

CHABOT/LAS POSITAS COLLEGES

Sabbatical Leave Committee

Sabbatical Leave Summary and Certification Sheet

(Please print in ink or type)

TO: Sabbatical Leave Committee

FROM Sato _____ Michael _____ Ronald _____
(last) (first) (middle)
_____ / _____
(Division) (Subject Area) English

Period of Sabbatical Leave:

Semester fall Year 2010 _____

Semester spring Year 2011 _____

Certification:

I certify that I have completed the Sabbatical Leave Program and the objectives listed and described on my approved Sabbatical Leave Application, including any approved modification of the application.

Date

Signature

Objective 1: Modernize the original Japanese (300 hours)

I selected over one hundred diary entries to transcribe into modern Japanese (one hundred and one were eventually chosen for translation and inclusion). This is about the quantity that I anticipated in my project proposal, although the entries I ended up selecting were from diaries spanning the years 1937 to 1941, instead of just the last four months of 1941. The time spent reading these volumes and selecting the relevant diary entries is not reflected in the total hours taken to perform the transcription.

The documents attached to verify the work include (a) a scan of two pages of the original diary and (b) a transcript of all the transcribed diary entries.

Objective 2: Translation (500 hours)

Once they were transcribed, I translated each of the diary entries from Japanese to English. The challenges encountered included those described in the proposal, with an emphasis on references to historical context.

The translated entries are included in (c) the final document: these include the 101 entries from 1937 through 1941. The 1942 entries, also included in the final document, were previously translated and were not part of this objective, even though they are integrated into the final document.

Objective 3: Consultation (6 hours)

I asked Akiko Ishihara, a native-Japanese speaking woman, for help with specific transcription and translation problems, mainly related to unconventional Japanese characters and idiomatic expressions. Due in part to recent improvements that have been made in web-based tools for investigating old or unusual Japanese characters, I needed somewhat less of this help than I had anticipated: 6.25 instead of 30 hours. Documentation (d) is attached.

Objective 4: Research (200 hours)

As described in the report for Objective 1, the time frame of the translated entries is much wider than was expected. Specifically, I did not anticipate that the Sino-Japanese war, which began in 1937, would have such a presence in the diaries as it does, and neither did I appreciate the complicated relationship between this war and the Japanese internment in the United States. This relationship became the focus of much of my research, therefore, and my research leaned heavily on print sources, many of which I also used in the contextualization of each part of the translation. The sources I consulted as part of this objective and cited in the final document are listed below. Together, these sources describe the origins, context, and development of the Sino-Japanese war of 1937-1945, the active interest of America's Japanese immigrants in this war, the Japanese-immigrant culture that enabled a somewhat homogeneous perspective on this war, the characteristics of Japan's government and media that influenced the Japanese immigrant perspective, and the American government's misuse of these characteristics to justify the 1942 evacuation and internment. Figuring out the relationships between these pieces of the larger story of the internment became one of the most challenging and rewarding parts of this project.

Azuma, Eiichiro. Between Two Empires: Race, History, and Transnationalism in

Japanese America. Oxford: Oxford UP, 2005. Print.

---. "‘The Pacific Era Has Arrived’: Transnational Education among Japanese Americans, 1932-1941." History of Education Quarterly. 43 (2003) 39-73. Print.

“Blast Rocks City.” New York Times. 17 Aug. 1937. Web. 6 May 2011.

The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. Personal Justice Denied.

National Park Service, 2007. Web. 5 Oct. 2011.

- Daniels, Roger. The Politics of Prejudice: The Anit-Japanese Movement in California and the Struggle for Japanese Exclusion. Berkeley: California UP, 1962. Print.
- DeWitt, John. Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast, 1942: Final Report (1943). USA Government Documents. Internet Archive. 10 Mar. 2001. Web. 3 Aug 2011.
- Dickinson, Frederick R. War and National Reinvention: Japan and the Great War, 1914-1919. Cambridge: Harvard University Asia Center, 1999. Print.
- Fugita, Stephen S., and David J. O'Brien. Japanese American Ethnicity: The Persistence of Community. Seattle: Washington UP, 1991. Print.
- Gaily, Harry A. The War in the Pacific: From Pearl Harbor to Tokyo Bay. Navato, California: Presidio Press, 1997. Print.
- Gains, Brian J. and Wendy K. Tam Cho. "On California's 1920 Alien Land Law: The Psychology and Economics of Racial Discrimination." State Politics and Policy Quarterly. 4 (2004) 271-293. Print.
- Hirabayashi, Lane Ryo. The Politics of Fieldwork: Fieldwork in an American Concentration Camp. Tuscon: Arizona UP, 1999. Print.
- "History." Mayhew Community Baptist Church. Mayhew Community Baptist Church. 2005. Web. 5 Oct. 2011.
- Ichioka, Yuji. Before Internment. Stanford: Stanford UP, 2006. Print.
- . The Issei: The World of the First Generation Japanese Immigrants 1885-1924. New York: The Free Press, 1988. Print.
- Ienaga, Saburo. The Pacific War, 1931-1945. New York: Pantheon Books 1978. Print.
- Iriye, Akira. The Origins of the Second World War in Asia and the Pacific. New York: Longman, 1987. Print.

“Japan: Son of a Samurai.” Time. 4 Mar. 1940. Web. 3 July 2011.

LaFeber, Walter. The Clash: U.S.-Japanese Relations Throughout History. New York: Norton, 1998. Web. 25 July 2011.

Long-hsuen, Hsu, and Chang Ming-kai. History of the Sino-Japanese War (1937-1945). Trans. Wen Ha-hsiung. Taipei: Chung Wu Publishing, 1972. Print.

MacKinnon, Stephen R. Wuhan, 1938: War, Refugees, and the Making of Modern China. Berkeley: California UP, 2008. Print.

Maeda, Wayne. Changing Dreams and Treasured Memories: A Story of Japanese Americans in the Sacramento Region. Sacramento: Sacramento Japanese American Citizens League, 2000. Print.

Mason, Geoffrey B. Service Histories of Royal Navy Warships in World War 2. Naval History.Net. University of Oxford. 28 April 2011. Web. 25 June 2011.

Military History Section Headquarters, Army Forces Far East. Political Strategy Prior to Outbreak of War Part II. Web. 5 May 2011.

Nishimoto, Richard S. Inside an American Concentration Camp. Ed. Lane Ryo Hirabayashi. Tuscon: Arizona UP, 1995. Print.

Ruoff, Kenneth J. Imperial Japan at Its Zenith: The Wartime Celebration of the Empire's 2,600th Anniversary. Ithaca: Cornell UP, 2010. Print.

Ruhge, Justin M. “Mather Field.” Mather Air Force Base. California State Military Museum. 18 May 2008. Web. 26 June 2011.

“Russia-Japan Warfare Ends.” Los Angeles Times. 11 Aug. 1938: 1-2. Web.

Toland, John. The Rising Sun: The Decline and Fall of the Japanese Empire, 1936-1945. New York: The Modern Library, 1998. Print.

Yatsushiro, Toshio. Politics and Cultural Values: The World War II Japanese Relocation Centers and the United States Government. New York: Arno Press, 1978. Print.

Young, Louise. Japan's Total Empire: Manchuria and the Culture of Wartime Imperialism. Berkeley: California UP, 1998. Print.

Objective 5: Annotation and Editing (200 hours)

One hundred and one entries from 1937 to 1941 were transcribed, translated, and included in the final document. These entries were selected because they best described the major narrative threads of that time, including Shinji's developing interest in the Sino-Japanese war, the pursuit of his goal to be an established person in America, and the maturation of his children and his community—all of which were related. Since Shinji was a farmer, many of his diary entries described the relatively mundane day-to-day business of farming, and these were entries were left out.

Regarding annotation for the entries, I settled on a format in which a description of the context of the entries introduces the entries of each year, except for 1942, which is contextualized twice: once at the beginning of the year, and once when Shinji and his family were transferred to the internment camp at Poston. Shinji's own emotional involvement in the beginning and end of each year helps make this approach aesthetically more successful, and it also allows the reader to consider the mainly historical information in pieces long enough to form narrative, but short enough to hold in mind. The entries for 1942 are contextualized twice because of the year's density, especially the months spent at Poston.

For readability, I decided to leave virtually no words in the diary untranslated, and the few specific terms that required definition or explanation were treated in the introduction or the appropriate year's context. So, I did not attach an additional glossary or index to the final document. Since the length of the total document is close to what the proposal estimated (53,000 words), a table of contents allows a reader to quickly locate the beginning of each of the sections that are, of course, sequenced chronologically.

The annotations are included in the final document. Some of the research for the annotating of 1942 had been conducted outside of this objective; this project required some additional research for 1942 and the creation of the annotation itself.