDUCT
OF HOME FRONT.

Q 12 All I can say is that we were having pretty tough times on food, clothing, and housing problems. But as I said previously, it was of no use to make any complaints or arguments with our leaders concerning these problems.

Int. #1296 Moriyama-Machi Education None Female born in 1910 Housewife (KOREAN)
Master Card A. Col. 23, coded 4. ATTITUDES DURING WAR TOWARDS LEADERS' CONDUCT
OF HOME FRONT. Evacuated March 1945.

Q 12 The leader took care of the people by giving them the rations of food and clothing. In that respect we Koreans received the same as any other Japanese. The leaders made no differentiation among the common people so they seem to be all right.

Int. #1821 Taria Education 6 yrs. Female born in 1900 Housewife
Master Card A. Col. 23, coded 3. ATTITUDES DURING WAR TOWARDS LEADERS' CONDUCT
OF HOME FRONT. Evacuated July 10, 1945

Q 12 In regard to home front during the war, I have resentment against our leaders who abolished teaching children in schools. Instead they forced small children to work on the farms or more food production which never benefited us, none at all. Some of the older children were forced to work in the factory for 15, 20 yen a month.

Int. #1825 Taira Education 8 yrs. Female born in 1928 War factory worker.
Master Card A. Col. 23, coded 2,4. ATTITUDES DURING WAR TOWARDS LEADERS' CONDUCT
OF HOME FRONT. Evacuated November 1943

Q 12 In regard to the way our leaders took care of the home front, I thought that every leader did the best they could to the end.

Int. #1946 Isahaya Education 10 yrs. Female born in 1923 Housewife.
Master Card A. Col. 23, coded 3, 0. ATTITUDES DURING WAR TOWARDS LEADERS' CONDUCT
OF HOME FRONT.

Q 12 The leaders did not consider the living conditions of Japanese people.
They themselves got more distribution. And we people suffered most. Those
leaders have no heart. The district distribution head often took the
whole supply for his family.

Int. #1344 Nagasaki Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1900 Painter
Master Card A. Col. 23, 1, 2. ATTITUDES DURING WAR TOWARDS LEADERS' CONDUCT OF
HOME FRONT.

Q 12 They were cold regarding the people's living. They did not give help
to the family of the servicemen, although there was the name of such
a service bureau. The leaders were getting more than we did from the
distributions.

Int. # 0417 Fukuoka City Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1881 Furniture manuf.
Master Card A. Col. 23, coded 2,3. ATTITUDES DURING WAR TOWARDS LEADERS
CONDUCT OF HOME FRONT.

Q 12 There was no sincerity in the food ration and a lot of unfairness in distribution. I have also heard that those in higher positions kept food back for thier own tables. The people in ~~general~~ general thought the governments handling of living problems uncertain. Lots of people were discontented, but were not able to voice their complaints.

Int. #2789 Nishi Ebara Education 11 yrs. Female born in 1926 Clerk
Master Card A. Col. 23, coded 3. ATTITUDES DURING WAR TOWARDS LEADERS' CONDUCT
OF HOME FRONT.

Q 12 I heard people in the cities were much better off from the standpoint of food distribution. We in the country did not fare too well. (P) I felt they did not do their best. (P) There were foodstuffs but because their policies were inadequate people all started to go out into the country, to buy foodstuffs; this resulted in overcrowding to trains. (P) The government leaders could have explained the real purpose of the compulsory rice purchase to the farmers so that the farmers would have been more willing to sell all their produce.

Int. # 2394 Nagakuto Education 4 yrs. Male born in 1884 Farmer
Master Card A. Col. 23, coded 3. ATTITUDES DURING WAR TOWARDS LEADERS' CONDUCT
OF HOME FRONT.

Q 12 It was unsatisfactory. Government wanted production and they would not give us fertilizer and no laborers. All the able-bodied men had gone to war. Still the government tried to drive us. We told the leaders we couldn't do more than we were doing. Our production of rice ordinarily which we produced in a plot 3 sho and this year only 1 1/2 to 2 sho on the same plot.

Int. # 2341 Mikkaichi Education 13 yrs. Male born in 1895 Priest(Buddhist)
Master Card A. Col. 23, coded 1. ATTITUDES DURING WAR TOWARDS LEADERS' CONDUCT
OF HOME FRONT.

Q 12 I feel that the leaders did not consider the welfare of the home front because the way they expected the people to work with only 2 go, 1 shaku of rice. There's an old saying in Japan that a lumber sawyer ate 1 sho (iogō) of rice the farmers ate 6 go. Even from this old saying, you could see these people didn't have enough to eat. The leaders expected these people to produce without eating.

Int. #0821 Osaka Education 6 yrs. Male born in 1911 Laborer
Master Card A. Col. 24, coded 2. REFERENCES IN 9,10,11, 12 TO GENERALIZED
PERSONALIZED BELIEFS.

- Q 9 I didn't think there was any at all.
Q 10 There wasn't sufficient material to be had.
Q 11 See #1. (Since there is a food shortage, I am having a difficult time. I come from a poor family so I can't buy many things from the black market. I can't get along with the rations we have now.
Q12 It was bad because how can you do a decent day's work with the rice ration we received.

Int. #1206 Nagoya Education 11 yrs. Male born in 1912 Newspaper reporter(Production)
Master Card A. Col. 24, coded 2,4,8. REFERENCES IN 9,10,11,12 to GENERALIZED
PERSONALIZED BELIEFS.

- Q 9 It was that determination that the people had. The determination to fight to the end.
Q 10 Deficiency and misappropriation. People made planes for money, and had no interest whether production went up or not, as long as they were making money.
Q 11 They did not tell us the truth about Americans. They boasted of Japan's continuous victories and the losses of the Americans. They always tried to deceive the people.
Q 12 They did not care much about the homefront. They talked and talked about how much we must do in order to win but never considered the people's food problem. Many times I had to go to work without any breakfast.

Int. # 2003 Mogi Education None Female born in 1875 Housewife.
Master Card A. Col. 24, coded 8. REFERENCES IN Q. 9, 10, 11, 12 TO GENERALIZED
BELIEFS .(PERSONALIZED)

- Q 9 I never thought Japan was strong. (P. How did you think about Japanese soldiers?) I never thought the Japanese soldiers were strong.
- Q 10 I thought a small country like ours couldn't fight against a big one like America during the war. We did have all kinds of materials.
- Q 11 I thought our leaders did not conduct the war very well because I wondered how we could fight against such a big country like America.
- Q 12 I was only suffered by the war. I thought our leaders did not take care of us. For instance, the officials at the rationed station were very unsympathetic toward us.

Int. # 0683 City Hall, Sakai Education 10 yrs. Female born in 1911. Housewife;
Master Card A. Col. 24, coded 2,3. REFERENCES IN Q.9,10,11,12 to GENERALIZED
PERSONALIZED BELIEFS. Social worker.

- Q 9 It is the belief, believing one's self, the belief to win.
There was belief in material but Japanese did believe in themselves to win.
I personally doubted it. The government officials announced many times that our fleet are intact but I did not believe this but I could not say this to anyone, though I do think my husband agreed with me.

Int. #1662 Kyoto Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1925 Lathe man.
Master Card A. Col. 25, coded 2,3,5. REACTIONS DURING WAR TO CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT.

Q 13 Something wrong forced the cabinet to resign., I thought. The resignation made me think that the cabinet had a weak sense of responsibility. As we were not informed of changes in the general situation we felt hopeless and insecure.

Int. # 0645 Yokohama Education 11 yrs. Female born 1880. Koto music teacher.
Master Card A. Col. 25, coded 5. REACTIONS INDICATING LOWERED MORALE.

Q 13 I was mad because I thought that the persons who left high government positions were throwing their responsibilities on some one else. (p)
I also thought that the situation was getting critical and that I had the feeling we were going to lose. Of course, I kept these feelings to myself.

Int. # 0647 Yokohama Education 8 yrs. Female born in 1903 Dairy worker.
Master Card A. Col. 25, coded 5. REACTIONS INDICATING LOWERED MORALE.

Q 13 It would be bad to change now. I thought that the leaders had some reason for changing the government. I thought that the leaders were changing because they couldn't carry on what they started. I also thought they had no sense of responsibility. (p) I didn't read the newspapers too much so I don't know much about the subject.

Int. # 0426 Fukuoka City Education 11 yrs. Male born in 1901 Priest
Master Card A. Col. 25, coded 5. REACTION INDICATING LOWERED MORALE

Q 13 As the changes occurred I knew the war was not progressing successfully. It was good indication of losing the war.

Int. # 0683 City Hall, Sakai Education 10 yrs. Female born in 1911 Housewife;
Social worker.
Master Card A. Col. 25, coded 8. REACTIONS DURING WAR TO CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT.

Q 13 I felt that changes come when they face x difficulties. Especially of
the war situation.

Yet I hoped that each change the government will do more what people
want but never did.

Naturally, it was a great disappointment to me when the new one failed
to do anything.

Int. #1059 Miyako-Gun, Japan Education 14 yrs. Female born in 1894 School teacher.
Master Card A. Col. 25, coded 5. EMOTIONS DURING WAR TO CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT.
Evacuated August 30, 1944

Q 13 Why doesn't cabinet fulfill its responsibility to the end! It made me
angry to think that it tried to evade responsibility.

Int. # 1238 Nagoya Education 6 years. Male born in 1887 Telephone repair,
Master Card A. Col. 25, coded 1, 5. REACTIONS DURING WAR TO CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT.

- Q 13 When the government had changed and Tojo was ousted, I had a doubt whether Japan would win the war. I felt that the leaders had lost their responsibility of the war and thought if the leaders of the previous government could not take the responsibility the next government could not do it also."

Int. #1825 Taira Education 8 yrs. Female born in 1928 War Factory worker.
Master Card A. Col. 39, coded 3, 6. SUGGESTED CHANGES FOR JAPAN. Evacuated
November 1943.

- Q 13 About the changes in the government during the war, I thought that Japan was weakening. After the defeat in Saipan, Tojo resigned. If the war is going smoothly why should he resign such an important post as war time premier. Moreover, he was the one who started this war.

Int. # 0387 Fukuoka City Education 11 yrs. Male born in 1914 Employee of
Master Card A. Col. 25, coded 5. REACTION INDICATING motion picture
LOWERED MORALE. distributor

Q 13 I felt displeasure. Thought the cabinet was shirking responsibility
by not sticking to the end. Especially when the Tojo cabinet fell after
Saipan, I felt resentful and indignant. We did not expect much from
the Koiso Cabinet.

Int. # 0359 Akita City. Education 1 yr. Female born in 1900 factory worker
Master Card A. Col. 25, coded 4. REACTIONS DURING WAR TO CHANGES IN GOV'T.

Q 13 When I think back on it now, it seems like a dream. (R. laughs and
doesn't say more) (Q repeated) I thought, it's bad. (What do you mean?)
I thought Japan was in a bad situation. (Why?) It is hard to say now,
(now that it is a thing of the past.)

Int. # 0495 Sakai Education 22 yrs. Male born in 1892 Priest
Master Card A. Col. 25, coded 0. REACTIONS INDICATING LOWERED MORALE.

Q 13 The president and the premier of other countries (U.S.A. GREAT BRITAIN)
stayed at their job but our cabinet changed so often and I felt bad.
I wished more sincere one who stick to the job.

Int. # 2806 Nishi Zbaka Education 15 yrs. Male born in 1923 Student.
Master Card A. Col. 27, coded 2. ATTITUDE TOWARD EQUALITY OF SUFFERING.

Q 15 Yes, they did. They suffered mentally because of the lack of
personal freedom.

Int. #2924 Nagoya Education 3 yrs. Female born in 1889 Restaruant manager.
Master Card. A. Col. 27, coded 2. ATTITUDE TOWARD EQUALITY OF SUFFERING.

Q 15 I thought so. During the war there ~~was~~ a Tokyo Imperial University graduate among my customers. He wore miserable uniform of the factory and worked hard and ate at my public restaurant. Therefore, I thought everyone was working hard. I sympathized with him. In normal times he could have led a luxurious life.

Int. #3265 Toyane Education 11 yrs. Male born in 1928 Laborer
Master Card A. Coded 3, Col 27. ATTITUDE TOWARD EQUALITY OF SUFFERING.

Q 15 I don't think they all suffered, ^{at least} since I believe that a few really profited from the war. During the time of war, I tried to put away this thought since I worked for the country, but a lot of these profiteering people really glared out like a sore thumb.

Int. #2928 Nagoya Education 9 yrs. Female born in 1925 Filing clerk & secretary.
Master Card A. Col. 28, coded X. RATING ON DOUBTS ABOUT VICTORY AND REASONS.

Q 16 No, I always thought we would win the war at the end. I thought we had plenty of planes and ships until the very end. Aside from the "Kamikaze" story, Japan never lost a war and I had a firm conviction that we wouldn't lose this one. I still think if it wasn't for the atomic bomb we would either be fighting now, or we would have even won. (P) I thought we would win by spirit alone. We were determined to fight to the last and win in the final battle. When the surrender was announced I think the people were more surprised than the enemy.

Int. #3484 Tokyo Education 8 yrs. Female born in 1921 Farmer
Master Card A. Col. 28, coded 1, 0. RATING ON DOUBTS ABOUT VICTORY AND REASONS.

Q 16 When Saipan fell and many soldiers had to commit mass suicide the ashes of soldiers who were sent back became more numerous and we'd hear of how many of these boxes someone had seen at the station and so I had doubts.

Int. #3485 Tokyo Education 6 yrs. Female born in 1911 Housewife
Master Card A. Col. 28, coded X. RATING ON DOUBTS ABOUT VICTORY AND REASONS.

Q 16 No, I never doubted our victory. I believed that we were going to win the war because we were told that Japan never lost a war. I believed in our victory because our soldiers were willing to die for the Emperor and their country. Since we were told that our country was a sacred country, I was convinced that we would attain the final victory.

Int. #2604 Yokosuka Education 8 yrs. Female born in 1922 Beauty operator.
Master Card A. Col. 28, coded 2, 4. rating on doubts about victory and reasons.

Q 16 Even if I heard that we were building airplanes in underground factories I felt that things were not going well, when I saw most of our factories being bombed. We were used to saying, among ourselves that we might lose. But we couldn't say such things because we would be considered spies. So we kept on saying we'd win.

Int.#2585 Shinonoseki Education 10 yrs. Female born in 1917 Farm hand (own)
Master Card A. Col. 28, coded 1, 2. RATING ON DOUBTS ABOUT VICTORY AND REASONS.

Q 16 When Philippines fell, and Okinawa was attacked I had some doubts. There was a soldier in our community who was to leave for Okinawa. He came to our place for bamboo -- to make bamboo spears to be used to fight the enemy. I was amused to think that the soldiers were using bamboo spears to fight the enemy. I wondered how the bamboo spears were going to be effective. (P) The soldiers looked upon the spears half-jokingly.

Int. #2467 Kawagoi Sartana-Ken Education 7 yrs. Female born in 1919 Food retail.
Master Card A. Col. 28, coded 2 RATING ON DOUBTS ABOUT VICTORY AND REASONS.

Q 16 • Production didn't rise because of low morale due to drafting of workers and since leaders ate well while those below didn't have enough. About 3 years ago my cousin - who was a student said we couldn't win with Tojo. The students seemed to be dissatisfied with him for political reasons. I had my first doubts about May, 1945, because of the lag in production.

Int. #2592 Shimonoseki Education-not ^{given} Male born in 1913 Teacher.

Master Card A. Col. 23, coded 3,8,0. RATING ON DOUBTS ABOUT VICTORY AND REASONS.

Q 16 After the Lou-chou (Okinawa) war, everybody must have thought so. Black market transactions have greatly increased, and this tendency grew more and more, accelerated by deterioration of a nation's morality.

Int. #2813 Nishieboia Education 8 yrs. Female born in 1898 Housewife
Master Card A. Col. 28, coded 0. RATING ON DOUBTS ABOUT VICTORY AND REASONS.

Q 16 Yes, because when the leaders started to give bow & arrow training to women and children, I knew our cause was at a low ebb.

Int. # 0405 Fukuoka City Education 6 yrs. Female born in 1915 Housewife
Master Card A. Col. 28, coded X. RATING ON DOUBTS ABOUT VICTORY AND REASONS.
Master Card A. Col. 29, coded X. TIMING OF POINT AT WHICH DOUBTS OCCURRED.

Q 16 No, never. Up to the time the Emperor announced, I thought we will win. I do not know why, but we will win.

Int. #1870 Nagano Education 4 yrs. Female born in 1886 Housewife & farmer.
Master Card A. Col. 28, coded 7. RATING ON DOUBTS ABOUT VICTORY AND REASONS.
Master Card A. Col. 29, coded 5. TIMING AT POINT AT WHICH DOUBTS OCCURRED.

Q 16 Yes, I felt that we were going to lose the war ever since the middle of last year (1944) (In: Ever since the fall of Saipan) because I felt that America was stronger and superior in science and material supplies than Japan.

Int. #1741 Chiisagata Gun Education 10 yrs. Female born in 1913 Farm hand.
Master Card A. Col. 30, coded 0. RATING OF CERTAINTY OF DEFEAT AND REASONS.
Evacuated Dec. 11, 1944.

Q 17 I felt certain Japan could not attain certain victory about June of 1945. Looking at general conditions and talking to workmen in factories I felt that people didn't seem to want to cooperate anymore. People brought everything on black market and didn't care about it. Seemed like they didn't care to work at factories either the way they talked. I felt certain Japan couldn't win then.

Int. # 0403 Fukuoka Education $3\frac{1}{2}$ yrs. Male born in 1899 Miner
Master Card A. Col. 30, coded 5. RATING OF CERTAINTY OF DEFEAT AND REASONS.

Q 17 A week or two later he was convinced of defeat when he heard that soldiers at the anti-aircraft defense guns, fled into the dugout when fighter planes sprayed machine-gun fire on them. He felt that when soldiers run away, there cannot be victory.

Int. # 3277 Toyana Education Male born in 1926 Male born in 1926 Steel roller
Master Card A. Col. 30, coded 5, 6. RATING OF CERTAINTY OF DEFEAT AND REASONS.

Q 17 Every city was bombed; companies and factories destroyed, but we prepared to attack ~~with~~ when the enemy should land on the homeland. Seeing such a situation, I thought there was no hope for victory.

Int. #0405 Fukuoka City Education 6 yrs. Female born in 1915 Housewife.
Master Card A. Col. 30, coded X. RATING OF CERTAINTY OF DEFEAT AND REASONS.
Master Card A. Col. 31, coded X. TIMING OF POINT AT WHICH CERTAINTY OCCURRED.

Q 17 Even when our planes did not fly, it never occurred to me that we will be defeated. (P) I thought our Navy was untouchable and that we will never be defeated. When the planes did not fly, I thought they were keeping them ~~for~~ the final victory.
for

Int. # 0674 Yokohama Education 9 yrs. Female born in 1926. Clerk in court.
Master Card A. Col. 30, coded 8 RATING OF CERTAINTY OF DEFEAT AND REASONS.
Master Card A. Col. 31, coded 8 TIMING OF POINT AT WHICH CERTAINTY OCCURRED.

Q 17 It was in July that I was certain. After my home burned, I did not listen to any news because I was too busy working and attending to the family matters but after I caught myself again, I realized the futility of fighting on any further. The radio news and the newspapers made it sound pretty good for our side yet so I did not know what to think.

Int. #2841 Nishiibaba Education 11 yr. Female born in 1924 Farmer's wife.
Master Card A. Col. 30, coded 6. RATING OF CERTAINTY OF DEFEAT AND REASONS.
Master Card A. Col. 31, coded 6. TIMING OF POINT AT WHICH CERTAINTY OCCURRED.

Q 17 Yes, around the beginning of the year when the Americans started bombing day after day.

Int. #2018 Yamada Education 6 yrs. Male born in 1888 Baker
Master Card A. Col. 30, coded 9. RATING OF CERTAINTY OF DEFEAT AND REASONS.
Master Card A. Col. 31, coded 8. TIMING OF POINT AT WHICH CERTAINTY OCCURRED.

Q 17 I thought that we would lose when the Atomic Bombs were dropped.
I feel, what will happen to the Emperor when we lose. A line of
2000 years. I felt sorry for him when I thought that after all this
he would have to worry about our defeat.

Int. #2035 Togitsu Education 8 yrs. Female born in 1927 Farming
Master Card A. Col. 30, coded 9. RATING OF CERTAINTY OF DEFEAT AND REASONS.
Master Card A. Col. 31, coded 8. TIMING OF POINT AT WHICH CERTAINTY OCCURRED.

Q 17 At the time of the Atom bomb, many people were killed by these two
bombs and I thought it was useless to continue. If we continued to
resist, the enemy would drop some more of those bombs; and as most of
our men were overseas, and only women and aged remained, the enemy
could easily make a landing upon our mainland.

Int. #1131 ^{miyako} ~~Miyako~~-gun. Education 11 yrs. Female born in 1924 Railway Station clerk.
Master Card A. Col. 31, coded 7. TIMING OF POINT AT WHICH CERTAINTY OCCURRED.
Evacuated April 15, 1945.

Q 17 When Okinawa fell I felt we could not attain sure victory, though in my heart I was praying for victory.

Int. #2599 Shimomoseki Male born in 1906 Education 6 yrs. Billiard Instructor
Master Card A. Col. 32, coded 0. RATING AND REASONS FOR INDIVIDUAL REACHING A
POINT OF UNWILLINGNESS TO CONTINUE WAR.

Q 18 Since the surrender of IwoJima, soldiers were prohibited to read, in the Army, other newspapers than those published by the Army, and I felt that Japan would not be able to go on with the war any longer.

Int. #1131 Mujako-gun Education 11 yrs. Female born in 1924 Railway Station clerk
Master Card A. Col. 32, coded X RATING AND REASONS FOR INDIVIDUAL REACHING A
POINT OF UNWILLINGNESS TO CONTINUE WAR.
Evacuated April 15, 1945.

Q 18 No, I was even ready to get in a plane to fight the enemy myself
although I was only an office clerk.

Int. #2034 Togitsu Education 6 yrs. Female born in 1920 Farmer
Master Card A. Col. 32, coded 8. RATING AND REASONS FOR INDIVIDUAL REACHING A
POINT OF UNWILLINGNESS TO CONTINUE WAR.

Q 18 Yes, ater the Atom bomb hit Nagagasaki, I thought I couldn't go on
with war anymore. I realized we lacked in ships and various weapons,
and Japan would be totally destroyed if the atom bomb continued to be
dropped. I thought this was the end; I couldn't go on anymore thinking
that if a bomb was dropped here, we would all be utterly blown to bits.

Int. #2670 Kano Education 2 yrs. Male born in 1885 Rice & Wheat Polishing (Own)
Master Card A. Col. 32, coded 0 RATING AND REASONS FOR INDIVIDUAL REACHING A POINT
OF UNWILLINGNESS TO CONTINUE WAR.

Q 18 It was around May that I felt it was impossible, because the government began to get hysterics - everybody was changing and I knew the unrest was caused by so many defeats.

Int. #1739 Chiisagata Gun Education 11 yrs. Female born in 1926 Sick (None)
Master Card A. Col. 32, coded 6,0. RATING AND REASONS FOR INDIVIDUAL REACHING
A POINT OF UNWILLINGNESS TO CONTINUE THE WAR.
Evacuated March 15, 44 and Aug. 1, 45.

Q 18 When I heard that planes were going all over Japan I felt we could not go on anymore. I felt this way, too, that many people went to the Kamikaze and they never came back, so I felt it must be useless to go on.

Int. #1533 Tanamy Education 10 yrs. Male born in 1903 Farmer
Master Card A. Col. 32, coded x. RATING AND REASONS FOR INDIVIDUAL REACHING
A POINT OF UNWILLINGNESS TO CONTINUE WAR.

Q 18 No, Japanese don't have any idea like this because we were taught
that we were going to win and were going to fight till the last man if
we had to.

Int. # 1179 Kokura Education 12 yrs. Male born in 1926. Telephone repairman.
Master Card. A. Col. 32, coded 9. RATING AND REASONS FOR INDIVIDUAL REACHING
A POINT OF UNWILLINGNESS TO CONTINUE WAR.

Q 18 Yes, I thought we would win this war, but there was a point we can not
win, so I thought we would negotiate peace, and would fight later again.

Int. # 0572 Yokohama Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1929 Time keeper
Master Card A. Col. 32, coded 4,8,7,0. RATING AND REASONS FOR INDIVIDUAL
REACHING A POINT OF UNWILLINGNESS TO
CONTINUE WAR.

- Q 18 Yes. (P) From the standpoint of insufficient domestic supplies and the atomic bomb. Also the declaration of war by Russia. The air raids became much too fierce then. (P) I was not able to work because the air ~~raid~~ raids were fierce. (P) The possible release of atomic bomb on us and the results. (P)

Int. #2595 Simmonoseki Education 12 yrs. Male born in 1884 Printer
Master Card A. Col. 32, coded 3. RATING AND REASONS FOR INDIVIDUAL REACHING A
POINT OF UNWILLINGNESS TO CONTINUE WAR.

- Q 18 When Okinawa was surrendered, the government issued an announcement to the public that every family should be equipped with at least three ba boo spears. At this, I really felt that Japan would be impossible in continuing the war any longer for the above announcement told exactly how short of supply of weapons was.

Int. #0405 Fukuoka City Education 6 yrs. Female born in 1915 Housewife.
Master Card A. Col. 32, coded M. RATING AND REASONS FOR INDIVIDUAL REACHING A
Master Card A. Col. 33, coded O. POINT OF UNWILLINGNESS TO CONTINUE WAR.
TIMING OF POINT AT WHICH INDIVIDUAL WAS UNWILL-
ING TO CONTINUE WAR.

Q 18 No never. I thought whatever the cost and sacrifice, we will fight
to the last and must fight until we do win.

Int. #3043 Ogaki Education 3 yrs. Female born in 1887 Housewife to farmer
Master Card A. Col. 33, coded 7. TIMING OF POINT AT WHICH INDIVIDUAL WAS UNWILLING
TO CONTINUE WAR.

Q 18 Yes, ever since the raids started and the rations were too meager. It
was about June of this year. I was mentally sick most of the time. I still
don't see how I came through alive. If the war lasted 2 more weeks I don't
think I would have been alive.

Int. #2838 Nishiebaba Education 10 yrs. Female born in 1919 Housewife
Master Card A. Col. 32, coded 8. RATING AND REASONS FOR INDIVIDUAL REACHING A
Master Card A. Col. 33, coded 8. POINT OF UNWILLINGNESS TO CONTINUE WAR.
TIMING OF POINT AT WHICH INDIVIDUAL WAS UN-
WILLING TO CONTINUE WAR.

Q 18 Yes, I did. (P) Was right after the atomic bombing at Hiroshima (P)
Thought that all the people of Japan could be annihilated by this atomic
bomb. (P) Therefore, I was greatly worried over the matter.

Int. #2562 Shinonoseki Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1886 Rationing
Master Card A. Col. 32, coded 7. RATING & REASONS FOR INDIVIDUAL REACHING A POINT
Master Card A. Col. 33, coded 8. OF UNWILLINGNESS TO CONTINUE THE WAR.
TIMING OF POINT AT WHICH INDIVIDUAL WAS UNWILL-
ING TO CONTINUE THE WAR.

Q 18 It was after the attack on Shinonoseki that I realized that the nation
cannot carry on any more. (Didn't you realize how terrible Tokyo and
Osaka were burned until your city was hit?) No, because we really did
not realize it was so terrible. The way we were training to fight
against incendiary, with buckets and hand equipment fooled all of us.
We thought the fire would start here and there. You see, we really did
not realize how bad Tokyo was burned.

Int. #2451 Kyoto Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1902 Clerk in Defense Factory.
Master Card A. Col. 39, coded 1,3,6. SUGGESTED CHANGES FOR JAPAN.

Q 22 We should much rather have the Emperor remain as ever, just as he has been all the time.

Int. #0910 Education 7 yrs. Male born in 1899 Farmer
Master Card A. Col. 39, coded 1. SUGGESTED CHANGES FOR JAPAN.

Q 22 We have to renovate our former system. We should like to cooperate with the United States, ministering to each others' needs. In conformity with this line we have to set up our plan. As quickly as possible we have to shift our war industries to peace production.

A. We should like to keep the Emperor's authority though His Majesty should be subject to some changes more or less. His authority over the army and naval command may well be dispensed with.

Int. #3636 Tokyo Education 6 yrs. Female born in 1876 Nothing (Too old)
Master Card A. Col. 39, coded 0. SUGGESTED CHANGES FOR JAPAN.

Q 22 Well, I don't know much about the government but what I would like to see
done is have a government like that of the United States where privates don't
have to salute corporals.

Int. #0961 Yamagata Education 10 yrs. Female born in 1923 Housewife
Master Card A. Col. 39, coded 1, 3. SUGGESTED CHANGES FOR JAPAN.

Q 22 Japan has lost to America up to the present so from now on we must
work so that we are not beaten by America either in war or in culture.
I would like the Emperor left as heretofore.

Int. # 2020 Yamada Education 3 yrs. Female born in 1925 Farmer
Master Card A. Col. 39, coded O. SUGGESTED CHANGES FOR JAPAN.

Q 22 I feel that we must build Japan up for the memory of those who died to put Japan as the leader in the world. For their blood that they shed for us we must rebuild Japan to gain the goal that they died for.

Utsumonuya
Int. #1437 Tochigi ken Education 3 yrs. Female born in 1906 Home sewing
Master Card A. Col. 39, coded O. SUGGESTED CHANGES FOR JAPAN. Evacuated July 13, 45

Q 22 I want to see a peaceful era devoted to things designed to produce humane people. There should be more freedom of thought. Educational standard should rise. (R. couldn't explain in detail)

Int. #2958 Midamira, Kita Adachi gun Education 7 yrs. Female born in 1924
Saitana Ken Farmer
Master Card A. Col. 39, coded 3. SUGGESTED CHANGES FOR JAPAN.

Q 22 Our government offices should be represented by the commoners who understand us and our situation. We should strive to establish a democratic form of government.

Int. #2450 Kyoto Education 6 yrs. Male born in 1901 Coolie of Morten Mfg. Co.
Master Card A. Col. 40, coded 3. ATTITUDE TOWARD EMPEROR.
Master Card A. Col. 41, coded 8. REASON AND COMMENTS.

Q 22a. I think the status of the Emperor should be reduced to that similar to your President, and the institution of Imperial Princes should be discontinued.

Int. #1112 Miyako Gun Education 10 yrs. Female born in 1920 Office clerk
Master Card A. Col. 41, coded 9. REASON AND COMMENTS.

Q 22a. I think Japan should continue with the Emperor as she always has. If we should lose the Emperor, Japan would be just like China and the Philippine Islands.

Int. #2020 Yamada Education 8 yrs. Female born in 1925 Farmer
Master Card A. Col. 40, coded 9. ATTITUDE TOWARD EMPEROR.
Master Card A. Col. 41, coded R. REASONS AND COMMENTS.

Q 22a. The people--that is I feel that we owe him an apology for losing the war - (Anything else?) No.

Int. #2106 Gifu Education 2 yrs. Female born in 1889 Housewife
Master Card A. Col. 41, coded R. REASONS AND COMMENTS.

Q 22a. I think we should all work hard to make Japan a nation again. We should work closely with the American occupational government and have them help us the best they can.

Even if I thought at first that the Emperor was our leader, I do not think that way at present. At present I think MacArthur is our leader.

Int. #0955 Yamagata City, Yamagata Female born in 1923. Clerk Education 9 yrs.
Master Card A. Col. 41, coded 3,4. REASONS AND COMMENTS.

Q 22a. I am against now circulating argument for the abolition of the Emperor system. Being a national inheritance, its abolition would rob the nationals of their spiritual foundation, thereby the national life would be made unstable.

Int. #3402 Shiracato Machi Education 2 yrs. Female born in 1895 Farmer-fisherwoman
Master Card A. Col. 41, coded 2. REASON AND COMMENTS.

Q 22a I felt grateful for the Emperor because we have the Emperor, I feel that we still have our lives and if the Emperor was taken off the throne Japan would certainly crumble.

Int. #1879 Nagano Education 4 yrs. Male born in 1916 Truck driver
Master Card A. Col. 42, coded 1. EXPECTATIONS IF DEFEATED.

Q 23 Through my own experiences during the China Incident, I was thinking that ~~if~~ we would be enslaved to Americans as Chinese were to us, should we be defeated in this war. I thought our family members would not be able to live together, if our country were defeated. I was thinking that we would be treated by Americans as we used to beat Chinese soldiers in China.

Int. #2917 Nagoya Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1906 War worker.
Master Card A. Col. 42, coded 1. EXPECTATIONS IF DEFEATED. Evacuated Mar 20, 1945.

Q 23 During the war, I thought Japan wouldn't give up so easily - however, with the heightening of the bombing raids and the propaganda leaflets which were dropped - I started to have my doubts in whether Japan would win the war. Of course, the news given out by our leaders that if Japan surrendered the people of Japan would be under the mercy of the enemies' barbarious treatments. Many of the people were beginning to pack up and got ready to move out into the mountains. I guess we believed in our militarists a little too much.

Int. #3130 Yohosuka Education 7 yrs. Female born in 1896 Housewife
Master Card A. Col. 42, coded 1. EXPECTATIONS IF DEFEATED. Evacuated 3/27/45

Q 23 I thought that we would all be killed if Japan lost the war. (P) I heard the Japanese soldiers, during the height of Japan's victorious gains at the outset, had done this and that, so I expected the Americans to do the same. I thought the Americans, with fixed bayonet, would raid all the houses and kill us.

Int. # 0346 Akita City. Education 11 yrs. Male born in 1913. Office worker (gov't)
Master Card A. Col. 42, coded 3. EXPECTATIONS IF DEFEATED

- Q 23 We thought we would be slaves. (P) The word slave may be too harsh but from stories I have heard from returning veterans, I felt that we would be workers of the occupation troops. In Philipoines and China the people were treated as such by the Japanese soldiers.

Int. # 0651 Yokohama Education 11 yrs. Male born in 1919. Dairy worker(own dairy)
Master Card A. Col. 42, coded 4. EXPECTATIONS IF DEFEATED.

- Q 23 I thought that Japan as a nation would disappear and that the entire nation would become under the direct rule of America. In short, I thought we would be slaves. Of course, these things (opinions) were all formed through the newspapers and radios.. (p) I thought we would lose all human rights and no freedom of any kind would be granted us.

Int. # 0650 Yokohama Education 8 yrs. Female born in 1927. Housewife.
Master Card A. Col. 42, coded 1. EXPECTATIONS IF DEFEATED.

Q 23 All the people would be killed. Thought we ~~were~~ doing a bad thing
so death was inevitable. Before this should happen I was praying that
the war be over.

Int. #1296 Murayama-Machi Education 10 yrs. Female born in 1916 Housewife
Master Card A. Col. 42, coded 4. EXPECTATIONS IF DEFEATED. Evacuated Jan. 11, 1945.

Q 23 I thought that if we lost, we could not live. I think of it from the
standpoint of history where conquered nations ceased to exist.

Int. #1485 Utsunomiya Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1888 Locomotive operator.
Master Card A. Col. 42, coded O. EXPECTED IF DEFEATED.

Q 23 Foreign trade will be cut, other islands will be taken back, such as Taiwan (Formosa), Korea, etc. Food will be much more scarce because all Japanese will be coming back from foreign soil.

Int. # 0370 Akita City Education 3 yrs. Male born in 1893 Carcenter
Master Card A. Col. 47, coded 1. RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE BOMBING OF JAPAN

Q 28 Responsibility for bombing Japan? I don't think it was anyones. Any country that is being defeated would naturally be the country that is being bombed. A country that is being bombed can't be winning. The leaders were fooling us by giveing stories of ~~winning~~ victories away from Japan.

Int. # 0355 Akita City. Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1894 factory worker textile.
Master Card A. Col. 47, coded 4 RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE BOMBING OF JAPAN.

Q 28 Responsibility laved with Japan. After all Japan started the war.
(P) From the beginning I felt we had started a useless war. Fighting
America! The leaders should have had more sense.

Int. # 1327 Nagasaki Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1890 Farmer
Master Card A. Col. 47, coded 1. RESPONSIBILITY FOR BOMBING OF JAPAN.

Q 28 I thought it was a matter of course that America was bombing Japan
and Japan bombing America. In the course of fighting the responsibility
usually lies on both sides.

Int. # 0719 Kobe Education 10 yrs. Female born in 1916 Housewife
Master Card A. Col. 47, coded 1. RESPONSIBILITY FOR BOMBING OF JAPAN. Evacuated
22 Mar 45.

Q 28 It is on both sides, because it is war and there is no war with only
one side wrong. I think any war begins with faults of both sides.
There is no exception.

Int. #3431 Fukuoka mura Education 8 yrs. Female born in 1921 Farmer & housewife
Master Card A. Col. 47, coded 4. RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE BOMBING OF JAPAN.

Q 28 As Japan attacked Pearl Harbor behind of "Gentleman's conference ", I
thought that the responsibility lay on Japan's side.

Int. #3118 Yutaka-Mura Education 13 yrs. Male born in 1916 Assembly worker.
Master Card A. Col. 47, coded 1. RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE BOMBING OF JAPAN.

Q 28 I thought that it was natural for Japan to be bombed as it was a war and we bombed many cities in China and Manchuria. I never thought about the responsibility.

Int. #2110 Bifu Education 10 yrs. Male born in 1929 Factory worker (Planes)
Master Card A. Col. 47, coded 4. RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE BOMBING OF JAPAN.

Q 28 I thought Japan, because when we had the advantage during the war our planes purposely bombed non-military places. It was expected of the Americans to bomb us. Although there might be some errors and homes might be bombed, the Americans generally try to bomb military installations. While our planes bombed any place without hesitation.

Int. # 0725 Kobe Education 10 yrs. Female born in 1923 Clerk
Master Card A. Col. 47, coded 2. RESPONSIBILITY FOR BOMBING OF JAPAN.

Q 28 I thought America was responsible. I wondered at the beginning of the war why there was no bombings as Berlin was bombed so many times then. (Why?) Many people were killed as a result of bombings, and I thought they were cruel people. In the movies and newspapers we were told to think against them in so many different ways.

Int. #2465 Kawagoe Saitama-ken Education 6 yrs. Female born in 1918 Stamping mach.
Operator
Master Card A. Col. 47, coded 4. RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE BOMBING OF JAPAN

Q 28 We had bombed Hawaii first and since we had been told from childhood that those who start fights first are at fault, I thought the responsibility was ours.

Int. #0803 Osaka Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1905 Electrical Repairman.
Master Card A. Col. 47, coded 2. RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE BOMBING OF JAPAN.
Evacuated

Q 28 I think the responsibilities lay in the hands of the Americans because they bombed the innocent people of Japan, while Japanese forces never laid a hand on civilian populations, so we were led to believe at that time.

Int. #1468 Utsunomiya Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1880 Umbrella repairman.
Master Card A. Col. 48, coded 5. EMOTIONAL REACTIONS TO AMERICANS DURING WAR.

Q 29 Americans are hateful. Japan is a kind nation and I wondered why they invaded us. Did they forget our kindness. I thought they were an uncivilized people. I felt hate when we were bombed. The United States does not understand our Emperor. (p) Japan is kind-- a warm, kindness; there is no kinder and nicer country as Japan.

Int. #1340 Nagasaki Education 8 yrs. Female born in 1918 Laborer at Gas Co.
Master Card A. Col. 48, coded 1. EMOTIONAL REACTIONS TO AMERICANS DURING WAR.

Q 29 I feared the Americans. (Why?) Because they do whatever they want to do.

Int. # 0734 Funabashi Education 3 yrs. Female born in 1922. Housewife.
Master Card A. Col. 48, coded 4. EMOTIONAL REACTIONS TO AMERICANS DURING WAR.

Q 29 I had terrific hatred for the Americans because they've killed twelve of my relatives in Hiroshima and four of my husband's relatives in Tokyo. I just hated them so at that time, I thought to myself that I'll kill the first American I come across. But somehow, this feeling has changed and now I am beginning to like them.

Int. # 0719 Kobe Education 10 yrs. Female born in 1916 Housewife
Master Card A. Col. 48, coded 4. EMOTIONAL REACTIONS TO AMERICANS DURING WAR.
Evacuated 22 Mar 45.

Q 29 I hated them, after all she is our enemy. I hate my sister, if I
fight with my sister.

Int. #1329 Nagasaki Education 4 yrs. Female born in 1877 Housewife
Master Card A. Col. 48, coded 5,6. EMOTIONAL REACTIONS TO AMERICANS DURING WAR.
Master Card A. Col. 49, coded 1,2. CONCEPTIONS OF AMERICANS DURING WAR.

Q 29 I thought they were inhuman - when they were killed I was happy when any
of our soldiers were killed I cried. At Okinawa my husband's two brothers
died. They told me that Americans were savages just wanting to kill and
kill.

Int. # 0378 Akita City Education 8 yrs Female born in 1902 Housewife
Master Card A. Col. 48, coded Y. EMOTIONAL REACTIONS TO AMERICANS DURING WAR
Master Card A. Col. 49, coded 6. CONCEPTIONS OF AMERICANS DURING WAR

Q 29 I don't know what to say. It was war. (P) I didn't think of the American people as people - but someone were fighting.

Int. # 3334 Hagi Education 11 yrs. Female born in 1922 Housewife
Master Card A. Col. 48, coded 4. EMOTIONAL REACTIONS TO AMERICANS DURING WAR.
Master Card A. Col. 49, coded 1. CONCEPTIONS OF AMERICANS DURING WAR.

Q 29 Since the Americans were our enemies, I did not have any good feelings towards them. I felt that they were bad people. I disliked the English more than I did the Americans; but I feared the Russians worst of all.

Int. #3117 Yutaka Education 8 yrs. Female born in 1912 Housewife; restaurant
Master Card A. Col. 48, coded 2, 4. EMOTIONAL REACTIONS TO AMERICANS DURING WAR.
Master Card A. Col. 49, coded 1, 3. CONCEPTIONS OF AMERICANS DURING WAR.

Q 29 I thought fearfully and hatefully toward Americans.
I felt America had belittle us, snubbed us because we are a small and different race. So I would have liked to show them what we could do in the modern war, which all the white people were so proud of. I am sorry that I am saying this but this was my true feeling during the war.

Int. #2603 Yokosuka Education 13 yrs. Male born in 1925 Student
Master Card A. Col. 48, coded 3, 0. EMOTIONAL REACTIONS TO AMERICANS DURING WAR.
Master Card A. Col. 49, coded 3. CONCEPTIONS OF AMERICANS DURING WAR.

Q 29 They were bad because our leaders announced ill-tasting remarks about them. Japanese who returned from America said that they had seen negroes lynched by white people. I believed those stories and consequently felt that Americans were devils.

Int. #3333 Hagi Education 6 yrs. Female born in 1912 Housewife & Motion picture
Operator.
Master Card A. Col. 49, coded 1. CONCEPTIONS OF AMERICANS DURING WAR.

Q 29 (Laugh) I felt they didn't have to be so cruel. I thought them bad.
(P) In the newspaper -- or was it a rumor -- it was said that the Americans
tractors were used to run over Japanese soldiers and killed them by run-
ning over them. I felt such tactics were barbarious. Now it is the
opposite; I feel the Japanese are worse.

Int. # 0697 Kobe Education 8 yrs. Female born in 1909 Housewife
Master Card A. Col. 49, coded 1. CONCEPTIONS OF AMERICANS DURING WAR. Evacuated
17 Mar 45.

Q 29 I feared that Americans were barbaric like the Russians because the
people said that all the defeated nations are always mistreated.

Int. # 0524 Osaka Education 8 yrs. Male born in 1923 Auto mechanic
Master Card A. Col. 49, coded 1,6. CONCEPTIONS OF AMERICANS DURING WAR.

Q 29 I thought they were gentlemen but since the country is big there would be some bad ones. At the time of April 18th, 1942 raid of Kanto District, I heard of the American planes killing children, students and bombing a hospital and I thought what I thought of them till then were all mistake.

Int. # 0927 Yamagata City, Yamagata Education 8 yrs. Female born in 1895. Housewife.
Master Card A. Col. 49, coded 0. CONCEPTIONS OF AMERICANS DURING WAR.

Q 29 Being at war, I saw no reason why I didn't think of Americans as dogs or monkeys for they too, thought of us as animals.

TREND OF THE PEOPLE'S THOUGHT AFTER THE START OF BOMBINGS

Leaflets such as the above greatly affected and moved many of the people, who sensed that there was prevarications in the announcements by the government and the military. Thus, the military's counterpropaganda to the effect that the "Allies are daydreaming of an internal collapse", was completely upset; and the people who witnessed the factual bombings of cities as pre-announced in the schedule became completely despaired, and the uneasiness and unrest of the people's mind became ever more intensified, baring the impossibility of covering up the lowering of the fighting spirit.

*Opinions
on Propaganda*

14R(42)² 1b1

General - ~~Am~~ *ppia* CP
RRFE 72 18 May 1945

With every Cablist change or shake-up a policy of outspoken information is proclaimed, and occasionally, as in December, it is actually followed for a few weeks. The fighting on Leyte was realistically portrayed for a month or so, but the fighting on Luzon was reported with much idle boasting, rationalization, and vagueness and every attempt was made to obscure both the extent and the implications ~~fixxx~~ of the defeats there. Worry over the Luzon front was frequently criticized, although at first described the Philippines battles as the decisive one which might decide eventual victory or defeat. Later when fighting had shifted to Luzon reversed selves and decided that the fall of Manila was of no significance and that the whole Luzon campaign was merely a "protracted bleeding operation."

During 1945 increasing references to the possibility of defeat, of the unlikelihood of winning a decisive victory.

Repeated warnings against our ppda which is held up as the horrible cause of the Italian and German debacles.

Great historical role of modern Japs emph, making history, etc.

"We must firmly believe (in) the indestructibility of the land of the gods and endeavor to hold on." (April 20) Although some find it hard to believe and others have to blind a faith in divine intercession.

Jpaese spirit more than equal to the "monstrous" material super of Amer.

Interview with Mr. ISAMU INOUE of the JIJI Agency
TOKYO, 5 Dec 45.

P₁ ^{CP} 6034
mil R₁ mil

(36)

"Because of the American pamphlets, the Japanese government had to open up a little bit on its news releases.

"The government line of using bamboo spears to defend the Homeland actually back-fired and caused the people to lose confidence."

American Radio Broadcasts

Int. No. 524

Osaka-Male-Automobile Mechanic

Ra

(1)

I heard them at Nishina Gun in a country house. We made a shelter under the house and often listen to the foreign broadcast. We destroyed it as soon as the war ended. They told us of our war results. Also about their own war results-and said this is the situation so why Don't you surrender. To some extent I believed what they said and to what our radio said and putting these two together and dividing it by half-that I thought was our real result. But since the solomon's naval battle, I started to believe more in America's broadcast and went more often to the country house to listen in to the broadcast..

Interview with TSUKAHARA, TOSHIRO, BOARD OF INFORMATION, KIKAKU SHIRYO BU, YORON CHOSA KA
Subj: Information on the Board of Information Public Opinion Survey. 6034 91

They started to disbelieve from Guadalcanal on. The people wanted the truth and not reports of "changing the front", so the people began to look behind the news. From Saipan on they began to disbelieve the news entirely, even the general public. With the bombing the people began to feel that the war was impossible. I felt that the US would try to divide opinion by bombing Japan, but not landing. However, I was criticized for this opinion. The government felt that they could ward off the effects of the bombing by public air raid precautions. They told the people that they were knocking the planes down, but they could not hold out in this policy. At the time of Okinawa the people realized that the war was impossible. There was a talk of landings at various places. The government was unable to suppress listening to foreign broadcasts. The people felt that Japan was beaten by the bombing. However, they felt that they should fight the opposition to a landing, but there were various bottlenecks in the movement of troops, etc.

CONTINUED

5007 2

Interview with NAKAMURA, KAKUICHI, Chief of Police, HAGI

ven propaganda that the Americans were barbaric, so the people were very much afraid. Then the American forces landed at Atsugi. Some incidents arose there due to speech and customs, so people wondered and were scared more than ever. The big problem for us here was the people's fear. Then on October 27th, 150 troops came and we met Pearson, the commander of the Company and also his assistant, Nielson. We saw that they were very gentlemanly. Up until now we had been told the Americans were barbaric and then we found it was all wrong. Now we have come to trust and rely on the Americans and we look on the boys here as typical of all Americans. We are not worried now.

L What about the Allied radio?

N All short-wave listening was banned. We took all the sets in.

L What about Saipan?

N It was heard here, mostly at night. It would start out like this: "New Japanese Broadcast from Saipan", and when they got that far the Japanese Broadcasting Station would start to jam it, so jamming would prevent listening to the real program.

N. Well, one portion of the people heard the radio and read the newspapers. For the other the police went to the Cho-nai Kai meetings and told the leaders and had them disperse the news. The Army here gave out the idea that they were luring the Americans in for annihilation.

THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE PEOPLE DURING THE WAR

THE EFFECT OF THE PROPAGANDA OF THE ALLIED TROOPS

Again, there seems to have been allied propaganda by the radio; but in the present city, because single-wave radio apparatuses had been previously confiscated, nobody could hear those propaganda news or statements, so that they had no influence upon the people's minds.

By MASATERU YAHARA Mayor of MIHARA

American Radio Broadcasts

Int n^o. 795

Male-Osaka-Clerk

Yes. Their tone was that Japan was continuing her conquests by Military Force alone just as after the China Incident, and I thought it not unreasonable that anti-Japanese feeling should arise..I heard other people say that it was no wonder there should be anti-Japanese broadcasts, we were so aggressive.

American Radio Broadcasts
Int. c. 8487
Tokyo Female-student

RAR-

(4) I heard about the anti-Japanese broadcasts. The first one was from the states. I believe it was after the Nakajima and other plants were bombed. they were trying to broadcast it to our soldiers in the front lines. They said that Japan was reduced to ashes and when you get back you will never be able to see the cherry blossoms anymore. I was mad I didn't want to listen to it, but we were waiting for the news report. I thought the person who was broadcasting was a foreigner because he had a slight accent but he must have been very good in Japanese to say that much. The other broadcasts were from Saipan. I couldn't hear exactly what they were saying because of noisy sounds. However we were able to listen to their Japanese music broadcasts. This done every night. Since I have been in Saipan I felt sorry for the people over there. I really was mad I didn't know what to do.

Effects of Bombing on Public Opinion and Policies Taken Thereto
by COL SASAKI KATSUHI

RAR 6034 85

PROPAGANDA MEASURES TAKEN IN CONJUNCTION WITH AIR RAIDS

General Aspects of Actual Conditions

Broadcasts.

Setting up interference with enemy broadcasts was a comparatively easy matter. Our purpose was more or less successfully attained due to the fact that the American broadcasts from Saipan were conducted on a relatively small scale. Excepting for certain areas and for certain hours virtually no medium-wave broadcasts reached the populace.

The interference, however, created difficulties for our intelligence units in the obtaining of timely American broadcasts which in turn presented obstacles to plans for drawing up countermeasures against American propaganda.

Furthermore, as it was not possible to prevent the broadcasts made over the same wave length as that on which our air defense transmissions were made, it became necessary to change the wave lengths for the air defense purposes frequently which proved detrimental to their effectiveness.

Ishida

6034-54

Had access to mon rept
admits believing them Esp "when no arrangements
were made by the Japanese" re Okinawa

Kawai

6034-34

Some had access, like myself, to the mon rept. They were
pretty careful of them, & it was risky, but of course the
news leaked out on the stationing of the military

Ra int

Interview with Lt Col TSUNEYOSHI, YOSHITOMO, Kempei-Tai (Military Police)
Subj: Morale

6034 75

G Did you ever monitor the San Francisco broadcasts beamed at Japan?

T I never heard them myself, but I do know that some of the newspapers in Tokyo operated receivers. We were told to leave them alone. I have heard the San Francisco radio quoted as having said that the Gumbatsu were bad, but that the Emperor was not. It was pretty common knowledge around Tokyo that San Francisco broadcasted from 7 to 11 PM Tokyo time. When I was in Hokkaido in March 1945 there was a good deal of comment about the Saipan broadcasts.

G What was the nature of this comment? Can you explain more fully?

T I do not remember anything definitely, but I do remember that the people enjoyed the music

G How widespread in your opinion was the effect of these broadcasts?

T I believe that they had a considerable effect. Most of the high-ranking government and military leaders listened every day, but the common people had no sets. Even so, a little of the information was bound to leak out down to them. Most all Army officers of field grade rank and above knew about the broadcasts.

Ra

Interview with Mr AKABANE YUTAKA, Vice Chief of the Cabinet Information Bureau

6034 87

Q Did any of the news beamed by US shortway radio leak out into circulation among the public?

A Yes, in spite of the prohibition there were a few shortwave radios. A survey by the police in 1942 discovered about 500. Most of them were sealed, but there were some left in the possession of persons who by reason of their business (official position??) had reason to keep them.

SPECIAL INTERVIEW with Miss MASUKO SATO, American-born Japanese, now working with the KAWAGOE CITY officials (This subject was chosen for a special interview, because during the war she worked for the Ministry of Communications monitoring American short wave broadcasts.)

6012

(3)

Raw - upper

Q. What happened to the material you typed out?

A. We made only five copies of it and it was marked secret. They went from us to the main Domei office where it was sent to the Foreign Office and to the Navy and Army head-quarters. Domei had censors working on it and then it was released to the press in altered form.

Katayama

6034-104

Concentrated on Eugene because queer

Jamming of Japan so eff could not monitor

60-80 copies - many high effs had

Frequent leaks (p 9)

SPECIAL INTERVIEW with Miss MASUKO SATO, American-born Japanese, now working with the KAWAGOE CITY officials (This subject was chosen for a special interview because during the war she worked for the Ministry of Communications monitoring American shortwave broadcasts.

6012

(3)

Re-int

"The Nisei were all under some sort of suspicion. Many of the men worked in GHQ. In my establishment, we were warned frequently to tell no one of what we read. We were told that if rumors started about the real news, we would be held responsible. Two of the girls who worked in our outfit went with foreign men and they were questioned several times."

SPECIAL INTERVIEW with Miss MASUKO SATO, American-born Japanese, now working with the KAWAGOE CITY officials. (This subject was chosen for a special interview because during the war she worked for the Ministry of Communications monitoring American shortwave broadcasts.

6012

(3)

Re-int

"I would say that less than 1/3 of the news appeared in the press or over the radio. They the figures were changed so much that the items were unrecognizable. I believe this was done by the censors in the Domei office. Domei translated the material and it was then sent to the Bureau of Information. (Query) One incident I heard of was that a man in the Domei office translated the news article and took it to GHQ and heard them say that they would change it because it would have an adverse effect on the people's morale. Then it came out in the press in almost opposite form. Then there was the news item that came in about the Japanese balloons landing in Montana and three or five were killed by it. About two months later this came out in the press as 500 killed."

Interview with Mr. ISHIDA, Peace Preservation Section,
TOKYO, 6 Dec 45. SUBJECT: Japanese Wartime Morale.

6034

(55)

Ra

Q. Did you and your people have any way of knowing, when you ran onto these rumors, whether they might have had their source in listening to the American radio?

A. There were practically no instances of that type of rumor.

Int No 28663

American Radio broadcasts

Kane- Male-clerk

Ra

(2)

Yes I heard two or three broadcasts. They just told us about the attacks and occupation of certain places-around nov. and dec. of 1944. I thought if that were the case our chances of winning the war were pretty slim. Many people heard the broadcasts They heard about the american victories and began to wonder and worry about the outcome of the war

From: Chief of Police NIIGATA PREFECTURE

5021 12

THE TREND AND SPIRIT OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT DURING THE WAR AND CONTROLLING OF RUMOURS.

Majority of the people were stirred to decisive battle on homeland emphasized by the Army and Navy, and they firmly maintained the faith in victory to the end by the fact that the actual truth were covered and belief in God will help bring victory to the divine country.

Home Front---food

RRFE 34 24 Nov 43

"Ppda for increased production of rice within Japan continues with no let-up

Nov23, Taadatsu Ishiguro, chairman of the thanksgiving festival committee:
"No matter how many years the war may last, if we have food we can carry on bravely....The war situation grows grave, but we will most certainly win in the end. We must be prepared for coming hardships and must thus grow good crops. The people not directly concerned with food production must help the farmers."

C
Home front shortages
RRFE 78 28 July 1946

Increased references to farms in the burned out areas, to the virtues of substitute foods, of the growing of food in various public places, such as the Meiji Shrine, Ueno Zoo, etc.

May 21 bdcast admits that the Cab feels the food problem called for "no optimism" and for stronger police measures concerning stealing of food, and black market operations.

Min of Ag on 5 July in lengthy radio speech tried to show food shortage as a war result and not as official bungling. Urged the Jap people to carry on despite a diet which "cannot be said to be enough in calories." "The expression, 'you cannot fight when you are hungry,' truly indicates the truth....We must fight even though we are hungry....If the fighting spirit of you people of the Nation should weaken, this would truly be unpardonable....By covering up the true fact that you are hungry by saying that you are not hungry, (you are) a Samurai."

Considerable newspaper criticism of the govt for not taking the people into their confidence on the food situation.

From: MUNESUKE YAMADA Mayor of KODO
Collection of Information Materials During the War

Bc 5037 19

MORALE OF THE GENERAL POPULANCE OF THIS LOCALITY DURING THE WAR

Another directive from the Prefecture was issued to have drills in bamboo spears. Bamboo spears, having no military value against scientific weapons were considered primarily as a means for raising the people's morale as the Allied landing operations on the mainland became imminent. However, there was no time for such drills in this village.

From: MUNESUKE, YAMADA Mayor of KODO
Collection of Information Materials During the War

Po c

5037 19

MEANS TO UPLIFT THE PEOPLE'S MORALE AND COUNTER-MEASURES AGAINST THE ALLIED PROPAGANDA

Newspapers and radio were used to whip up the people's morale. In our village we held sure-victory prayer services at Futamata and Mishima Shrines. Each section of the village took turn in making daily prayer service at the shrines for the safety and success of the service men from the community. But it is doubtful whether those practises uplifted the people's morale in any marked degree. As a matter of fact, attendance was uniformly small at any shrine prayer service for victory. Shortly before the war, the National Defense Volunteer Corps was at the process of organizing, but the war ended before the creation of any such organization showed any effect on arousing people's morale which was deteriorating rapidly as living conditions became more and more difficult.

From: MUNESUKE YAMADA Mayor of KODO
Collection of Information Materials During the War

Po c

5037 19

MORALE OF THE GENERAL POPULANCE OF THIS LOCALITY DURING THE WAR

The government began to be increasingly jittery over the situation, and put more effort in whipping up the people's fighting spirit through radio and newspapers showing outwardly great optimism. There was a stream of directives issued from Prefectural governments for holding sure-victory people's rallies in cities, towns, and villages and sure-victory prayer services in shrines, temples and churches. Our village, however, did not hold any of that sort since it was the busy farming season then.

Home Front diff's
RRFE 68 16 March 1945

Since November the Kaikase theme used in home broadcasts through reports of formation of such units in factories and elsewhere, which meet production quotas in record time.

Success of women workers widely praised. Also of students and children.

Military *air*
RRFE 45 11 May 1944

Japanese repeatedly told in the drive for greater aircraft production that Japan cannot presume to win the war "unless it has a greater airforce power than the enemy" (April 30)

The Record of the 1st Conference of Chiisagata County "United Front" Association
May 17, 1945

1. Uplifting Fighting Spirit

- A. To dispatch lecturers in order to let the people understand the current situationⁿ
In order to let the people have correct perception of the current situation, we demand the central and other high offices to dispatch lecturers to villages and towns.
- C. We demand the leaders of high government offices and other high organizations to set a good example to the people.

The following are matters to be practiced:

- A. Practice of ancestor worship and shrine worship would be emphasized further.
In order to renew the spirit of ancestor worship and shrine worship, and to bolster the morale of the people, practice of taking one's hat off when passing in front of the shrine or temple, or when the remains of a departed hero passes, should be thoroughly carried out.

Home ~~Military Reverses~~ --German Surrender C
RRFE 72 18 May 1945

No sparing of Japs on picture of ally's plight and humiliations, citing many reasons for German downfall, mostly chars of Ger people not shared by Japs.

Report of Hitler's death and other Eur affairs took up more than one-half of all broadcasts to home on May 4 and the Ger surr got primary emph on May 8 and 9.

Repeatedly claimed Ger collapse had been expected by Japs. and will not change the Jap plans.

Role of air raids and military might in forcing Ger surr hardly mentioned. ppda warfare gets the nod instead.

Emphasize allied diffs in the Pacific which ~~may~~ will prolong the war 20 or 30 or 100 years or even to "eternity".

Howe

Political Difficulties--Soviet Denunciation of Neutral pact C
RRFE 70 20 April 1945

Treatment of the denunciation in broadcast of 6 April is typical of the quite non-belligerent tone and emphasis on the pact's continuing for a nother year at least.

"The fact that peace was perfectly maintained between Japan and the Soviet Union when the world was thrown into the midst of turnoil is a matter to be blessed for the sake of mankind throughout the world." Pledged the Jap govt to exert all efforts to maintain neutrality with USSR during the year when the pact will still be in force and "in the years to come."

Pol and Gen'l C
Pol and Gen'l

RRFE 55 29 Sept 44

Sept 20 Ogata, Taetora, president of the Bof I, announced support of "free shpeech in regard to the promotion of war strength.... The Government will march forward with the policy of enlightenment of public opinion."

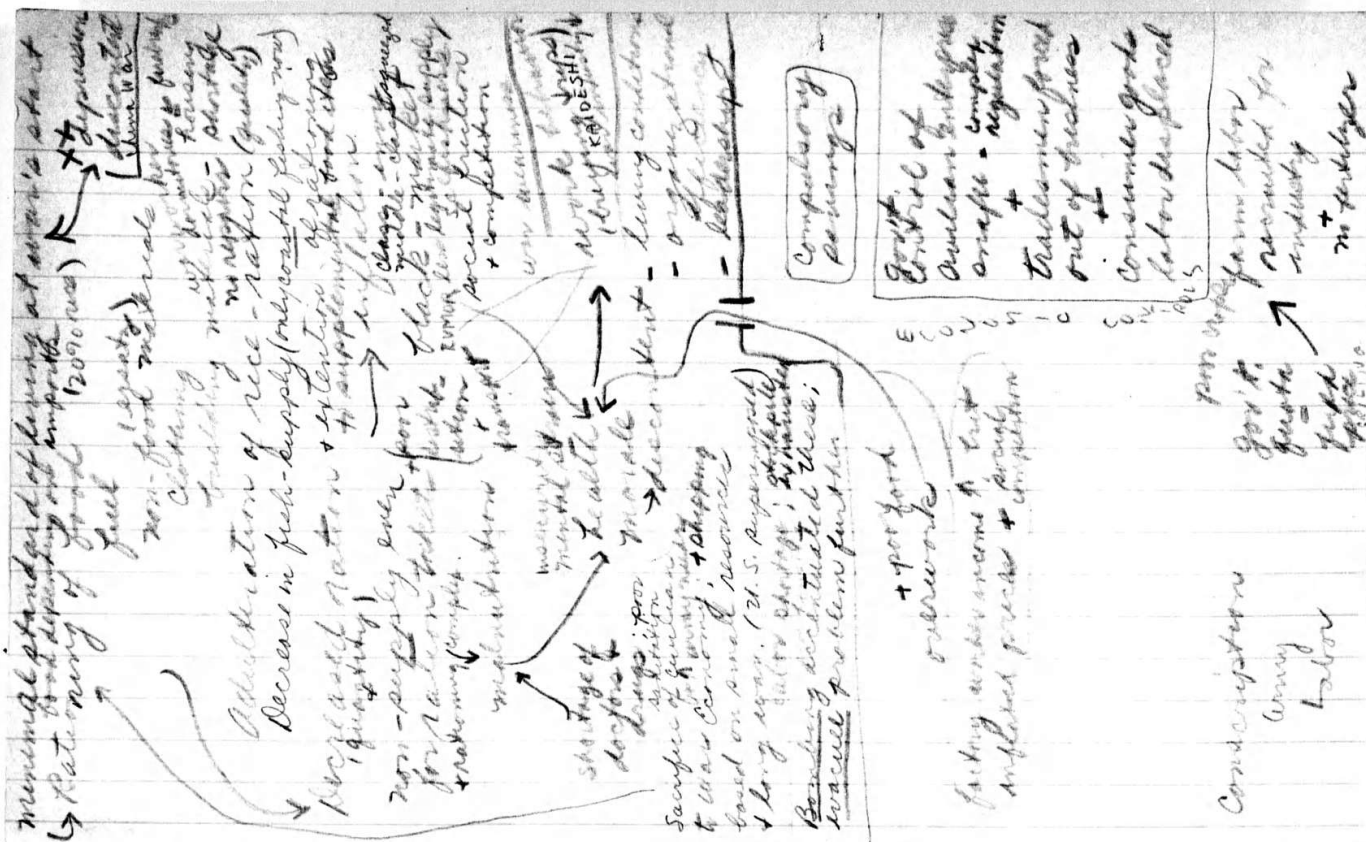
as usual
Military Reverses- ppda
RRFE 70 20 April 1945

Announcement 8 April by Hiroshi Shimomura, new pres (Suzuki) of the Bof I:

"Henceforth, the people will be given facts as facts, resolutely and bluntly. Moreover, my policy will be to lend an ear to the voice of the people. The people must have implicit confidence in the information and ppda offered by the Government."

Home Front Diffs
RRFE 55 29 September 1944

Says that "for past several weeks" there have been frequent "startling revelations of pessimism". Complaints and criticisms cover inflation, food shortages, increased taxes, savings, evac of children, conduct of the war, rationing, inadequacy of aircraft production, etc.



From: Chief of Police NIIGATA PREFECTURE

Indeed, the study on the trend of general public is important. In the final stages of the war the food, clothing and daily necessities hit the ceiling black market prices and continued to increase the number who suffered the daily living. The war sufferings were painfully experienced and at the same time struggle for existence motivated from selfishness controlled the trend. The moral principles were entirely out of picture and every one was all for himself and no one else.

TADAO MURA; MINAMI-TAMA DISTRICT; TOKYO TO

5035 9

CHANGES IN THE LIVING CONDITIONS DURING THE WAR

Thus the people were by and large immersed in the matter of food. Furthermore, unfavorable war situations which brought forth confusion in the purpose of the war created a paralytic state of mind among the people. The clumsy ration system helped to create those who lived extremely comfortably on the one hand and those who lived in extreme privation on the other. With such an extreme disparity in people's livelihood serious morale problems became quite conspicuous toward the end of the war.

WAKAYAMA Report Submitted by the Mayor of WAKAYAMA

5039 1

THE CHANGES OF THE MORALE OF THE PEOPLE DURING THE WAR

THE CHANGE OF THE LIVING CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE DURING THE WAR

However, the mass of the people were unable to obtain enough of food and other goods, although some people did obtain as described above. They began to be discontented with the authorities expressing their feeling by "We don't mind so much about the shortage of food, but we do mind the unequal distribution of food." Thus the people's confidence for sure victory became shaky and their will to fight diminished, and the desire to see the war end increased.

Investigations of the Strategic Bombing of the American Air Troops by TAIRA CITY OFFICE

CHANGES OF THE CONDITIONS OF THE CIVIL LIFE DURING THE WAR

Soon after the outbreak of the war, most of the peace industry was changed into the war industry, so that the circulation of everyday necessities gradually went scarce, menacing the life of the citizens. But to gain the final victory every hardship and privation was endured, they going through much. The time came when every preparation should be made for the desperate fight on the mainland. The want of necessities of life suddenly became stern and hopeless. The currency was inflated. The cost of life rose high. The life of the people was threatened in the face.

The result was that the rate of production of not only the peace industry but also the war industry suddenly decreased. Nothing was got without black dealings. Public morals decayed. To live is to sin against morality.

YAMAGATA Background Report

5040 6

BLACK MARKET

One of the primary results of tightening on the livelihood of the people, according to the local rationing section chief, was the black-market. As the people were more and more hard-pressed in obtaining sufficient food through the ration system, they inevitably went directly to the farms to buy extra amounts of food. In Yamagata, evacuees--particularly from Tokyo who had extra cash--were chiefly responsible for the blackmarket and the consequent skyrocketing of prices of commodities. Food costing 100 yen in 1943 jumped to 400 yen in 1944, and in 1945 it skyrocketed to 1,500 yen. Such being the condition, not very many people can afford to pay for the food they want.

Those people who could not afford to meet the black-market prices traded off belongings for rice. At first, according to the rationing section chief, the police attempted to thwart people from buying goods directly from the farmers, but as the police themselves engaged extensively in blackmarket, such attempts to prevent the blackmarket activity failed completely.

Hosokawa, Naoki (Fajo Cabinet - Chief Cabinet Secretary)

INTERROGATION NO: 505 -24

Subject: Personal views on Social and Economics
Developments during the War.

- Q. What question came up and what attention did they give to it and when?
- A. A continual study was given to this question of food. We endeavored to find how the people felt - what the result was of the various controls that were instituted and what could be done to satisfy the people.
- Q. When did popular feeling in regard to the food situation become strong enough so that they had to give it attention?
- A. This was a problem from the very start of the war.

25 Apr 45
Report on Conditions in Regional Area #17
Compiled by Wartime Survey Office
Domei News Agency

6034 86

THE TREND OF MORALE IN THE FACE OF THE GRAVE WAR SITUATION

As living has become increasingly difficult, the old demand for a clean-up in the ranks of officialdom has taken on a new meaning and is now held up as a spiritual bottleneck in the wartime structure.

Q. What influence did this lack of clothing exert upon the morale of the people during the war?

A. Psychologically it had a great effect. People had to wear anything that was available, which meant a breakdown of social etiquette, propriety, and even politeness. The food shortage hurt the stomach, but the clothing shortage hurt the heart, because other people could see one's lack. The problem of theft increased greatly. The bombing made thieves.

HOANKA file

Trend of the Resident Koreans, Paralleling the Shift in the War Situation July 45, (1945) 8007 3

GENERAL SITUATION

Thus, the precaution taken by the Japanese far exceeds that which is necessary. They are unknowingly and unconsciously agitating Korean nerves. Some Koreans say: "I have firm belief that we will not lose the war, but some people accuse us of being spies, and there's no telling when something might happen, so I want to return to Korea as fast as possible." To be especially noticed is the fact that unwarranted suspicions are creating repercussions among the sincere Koreans.

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

As the virtue lowered the people didn't care for each other. Eight years of war lowered it considerably. Vegetable stealing increased and black marketing also increased. The railroad station workers lost respect towards the passengers.

WAKAYAMA Background Report With Vice-Mayor Mr SUZUKI and his Staff

There were numerous complaints, also that school children were stealing each other's lunches; again the explanation was that they were forced to this by their own need. It was soon brought under control by school authorities.

Respondent: TSUGAMI, Boss of the largest factory in Nagaoka.

The attitudes and conduct of people toward each other changed. People became selfish and lost some sense of self respect. In some factories workers stole motors and tools and sold them on the black market. There weren't any thefts in my factory because my workers knew that I was looking after their welfare. In financial difficulty I helped them as much as I could. If they laid off a day, week or even a month I gave them some kind of sustenance. I heard about these thefts at our association meetings. We had an association of factory heads with a membership of 35.

Special Morale Report KYOTO 14 Dec 45; Prepared by the HOANKACHO of the KYOTO Prefectural Police in response to memo from Naimusho, Police Bureau.

SURVEY OF TENDENCY OF NATIONAL THOUGHT AND FIGHTING SPIRIT DURING WAR TIME

In spite of the straitening of their living due to various war-time measures and actions such as strengthening of economic control, readjustment of business enterprise, mobilization of factory workers by national mobilization, levy of the army and navy men and subscription for national bonds, they united together under the firm belief of victory and remained undisturbed in their thought, and apparently nothing extraordinary happened.

SPECIAL INTERVIEW with NAITO, Takasaburo, Secretariat of the
Ministry of Education, Meiji Bldg, TOKYO, 17 Dec 45
SUBJECT: Morale Control Through Education Ministry.

6034

(3)

"Before the war, after the Sino-Japanese Incident, educational policies were changed to the nationalistic way and character building was not held as responsible as before in every kind of way. I believe the character of the individual must be stressed in education. Because of the stress on nationalism, individual morals became less important. A confusion in individual morals was therefore allowed. There was confusion in the economic system; the destruction of houses, etc; deaths from bombing; the food was so scanty; inflation was bad because the Army and Navy purchased at abnormal prices. People did just as they wished and did not care about others. Especially during the war, to obtain the object of carrying on the war the means used were not so important as the end, and the Army and Navy encouraged this attitude. I do not believe that the end always justifies the means. The resulting confusion encouraged a decline in people's morals. After the war people lost hope, with houses and food so hard to get. The nation also lost hope because it lost all its territories. These things made morals degenerate even more."

CONTINUED

5007 1

Interview with the MAYOR OF HAGI, MITSUO, YOSHITO

Pop L -Ra ~~ZE~~

L Not before?

M There was a touch of it from around April, but people kept on, but at the beginning of August it had become extreme.

L How was it expressed?

M In June they formed the Kokumin Giyutai. At the start there were men in it, but gradually the number of men decreased and women participated more and more, even pregnant women and some old men.

L How did the fact that the people were sore at the military leaders show?

M (Laughing, together with Suzuki and Santo) Participation in volunteer labor work decreased. I, as mayor, was head of the Giyutai, and I could see the expression on the faces of the people and their lack of interest.

L Against whom was the antipathy directed chiefly?

M More the local military than at the heads of the government. They hated the squad of Infantry here and also the Engineers, and especially the people who were in charge of shipping and the people who controlled clothing, food and fuel (Mayor goes to make a telephone call).

S The people felt this antipathy toward the Army bosses because they worked their asses off while these Army men were leading extravagant and luxurious lives, drinking sake and such.

Special Morale Report KYOTO 14 Dec 45; Prepared by the HOANKACHO of the Kyoto Prefectural Police in response to memo from Naimusho, Police Bureau

5019 8

SURVEY OF TENDENCY OF NATIONAL THOUGHT AND FIGHTING SPIRIT DURING THE WAR

RE REGULATION OF SENSATIONAL RUMOURS DURING WAR TIME

About the actual condition of the regulation:

Towards July and August, after the fall of Okinawa, the one-sided raiding by the US Air Forces got far intensified throughout the width and breadth of our country. At the threat of a decisive battle which we had soon to expect to face on our mainland, people began to take almost gloomy view of the future. Just before the war came to an end in August bills were thrown over the whole city of Kyoto telling about the negotiations with the Allied Powers, by which we had accepted the Potsdam Declaration. This not only set the financial world in perfect disturbance but gave the general citizens an impression of complete defeat. On this occasion 70% of the bills, which presumably numbered 200,000 in all, were found and reduced to ashes and they were the last that reached Kyoto people from overhead.

to: The Director of the Police Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, By: The Chief of police of KUMAMOTO PREFECTURE File #80 28 Nov 45

5041 2

REPORT OF PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS DROPPED BY THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE

These leaflets did not help form people's opinion nor arouse war-hatred feeling much, and compared to the great number dropped, the effect was negligible.

American Broadcasts and Propaganda Leaflets
Int. o. 3118
Yutaka Mura-ale-actory worker

L - PN

Yes I saw one. I picked it up a week after the Kofu air raid. It told about the war situation and the treatment of prisoners of war. It also had a story about Rihai Amanoya. It was called Marianna News. It was a small sized newspaper. Before I picked up this handbill, I heard about the warning of air raids and I knew how accurately the prediction materialized so I believed quite a bit of the content.

3 { I never heard it personally but I heard that about 8 O'clock in the morning there was a broadcast from the Marianas. I understand they broadcast about the militarist. It was in July of this year. I do not remember the contents well. But I wonder ed is it true what they say.

Prepared by L YON'S OFFICE, GIFU SHI, GIFU KEN, JAPAN 1 Dec 45

LR-a

50067

THE INFLUENCE OF THE ALLIES' PROPAGANDA

The Allies' propaganda mostly influenced over this district by means of the leaflets which were distributed by the airplanes towards the end of the war. But the effect of these leaflets was comparatively little on account of the confined extent they were distributed and the quickness of collecting them. However, the propaganda broadcasts towards the coastal districts and the propogations by the leaflets distributed in other districts were seemed to have much influence upon the citizens, for the various kinds of alarming rumours spread with great speed. Especially the exactness of the Allies' demographic announcements of the air-raids on the special cities extremely frightened the citizens, and the incompetency of the Army against these announcements and its irresponsible propoganda had much greater influence upon the minds of these frightened people.

5042 2

From: Chief of Police KANAGAWA KEN To: Mr AIYAMA, ^{LR} Section Chief, Police Section, Police Bureau, Home Ministry.

THE GENERAL CONDITION ON THE LEAFLETS DROPPED BY THE UNITED STATES FORCES

Furthermore, the phrases and illustrations were very childish and the effect was to the extent of arousing curiosity on the part of the city resident.

Later, the dispersion of leaflets were increased as the war situation became worse and intensity of the air raids increased. The propaganda leaflets (a) illustrated the arbitrary war conduct by the military forces, (b) calling the leaders a liar, which caused to create suspicion upon the communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters, (c) illustrating the free living conditions by the "apanese prisoner of war in the United States occupied area in the "Marians Jiho (Times)". "Rakka-gasa (Parachute)News", and other propaganda leaflets began to stimulate optimistic feelings against the military forces as the war became unfavourable, and the residents of Yokohama-shi could no longer just laugh at an incident.

5021 13

Respondent: TAMURA, BUNKICHI (mayor of Nagaoka) ^{LR} 3 Dec 45 at NAGAOKA

The Propaganda Leaflets were dropped by planes which came from the Central Army District so we were not warned about these planes, either. Many of the peoples saw the leaflets, but most of them thought that they were a bunch of lies. The Japanese people did not believe in leaflets.

R-L 6034 75

Interview with Lt Col TSUNEYOSHI, YOSHITOMO, Kempei-Tai (Military Police)
Subj: Morale

G Did you hear the broadcasts made by Captain Zacharias of the US Navy in July 1945?

T I did not hear them myself, but the War Ministry made transcripts of them and sent these transcripts to all officers of regimental commander status or above.

G Can you explain more fully what effect these broadcasts had on the officers? Was there much discussion about them?

T I believe that the Zacharias broadcasts did have a good deal of effect on the higher ranking officers in that they lost hope in ultimate victory. (Numerically, however, these were a small proportion of the Army. I myself heard one of the Zacharias broadcasts now that I think of it. They were in very poor Japanese and they mentioned the Emperor too often. It was in very poor taste to mention the Emperor so much.) The pamphlets and leaflets that your forces distributed, however, were very well done and I think they had a good deal of effect.

Data on the MIYAGI PREFECTURE

5031 7

L R-

PROPAGANDA BILLS DISTRIBUTED BY AMERICAN FORCES

"Japan accepts the Potsdam Declaration" etc., moved the public mind intensely. The fact that on the very same day when bills reading "Japan Accepts the Potsdam Declaration" were scattered the Imperial Speech was heard concluding the war, astounded the people of the quickness and scrupulosity of American propaganda.

Report of MIHARA Municipal Office

5020 14

Toc

THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE PEOPLE DURING THE WAR

SEVERAL MEASURES FOR STIMULATING UP THE FIGHTING SPIRIT

In accordance with instructions of the Association of Assistance of the Imperial Rule, the outside organ of the Government, chonai-kwai or "block-associations" and tonari-gumi of "neighbourhood associations", its cellular organs, endeavoured to stir up the public morale. For the same purpose, now and again, in this city, lecture meetings were held by spokesmen of the military authorities or of the House of Representatives. Again, several posters purporting to the rousing of the fighting spirit were put on the door of every house; and the citizens were earnestly encouraged to visit Shinto and Buddhist temples to offer prayers for victory.

BY MASATERU YAHARA Mayor of MIHARA

Survey Data on Regional Conditions; 10 Apr 45
Compiled by the Wartime Survey Office
Report on Conditions in Regional Area #16
Domei News Agency

8003 19

P rails R rails

THE GENERAL SENTIMENT IN REGARD TO AIR RAID REPORTS MADE BY THE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS

Language and Wording of the Imperial Headquarters Reports.

The preponderance of opinion holds that the words "blind bombing" are not appropriate. "In reality, the bombs are hitting targets with considerable accuracy, which is not blind bombing." (Shimane, Nagasaki)

Survey Data on Regional Conditions; 10 Apr 45
 Compiled by the Wartime Survey Office
 Report on Conditions in Regional Area #16
 Domei News Agency

Pravda Results

THE GENERAL SENTIMENT IN REGARD TO AIR RAID REPORTS MADE BY THE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS

Reports on Bombing Damages

If the statement, "Losses negligible" is to be issued on the heels of every raid, the people will fall into the habit of making their own interpretations. (Matsue) It is said that this tendency is to be found even among the students of the national elementary schools. (TOTTORI) Interpreting "some" as meaning "considerably great" and negligible as meaning "considerable", general opinion never accepts the IHQ announcements at face value.

Survey Data on Regional Conditions; 10 Apr 45
 Compiled by the Wartime Survey Office
 Report on Conditions in Regional Area #16
 Domei News Agency

Pravda Results

THE GENERAL SENTIMENT IN REGARD TO AIR RAID REPORTS MADE BY THE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS

Reports on Bombing Damages

The people in the various regional areas make an issue of the statements, "Damages were negligible" and "There was some damage", as being too vague and indefinite. In attempting to deduce the actual losses through a logical examination of such statements, the people have come to doubt their truth and place virtually no faith whatsoever in their contents. Such meaningless and self-consoling phrases (Uyeda) have already lost all their propaganda value. If the losses were really as small as described, the authorities should be able to make an immediate report on the actual state of damages. (Kuji in Iwate prefecture)

Printed ~~Revised~~ 5019 7

Account of Interview with Officials of the KYOTO SHOKURYO EIDAN (Rationing Organization)
Mr YOKENO: Chief; Mr OTA: Ass't Director of Business Affairs; Mr AKAZAWA: Director of
Gen'l Affairs; Mr OHASHI: Chief, Distribution Section; 13 Dec 45

The feeling on the part of the officials was that the people from the beginning were not possessed of any particular will to win; that most of their conduct was in conformance to governmental expectations only and that discontent and dissatisfaction of repercussions by police agencies etc. Whatever will to win that did exist decreased as the war progressed, especially with the attacks of March in the Kansai Area. They spoke of planes passing over Kyoto and not bombing it and of the fear that prevailed when it seemed that they might bomb it. Until March there was no way to gauge the validity of new and radio reports because of the remoteness of bombed areas and battlegrounds, but with the arrival of American planes in March, it was possible to compare actual occurrences with newspaper and radio accounts. At this point, Mr Yokeno stated, the faith that the people had in their sources of information took a considerable dive.

Japanese Newspaper and Radio Reports

Int. No. 374

Akita-Female-Housewife

Revised
US-C
R < R

Like everyone else in this country I thought the Americans were savages. The government told us that the Americans attacked us and unless we won the war we would have to suffer the consequences; and in order to make us fight to the end they told us that we were fighting savages. I thought the newspapers and the radio were telling us one third of the story. I heard stories from people who were bombed out in other places and decided for myself that only one third to one half was printed. I didn't think it was good for unless the stories were told accurately, the people would not take the air raid practices seriously.

Japanese ~~newspaper~~ Propaganda *R Tails VS*

Int. No. 795

Male-Osaka -Clerk

R In the newspapers and every place, you read that everything American was bad, that this was a holy war, that the enemies' methods were reckless and other such propaganda so I naturally thought so. I had always held rather Democratic ideas myself so I felt that Japan's war was far from a holy war. Rather the U.S. was fighting a holy war. The newspapers and radio reported that our losses were small but from observation it was apparent that they were not. Japan broadcast that American output was at a minimum but actually this was true of Japan. I thought that they were sparing us the details so that Japan would not become loathe to fight and so that a desire to end the war would not arise. It made me think that we were unable to go on fighting ourselves.

Japanese Newspaper Reports

Int No. 524

Osaka-Male-Automobile mechanic

P R Tails
B
From newspapers and other sources, I thought of America being a gentlemen country, that we will not be given a rough time but will be treated like a slave. I thought it would be something like our treatment in China-Like raping women or killing them in Manila. I didn't believe they would kill us like the paper and rumour said but I did think the treatment would be like those we conducted in Manila and China.....

The newspapers told us if explosive bomb fell to get into shelter and if incendiary fell you could put it out with a blanket. I thought it was awfully easy. They also warned us that we use bomb

that does not kill innocent people, but that the americans use explosives that kill anyone. That was the American's objective. I thought that it was impossible to prevent the raids so easily, that the newspapers were full of propaganda.

Interview with SAITO, MATSUHEI, Mayor of YUTAKA Village (Yamanashi Ken)
22 Dec 45

Paul R. Davis 5024 5

The Gov't propaganda before this was that no American plane would fly over Japan but when they came several times a day in 1944-1945 we knew the war was lost.

PRair 6034 83

Interview with SASAKI, Katsumi, Lt Col, attached to the Public Relations Section of the Board of Information. Subj: Control of Morale in Japan

M Can you tell me about the propaganda set up in Imperial HQ?

S For instance, in the case of the first Doolittle raid of April 8th, there was a considerable amount of uproar as a result. However, the newspapers could take no action in regard to it until Imperial HQ had made an announcement. It should be noted that regulations were such that newspapers and other public organs could only publish to the extent of Imperial HQ announcements. For instance, if Imperial HQ said that many incendiary bombs were dropped on Tokyo that is all the newspapers could say. They could not say that incendiary bombs had been dropped and a large number of houses had been burned. They were strictly limited to the extent of the Imperial HQ announcements, there was much confusion of public opinion and public feeling after the raids. For instance, the first Yawata raid wasn't bad as far as actual damage went, but Imperial HQ announcement was rather late and so the rumour spread that the whole plant had been destroyed, since the Japanese people knew that the Yawata plant was the most important iron and steel plant in Japan they knew it would have a terrific effect on Japanese economy. As a result of this, the regulation came into effect that local announcements could be made for purposes of local peace preservation.

Effects of Bombings on Public Opinion and Policies Taken Thereto
By COL SASAKI

6034 85

AIR RAIDS AND HOSTILITY TO THE ENEMY

1 raid 6034 85

From past experiences, it was expected that the anger of the people would be aroused to an explosive pitch following the bombing of a part of the Ise Shrine. It was feared that inflammatory articles in newspapers would only serve to bring forth insincere and perfunctory expressions therefore it was concluded that nothing would be better than to await the spontaneous outburst of the people's ire against the enemy. In line with this idea, newspapers were instructed to make a factual and non-provocative presentation of the news. Contrary to expectations, however, the people, in general--despite the mass indignation rallies held by some groups--remained indifferent and it was virtually impossible to arouse the "Don't forget Pearl Harbor!" sentiment. This state of affairs continued even after the burning of the Imperial Palace and the Meiji Shrine.

2d Interview with Mr AKABANE, YUTAKA, Vice-Chief of the Cabinet Information Bureau ^{6034 88}

A: B of I played some part but largely done by Agriculture and Forestry. There were 3 important items: (1) Increased production of airplanes (2) production of food and (3) maintenance of morale. These, the three Gov't always had in mind. Most posters were devoted to this.

Interview with Mr AKABANE YUTAKA, Vice Chief of the Cabinet Information Bureau ^{6034 87}

Akabane, through interpreter, interposed here spontaneously: We would like to bring it to the attention of you (USSBS) and the Americans generally, particularly the Information and Education division of the US General Headquarters, that the person speaking on the radio to the people now adays are not either the best elements of Japan or the persons most interested in the welfare of the people. They are all too often communistic and socialistic. We would be glad to inform the Americans who the true "liberalists" are, who ought to be heard but are not now coming forward. We could be glad to prepare a list.

2d Interview with Mr AKABANE, YUTAKA, Vice-Chief of the Cabinet Information Bureau 6034 88

A: In recent times only 70 newspapers in Japan supplied only by Domei which facilitated Gov't action. Unity of Information was very easy.

By JUKICHI OKADA Mayor of NAGASAKI CITY

X 5022 7

ENHANCEMENT OF THE ESPRIT-DE-CORPS AND COUNTERMEASURES VS. ALLIED PROPAGANDA

The enhancement of the fighting spirit was especially effected through reports by newspapers, magazines, radio, plays, and movies, as well as by the entertainment facilities. As for bolstering done by the associations within the "cho" (machi) there was a tendency for neighborhood and preservation squads to be merely engaged concomitantly through the enforcement of savings, intensification of production, air defense, and keeping the lips tightly sealed.

6034 91
Interview with TSUKAHARA, TOSHIRO, Board of Information, KIKAKU SHIRYO BU, YORON CHOSA KA
Subl: Information on the Board of Information Public Opinion Survey. X

M What about government control of newspapers?

T The first stage was reached in 1935 when the newspapers became more or less a government organ. In 1940 and 1941 the policy of one paper for each Ken was arrived at. At that time the various newspapers were amalgamated. Prior to that the Domei Agency had become merely an official organ. Domei was controlled by government directives by the Censorship section and by the Second Division of the Board of Information so that they were unable to write the truth.

Special Report on Morale HAGI 12-22-45 X

5007 3

CHANGE OF CIVILIAN-WILL (BELIEF AGAINST THE VICTORY) IN WAR-TIME.

At this time, Japanese government had intended to compose the national People's Defence Party (Kakumin-guitai) as a recovery stratagem, and tried to stimulate their fighting spirit.

VARIOUS MEASURES OF EXALTING THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE TOWARDS THE PROPAGANDA OF THE ALLIED FORCES.

To exalt the fighting spirit of the people, various measures of propaganda were mainly carried on by the Army and Government authorities on a large scale, but in proportion as the war situation turned against us, these abstract propagations became ineffective and gained nothing but blind faith in some quarters.

As for the measures of propagations, we can easily mention those of every sort and kind, such as the control of speech through the medium of newspapers and radio broadcastings, the propaganda tours by officers in authority, the persuasions by high Government officials, and so on, all of which were quite negative and conservative. And the pressure of livings, that grew violent day by day, made the citizens indifferent to these measures.

As the result of having experienced a lot of realistic tragedies, such as the losses of human lives, houses, and riches by the repeated air-raids, the citizens began to harbour bitter hatred towards the incompetency of the Army.

They found a flash of vague hope on "the decisive battle in the Mainland", which was the final aim of the Army, but what was worse, these measures became entirely useless owing to the sudden increase of tyrannous deeds by the Army, and there rose suddenly the citizens' loud cries yearning for the termination of the War and the advent of Peace.

Interview with Dr. KAZUO KAWAI, Chief Editorial Writer
for THE NIPPON TIMES, TOKYO, 19 Nov 45.

X 6034

(34)

"Your best bet would be the minutes of the Board of Information. They would be the nearest thing to directives. You see, the Ministries were represented on the Board. They agreed on general policy, and each of them carried it out as they saw fit. But there was little coordination."

Interview with Dr. KAZUO KAWAI, Chief Editorial Writer
for THE NIPPON TIMES, TOKYO, 19 Nov 45.

6034

(34)

Q. Did the Board issue any sort of directives?

A. I am almost sure there were none. They operated rather on the basis of official handouts. All news was official or it wasn't issued.

Interview with NAKANO, Goro, newspaper writer in the War Research
Dept of the TOKYO ASAHI and the OSAKA ASAHI (formerly New York
correspondent for ASAHI newspaper.) At TOKYO, 7 Nov 45.

6034

(37)

Upon his return from the U.S., the respondent continued his work as correspondent for the Asahi newspaper, working in Tokyo. Insamuch as he was regarded as somewhat of an authority on American affairs, being one of the last newspapermen to leave the U.S., therefore, one of the last sources of information on conditions in the U.S., he undertook a series of lectures throughout Japan under the auspices of the Asahi newspaper to explain the true "meaning" of the U.S. The lectures were not successful, being colored by the respondent's friendly attitude toward the U.S. and his liberal thinking in general. He stated his lectures were always interfered with by the police and various thought control organizations and finally was forced to discontinue.

Third Interview with Mr. ISHIDA, Peace Preservation Section,
TOKYO, 10 Dec 45. SUBJECT: Japanese Wartime Morale.

6034

(56)

Q. There was a censorship section in the Home Ministry which dealt with newspapers and magazines. What were the relations between it and the Censorship functions of the Cabinet Board of Information?

Q. It was the same thing. The chief of one section was actually the head of both places, and the sections were synonymous.

Interview with Mr. KOIZUMI, Chief, Police Bureau,
Home Office, TOKYO, 23 Oct 45.

6034

(47)

Q. What specific means?

A. Radio and lectures were the best methods.

Q. Neighborhood associations?

A. The government efforts didn't reach down as far as neighborhoods (laughter). It wasn't possible to use the tonarigumi because by that time they were entirely pre-occupied with rationing problems (were just ration boards?).

SPECIAL INTERVIEW with Dr. SHIMMEI, Masamichi, Professor of
Sociology at TOKOKU Imperial University at his home in
SENDAI on 2 Dec 45.

X 6030

(4)

"Made many slogans--not so effective. Real reason people kept on was that people are meek to government, not because leadership was good."

SPECIAL INTERVIEW with KAWAMORI, Yasunosuke, Mayor of SAKAI City.
24 Nov 45.

X 6028

(1)

"It was a difficult problem. Propaganda is not enough. One must make clear the object of the war. The government said the war was to liberate Greater East Asia, to put 'eight corners under one roof.' Japan was the self-appointed leader of this liberation and that was what supported the morale of the people."

Interview with Mr. YAMAMOTO, Yurikumo, retired teacher
of physical training at the HAGI Middle School, 22 Dec 45
SUMMARY: Report on Wartime Morale in HAGI (an unbombed city
on the southwest coast of Japan).

6007

(3)

"At first the people thought that Americans were terrible and all the organs of propaganda encouraged this belief, but later the opinions of many were changed. We were assured that the skulls and other bones of Japanese soldiers were sent back to America as souvenirs, and that American girls especially delighted to get them from their husbands and sweethearts. Now I know that much of this ^{was} propaganda with the aim of stirring up a feeling of hatred towards America. In spite of the efforts of the military authorities the feeling of hatred towards America was nothing like so strong as the feeling of hatred towards China in the Sino-Japanese War and towards Russia in the Russo-Japanese War."

SPECIAL INTERVIEW with the Ken Police Officials of NAGASAKI KEN
on 30 Nov 45.

6021

(4)

Q. The morale was high at first; what means were used to effect this? We know about the newspaper campaign. What other means were used?

A. It is not mainly a matter of the means. Deeply embedded in the Japanese spirit is the will to follow the leaders as they work for the national good. All that was necessary was to have the people know that this was their country's program and they would enthusiastically set to work on it. I must emphasize then that it is not mainly a matter of any particular means but of utilizing something very strong in our national life. It did not have to be created. However, there were some other things. There was the fact of the thought police. They took in any critics. There were not many.

14-14210²

MORALE TRENDS

①

Bombing-
Start of War feelings
(Interlard in Henry's
appendix)

②

Fighting Spirit

Chief of Police of HYOGO PREFECTURE

5015 6

WARTIME TREND OF THE PEOPLE'S MORALE AND FIGHTING SPIRIT AND CONTROL OF RUMORS

Since the "pivoting-advance" strategy (TENSHIN SAKUSEN) of August 1942, at Guadalcanal, the securing of food, and the production of arms, aircraft, warships and shipping were earnestly encouraged under the guise of patient intensification of fighting strength through the medium of organs of public expression; hence, to some degree, results were chalked up; but among a portion of the people, once having tasted of the fruit of optimism, there were those whose thoughts deteriorated into demoralization and production did not rise up to expectation.