From the 2.26 Incident to the Atomic Bombs: Haiku During the Asia-Pacific War

Hiroaki Sato

Faubion Bowers (1917–99), a graduate of Columbia University and Juilliard Graduate School of Music, was on his way to Java to explore the music there when he stopped in Japan and accidentally found kabuki. That was in the late 1930s, a few years before Japan attacked Pearl Harbor. The war over, Bowers served Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers Gen. Douglas MacArthur as his aide-de-camp and personal interpreter during the early years of the Occupation of Japan (1945–52). When he resigned his military commission with the rank of major he stayed on as a civilian and proponent of uncensored kabuki banned by the Occupation. For this, he was later called “the savior of kabuki” and decorated by the Japanese government.¹

One day in the mid-1990s, he gave me a book by Yūki Shōji, *Haiku tsurezuregusa*² (俳句つれづれ草. Asahi Shimbun Sha, 1985). Later it occurred to me that at the time Mr. Bowers had just compiled *The Classic Tradition of Haiku: An Anthology* (Dover, 1996), an assemblage of existing translations of better-known haiku.

Yūki Shōji (結城昌治 1927–96) was a prolific detective story writer, but in his youth he studied haiku with Ishida Hakyō (石田波郷 1913–69) in a sanatorium where the haiku poet was also battling some lung ailment. Late in his life he decided to reflect on the first half of his life, through hokku and haiku by a range of writers, which coincided with the turbulent, first half of the Shōwa era (1926–89). The result was *Haiku tsurezuregusa*.

During the 1930s censorship became harsh in Japan and, after Japan’s military meddling with China took a serious turn in 1937, became even harsher. Once the Pacific War started, it was
felt best to avoid using in print even an old, common kigo like karegiku (枯れ菊, “withered chrysanthemum”) which might be judged to constitute lèse-majesté: the chrysanthemum was the Imperial emblem. Yūki cites Ishida Hakyō remembering to note this after the war by quoting a haiku of Matsumoto Takashi’s (松本たかし 1906–56): 枯菊と言ひ捨てんには情あり Karegiku to iisuten ni wa nasakeari, “To just say ‘It’s a withered chrysanthemum’ it’s too sensuous.” Naturally, any critical reference to the war that was prosecuted in the name of the Emperor and was thus called the Holy War (seisen) could not hope to see print, unless it was so refracted as to make little sense.

This is in no way to suggest that the majority of the Japanese, including haiku poets, opposed the war. Following the 1930s when Japan’s imperialistic adventure got nowhere in China even as militarism and chauvinism came to dominate, the Japanese experienced a collective sense of liberation and intoxication when in December 1941 their country attacked a U.S territory in the Pacific as well as Dutch and British colonies in Southeast Asia and won a string of victories for a couple of months that followed. Such well-known intellectuals as the poet and sculptor Takamura Kōtarō (高村光太郎 1883–1956), the tanka poet and psychiatrist Saitō Mokichi (斎藤茂吉 1882–1953), and the painter Fujita Tsuguharu (藤田嗣治 1886–1968) supported the expansion of the war and mouthed military slogans in their writings and pronouncements.
Here, Yūki Shōji mentions the three men by name to suggest that their support of Japan’s imperialistic expansion may have represented the collective racial inferiority complex toward Europeans that had afflicted the Japanese since the country opened to the West in the mid-19th century. He quotes a sentence that the poet and novelist Itō Sei (伊藤整 1905-69) jotted down in his diary on the news that Japan had attacked Pearl Harbor: “We are destined to be unable to convince ourselves that we are the first class country in the world except that we are fighting the first class among the whites.”

Takamura Kōtarō, Hand, circa 1918

Saitō Mokichi, 1953
Still, the three men may have greatly differed from one another in their reactions to the West and Westerns. Takamura, who studied sculpture in New York (with Gutzon Borglum of Mt. Rushmore fame) and Paris, and Saitō, who studied psychiatry in Vienna and Munich, may have suffered from inferiority complexes in one way or another, but Fujita may not have felt much of the sort. He certainly went to Paris to study painting in the Mecca for such things at the time, but he hobnobbed with the likes of Modigliani and Picasso, married two Frenchwomen, and was awarded the Legion of Honor by the French government and the Belgian Order of Leopold. Back in Japan, he did war paintings, and when he was accused of war collaboration after Japan’s defeat, went back to France where he naturalized.

Itō Sei, 1954

Fujita Tsuguharu, self portrait, 1930.

Fujita Tsuguharu, Attack on Pearl Harbor, 1942

Haiku Suppression Before Pearl Harbor

Saitō Sanki (西東三鬼 1900–62) had an unusual career as a haiku poet. For one thing, he didn’t get into haiku until almost his mid-30s. For another, his life in Singapore,
from the end of 1925 to the end of 1928, made him feel like a “ghostly étranger” when he returned to Tokyo. There in the British colony, where Asians, Europeans, and Middle Easterners mixed, Sanki was so entranced by “the country of frankincense and myrrh right under the equator” as he wandered around town with friends from Bagdad and Alexandria that he thought of abandoning his Japanese nationality to settle down there permanently. In the end he didn’t have the courage, partly because the Japanese military action in Jinan, on the Shandong peninsula, in 1928, turned Singaporean residents against Japanese products, making it impossible for ordinary Japanese to live there even as Sanki worked as a dentist. This background made his approach to the haiku, “the pearl of the Orient,” as he called it, not with traditional respect, but as “an epicurean bohemian,” “a self-exile” within his country, the haiku commentator Yamamoto Kenkichi (山本健吉 1907-88) wrote.

Let us look at some Sanki pieces chronologically from his first book, Flag (Hata), published in 1940, which sold out immediately. Among the 209 haiku included in it is a 1935 piece:

Seishokusai kōjin Yosefu wa ga aisu
The Candlemas craftsman Joseph I love

From 1936:

Suihei to hōdan no yo wo netsu takashi
On the night with sailor and artillery shell fever high

And from 1939:

Kikanjū mayuma ni akaki hana ga saku
Machine gun: between his eyebrows a red flower blooms
These haiku antagonized “traditional” haiku poets. As Sanki noted, those who stuck to “the birds and flowers expected people to turn out, without any reflections, ‘national spirit total mobilization’ haiku that would please the military.” Especially those cinematically describing war provoked conservatives who dismissed them as “fiction” and “inexcusable to soldiers on the battlefield,” because these and similar haiku—by Sanki and others—were by people who never went to war. Indeed, Sanki made that clear by putting some of these pieces under the group heading of “Newsreels.”

At any rate, the conservatives had the upper hand. They even suggested that the disregard of kigo itself led to the denial of the Emperor System at a time the Emperor was held to be sacrosanct. One reason for downgrading the requirement of kigo in haiku was for “realism,” but that “realism” could be criticized as tantamount to “socialist realism.” Anything out of line was “liberal,” i.e., democratic, and “pro-U.S. and U.K.” The army (war) minister stating in the Diet, “Liberalism is the hotbed of Communism.” It was to eradicate Communism to uphold Capitalism that the Public Safety Preservation Law had been strengthened in 1925.

The arrest and jailing of Sanki and others that began in February 1940 spelled the demise of the Newly Rising Haiku Movement.

For all this, the first Sanki haiku that Yūki Shōjī highlighted in his book bears little direct link to any of that. In fact, he made it clear that he didn’t care for Sanki’s early pieces. The one he chose to highlight was from Sanki’s second selection, Peach of the Night (Yoru no momo), published in 1948, three years after the war was over.

Yūki cited this piece apparently because the snow made him think of the 2.26 Incident—the revolt of units from four army regiments on Feb. 26, 1936 that started with a series of assassinations of high-ranking government officials. The revolt was soon brought under control: the Shōwa Emperor (Hirohito), whom the insurgents called on to take over as ruler, rejected that notion outright. Still, it was another lurid manifestation of the military running amok in Japan. In fact, historians hold that the 2.26 Incident—or how the military responded to the revolt within it—triggered “the decline and fall of the Japanese Empire,” to use the subtitle of John Toland’s massive account of Japan’s war against the West, The Rising Sun (Random House, 1970). The incident also became a focus for Mishima Yukio (三島由紀夫1925-70) as he prepared his own death.
To digress somewhat, Yūki’s choice of this haiku to discuss something not really related to the matter at hand reminds us that haiku’s brevity and lack of specificity often allows the reader to imagine things that have little to do with what the writer intends to convey. Conversely, it allows the writer to make his piece suggest what it may barely be able to imply. I once wrote about this problem in relation to Sanki’s haiku about Hiroshima. When a substantial selection of Sanki’s prose sketches and haiku—400 of the latter—appeared in The Kobe Hotel, translated by Saitō Masaya (Weatherhill, 1993)—the translator has no relation to the haiku poet—I reviewed it and wrote:

The sketches include some that explain the circumstances of the composition of certain haiku. One of them reminds us—if that is needed at this late date—how difficult it is to pack meanings into a single haiku and make that piece understandable on its own. It has to do with Hiroshima ya tamago kū toki kuchi hiraku, “Hiroshima: when I eat an egg my mouth opens.” A year after the atomic bombing, Sanki happens to find himself in the city on a “pitch-black” night. Saitō Masaya translates:

Sitting on a stone by the side of the road, I took out a boiled egg and slowly peeled the shell, unexpectedly shocked by the smooth surface of the egg. With a flash of searing incandescence, the skins of human beings had as easily slipped off all over this city. To eat a boiled egg in the wind of that black night, I was forced to open my mouth. In that moment, this haiku came to me:

Hiroshima—
to eat a boiled egg,
the mouth opens.

Reading this haiku by itself, how many readers can guess the ghastly chill that the poet might have tried to have it convey?

The original of this haiku, with an explanation of the circumstances of its writing in prose, appeared in Sequel Kobe (Zoku Kōbe), a series of five essays Sanki wrote for the haiku magazine Heaven’s Wolf (Tenrō) in 1959, which followed Kobe (Kōbe), a series of ten essays he wrote for Haiku magazine from 1954 to 1955. In these he remembered the goings and comings of oddball characters in an apartment-hotel, then in a “Western mansion,” in Kobe during the war and the few immediate postwar years. The haiku quoted here was originally one of the eight pieces, all beginning with “Hiroshima,” under the heading “The Famous Town.” The eight pieces as a group had been printed in a magazine, but Sanki did not include them in his second selection of haiku for fear of Occupation censorship that continued for several years after Japan’s defeat.

Other than censorship, the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki did not lead to immediate writings of haiku for the obvious reason: their shocking effects.

Shimomura Hiroshi (下村ひろし1904-86), a
physician who lived in Nagasaki all his life and dealt with many atomic victims, is thought to have composed haiku on the devastations in his city some time after the blast. Here are two of them:

水乞ひし人は屍や西日没り

_Mizu koishi hito wa kabana ya nishibi iri_

The one who begged water now a corpse: westerly sun sets

炎天の躯を運ぶ塵芥車

_Enten no mukuro o hakobu jinkaisha_

Carrying cadavers under burning sky: garbage carts

Unlike Sanki, Katayama Tōshi (片山桃史 1912–44) was drafted for war, twice, and was killed during his second tour. He was a bank employee when he was drafted, in 1937, and sent to China. While in the war zone, he wrote a good many haiku describing what he saw. Returned to Japan, he gathered his haiku—including the pieces he’d written before he was sent to the front—and published his selection in _Northern Corps (Hoppō heidan)_ in 1940. Tōshi was drafted again in 1941. In early 1944 he was killed in battle in East New Guinea. His haiku and letters from the front were assembled and published in 1983. Yūki tells us that Tōshi wrote the following haiku while deployed on the Chinese front.
Whenever possible, a Japanese soldier killed in action or died on the front was cremated, his ashes (lit., “left bones”) were put in an unpainted wooden box, and one of his comrades carried them home hanging the box from the neck by a sash.

Nanmin no rakuda akikaze yori takashi

Refugees’ camels are taller than the autumn wind

This haiku suggests that Tōshi’s unit may have gone as far as Mongolia, then in the Soviet sphere, or Inner Mongolia. The association of the autumn sky (or wind) with highness comes from a passage in *The Book of Hang* (early 2nd century) describing the Eurasian nomads called Xiongnu: “Among the Xiongnu come autumn horses grew fat, and they took up bows and invaded our fortresses.”

Kiga usure kagerō omoku nemiritaru

Starvation receding heat haze is heavy as I sleep

Leaves fall and fallen are blown:

Ki no ha otsu ochite fukarenaru aruku wa hei
the soldiers walk

Describing the war zone in these terms did not provoke censorship. In this, Tōshi is sometimes compared with Hasegawa Sosei (長谷川素逝, 1907-1946).24

Fujita Tsuguharu, *Battle of the Khalkhyn (Haruha) Riverbank* (1935) 哈爾哈河畔之戰鬪, 1941

**Haiku During the Pacific War**

Watanabe Suiha (渡辺水巴 1882–1946), son of a famous Japanese-style “flowers and birds” painter, was one of the few people in modern times who spent their entire adult lives writing, teaching, and editing haiku. His haiku referring to the war were unmistakably traditional and, shall we say positive, so that they probably won hearty approval from military and police censors.

Singapore has fallen: the spring lamp like morning

The Japanese capture of “the most strategically important base in the British Empire” occurred on Feb. 15, 1942 when Lt. Gen. A. E. Percival, the commander of the garrison, known as “Great Britain’s Impregnable Fortress in the Far East,” surrendered. Yūki remembered the excitement at the news of the victory. The day after was Monday, and at the weekly morning assembly the principal of his junior high school, a former colonel, suddenly took off his jacket at the podium and ordered the 2,000 students gathered in the school ground to follow him and started stabbing his arms upward and down, each time with a shout, repeating it many times.

From that day to the end of March the Japanese army rounded up a large number of “overseas Chinese” deemed to be “anti-Japanese elements”—“enemy combatants”?—and shot many of them, dumping their bodies in the sea off the coast. Not knowing such things, Suiha used shuntō, “spring lamp,” a relatively new kigo that suggests a warm, sensual atmosphere. The next haiku was composed on the same occasion.

神速の戦捷に梅花遅れたり

*Jinsoku no senshō ni baika okuretari*

Divine-speed battle-victory: plum blossoms have lagged

In reaction to the same news, Yamaguchi Seishi (山口誓子 1901–94) wrote:

国捷り寒煙高く汽車出で立つ

*Kuni kateri kan’en takaku kisha idetatsu*

Nation victorious: with cold smoke high the train departs
Seishi’s haiku in English can be read in a sizable selection of his work in Takashi Kodaira and Alfred H. Marks’ translation, *The Essence of Modern Haiku: 300 Poems of Seishi Yamaguchi* (Mangajin, 1993), but the two translators did not include this piece probably because they worked with the poet. After Japan’s defeat, many writers and poets tried to delete or ignore their wartime compositions celebratory of Japan’s “holy war” from their oeuvre.

The initial string of “divine-speed” victories soon proved misleading. The war dragged on. Suiha wrote:

長期戦菊は咲き斯く匂ふ

*Chōkisen kiku wa kaku saki kaku niou*

The next one comes with a headnote, “Paying My Respects to Yasukuni Shrine.” You may have read a good deal about the furor created whenever a high-ranking politician visits Yasukuni Shrine in recent years. This place of worship, established in 1869 to pacify the war dead, may correspond to the Arlington National Cemetery, although Yasukuni has no graves.

十二月八日の冴えに退りけり

*Jūnigatsu yōka no sae ni shisarikeri*

December the Eighth lucid I have stepped back

Japan’s assault on Pearl Harbor started at 7:55 on the morning of Dec. 7, 1941, U.S. time. Japan time it was December 8. The day was celebrated until Japan’s defeat.

いくさ深しすめらみくには蕎粥

*Ikusa fukashi sumera mi-kuni wa nazuna-gayu*

Deep into battle: in the Imperial State shepherd’s purse gruel

*Nazuna* (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*), “shepherd’s purse,” may be treated as a common weed in the U.S. and elsewhere, but in Japan it is counted among the “seven grasses (wildflowers) of spring” and eaten during the New Year. Food shortages that had been evident before Japan went to war with the U.S., Great Britain, and the Netherlands grew worse as the war dragged on, but Suiha probably intended no sarcasm in this haiku.
雪もよび銃後に白魚いでにけり

Yuki moyoi jūgo ni shirauo idenikeri

On the home front suggestive of snow the icefish is out

Shirauo (Salangidae), “white fish” (icefish), is small, almost transparent while alive but turns white when dead or cooked. The Japanese began to value the fish as a spring delicacy during the Edo Period (1603–1868). However, Bashō’s famous hokku on the same fish, 曜や白魚白きこと一寸Akebono ya shirauo shiroki, “At daybreak the icefish is white just an inch,” was not meant to praise its taste but mark its delicate appearance.

The next haiku also comes with a headnote, “Yamazaki Unit.”

アツ桜と呼びなして死せり明易き

Attsu zakura to yobinashite shiseri ake-yasuki

Calling themselves Attu cherries they died: day breaks early

The Yamazaki Unit is the 2,500-man force commanded by Col. Yamazaki Yasuyo who was charged with the defense of Attu, one of the Aleutian Islands and the largest in the Near Islands group. U.S. forces, estimated to be eight times as large, began landing on May 12, 1943, and by the end of the month the entire Yamazaki unit was wiped out. On May 31 the Japanese press exalted the unit for fighting to the last soldier, rather than surrendering, as a noble embodiment of the Japanese military spirit.26

In contrast, the 5,500 soldiers deployed on Kiska, another Aleutian island, were successfully evacuated before U.S. forces arrived. When U.S. forces started pounding the island in early August, not a single Japanese soldier was left on it. This operation was one of only a few such retreats the Japanese military was able to execute in the face of an overwhelming enemy, but the press treated it as an embarrassment. Ake-yasushi, “day breaks early,” is a summer kigo. The syllabic formation of this piece is 7–8–5.

短夜や地図には小さき血の孤島

Mijikayo ya chizu niwa chiisaki chi no kotō

Short night: on the map it is a tiny bloody solitary isle

Mijikayo, “short night,” is another summer kigo.

In the early hours of March 10, 1945, Tokyo was hit by the most destructive air raid during World War II. Involving a total of 334 B-29s according to a record, the raid, lasting just
three hours and twenty-two minutes, took the lives of 100,000 people and rendered 1,000,000 homeless. Air raids on that metropolis did not stop with that one, as, in fact, the methodical bombing of the main cities of Japan had just begun. According to the poet and sculptor Takamura Kōtarō, while many Tokyo residents had to be forcibly evacuated, he insisted on staying until the Emperor evacuated Tokyo.\(^\text{27}\)

**Bodies of civilians after firebombing of 10 March 1945**

The next haiku of Suiha comes with a headnote: “Leaving Tokyo on the First of April.”

大戦生活妻子の影麗ら

*Ō-ikusa ikite saishi no kage urara*

Surviving the great war wife and child’s shadows balmy

*Urara,* “balmy,” is a kigo for spring. Was Suiha still supportive of the war?

The headnote for the next one is “The End of the War.”

二日月神州狭くなりけり

*Futsuka-zuki Shinshū semaku*

**narinikeri**

Under a two-day moon the Divine State has gotten small

One of the Allied Powers’ conditions for Japan’s “unconditional surrender” was the abandonment of all the colonies and other territories Japan had placed under its control through international agreements since the end of the 19th century. *Shinshū,* “Divine State,” like *Shinkoku,* “Divine Nation,” is the honorific name that the Japanese used to apply to their country.

**Sculpture of Mitsuhashi Takajo, Narita (Chiba)**

Mitsuhashi Takajo (三橋鷹女 1899–1972) was born to a family that had produced several notable tanka poets. She at first studied tanka,
but later switched to haiku. During the 1930s she was a leader in the use of colloquial language in this genre. That does not mean she stopped using classical grammatical locutions—as in the following:

爆撃機に乗りたし梅雨のミシン踏めり

Bakugeki-ki ni noritashi tsuyu no mishin fumeri

To ride a bomber; in the rain I treadle the sewing machine

Noritashi, “want to ride,” should be noritai, and fumeri, “tread,” funda, in modern colloquialism.

Takajo wrote this sometime in 1937 or 1938. In August 1937 the Japanese army’s air force carried out what it touted as the first “oceanic bombing.” This haiku, as well as the next one, is among four haiku grouped in “Thistles in the Rainy Season.”

戦争はかなし簾を垂れて書く

Sensō wa kanashi sudare o tarete kaku

The war is sad; hanging the blind I write

The following one was among the haiku Takajo wrote in the 1939-40 period.

黒猫もいたく夏痩せ我家に

Kuroneko mo itaku natsuyase waga ie ni

The black cat too is painfully summer-thin in my house

Natsuyase, “summer-thin,” reflects the observation that in Japan, during the summer, one loses weight because of a general loss of appetite as a consequence of heat and humidity.

Fubasami Fusae (文挟夫佐恵 1914-2014) began to write haiku in elementary school. In the first haiku below, ippen no kami, “a slip of paper,” refers to a draft notice, also called akagami, “red paper.” This haiku apparently describes the time her husband received the notice, a dreaded moment for an ordinary citizen.

炎天の一片の紙人間の上に

Enten no ippen no kami hito no ue ni

Under burning sky a slip of paper on a human

夜濯ぎの水に涙ははばからず

Yo susugi no mizu ni namida wa habakarazu

Night-laundering I shed tears in the water unrestrained

征く父に抱かれ睡れりあせもの児

Yuku chichi ni dakare nemureri asem no ko

Held by father to war a child with heat rashes asleep

鶴ばかり折つて子とゐる秋時雨

Tsuru bakari otte ko to iru aki shigure
I fold only cranes with my child in the autumn shower

還り来し父に馴れ初む花火かな

Kaerikoshi chichi ni naresomu hanabi kana

Beginning to get used to returned father fireworks

The last one shows compression common in haiku. The one who is beginning to get used to the father who has returned alive from the war is the couple’s child.

Fusae grew to live to a ripe old age, keeping up her great haiku spirit. In 2013 she won the prestigious Dakotsu Prize for her selection White Horse (Hakuku) at age 99, thus becoming the oldest person ever to win a haiku prize. The title of the book, she explained, comes from a passage in the Zhuangzi saying, “A man lives between Heaven and Earth only for a second, like a white horse passing the crack [between doors].”

Hayashibara Raisei

Hayashibara Raisei (林原耒井 1887-1975) aspired to be a novelist and studied with the novelist Natsume Sōseki (夏目漱石 1867-1916), himself no mean haiku poet. Raisei spent much of his life as a professor of English.

夏夜空映し出すものみな敵機

Natsu yozora utsushidasu mono mina tekki

In summer night sky all that’s lit up are enemy aircraft

生き残れり蕎麦蒔けばはや花となり

Ikinokoreri soba makeba haya nana to nari
Survived: the buckwheat I sowed already flowering

In the burnt-out land lamps increase in the first storm

Yakeato no tomoshibi fuenu hatsu-arashi

Hatsu-arashi, “first storm,” refers to a strong wind that precedes the visitation of a typhoon in autumn. The war ended in August 1945.

At first a teacher at a normal school and later a librarian, Takeshita Shizunojo (竹下しづの女, 1887–1951) stressed the importance of “self-awareness” in haiku. She had two sons and three daughters, and wrote the first of the following in 1937, evidently for one of her sons.

Awaited by the unusual world he graduates

Tadanaranu yo ni matareite sotsugyō-su

For my child going to war I pick and cook moonlit eggplants

Yuku ako ni getsumei no nasu mogi kashigu

Kenpei, the military police, was patterned after that of France and, under the direct control of the minister of the army, wielded military, administrative, and judicial powers. Along with the Special Higher Police (tokubetsu kōtō keisatsu) or “thought police,” the Kenpei was regarded as the two dreaded arms of repression.

In front of an MP I slipped and fell blap

Kenpei no mae de subette koronjatta
戦争が廊下の奥で立ってゐた

Sensō ga rōka no oku ni tatteita

War was standing at the hall’s end

銃後という不思議な町を丘で見た

Jūgo to iu fushigina machi o oka de mita

On a hill I saw a mysterious town called Home Front

In June 1944 he was drafted into the Marine Corps of the Navy in Yokosuka. In the following haiku, Hakusen makes fun of the practice of the Japanese military replacing common words with difficult ones, be it with hard-sounding words or with difficult Chinese characters:

襯衣袴下番兵凍

Shatsu koshita banpei kōru sentaku-bi

The shirts long johns sentries freeze on laundry day

Here, *shatsu* (shirt), which is normally written in katakana (or hiragana) syllabary, is given the difficult Chinese characters *shin'i*, “that which is worn close to the skin,” and *zubonshita* (long johns) is replaced by *koshita*, “that which is worn under the pants”—thus making them appear authoritarian and intimidating. In addition, the Japanese military rarely used hot water except for cooking and bathing.

夏の海水平ひとり紛失

Natsu no umi suiei hitori funshitsusu

In the summer sea a single sailor went missing

Hakusen wrote a sequence of eleven haiku after his marine unit was attacked by a fleet of Grummans.

死角よりグラマンの顔迫り来る

Shikaku yori Guraman no kao semarikuru

From dead angle a Grumman’s face presses upon me

戦争はうるさし煙し叫びたし

Sensō wa urusashi kemushi sakebitashi

The war is noisy smoky I want to scream

友の血噴け八方へとぴかかれ

Tomo no chi yo fuke happō e tobikakare

Friend’s blood, spurt, pounce on eight directions

血の甲板に青き冷たき夕暮来

Chi no dekki ni aoki tsumetaki yūgure ku

To the deck of blood comes a twilight limpid cold

While Hakusen was stationed in Hakodate, Hokkaidō, Japan surrendered. The Shōwa Emperor made the announcement on the radio at noon on August 15, 1945 by reading “the
Imperial Edict ending the Greater East Asian War.” The Japanese had been told to listen to “the gravely important broadcast” in advance, and this first broadcast by an emperor was aired not just throughout Japan but in all the colonies and places where Japanese military units were located. But the radio broadcast conditions were poor. Also, the emperor used special classical language reserved for imperial edicts, so most people did not understand much of whatever they could hear. His broadcast was honorifically called gyokuon, “the gem-like sound.”

Although Hakusen took part in the formation of the Modern Haiku Association in 1947, he ended up not publishing a selection of his haiku. In 1975 his haiku were assembled and published in two volumes—the main volume with all pieces in his own handwriting in ink and brush that he had prepared before his death and the supplementary one assembling uncollected pieces.  

Kubota Mantarō (久保田万太郎, 1889–1963), better known as a novelist, a playwright, and a stage director than as a haiku poet, insisted that haiku was no more than a hobby for him. For one thing, he was one of the three founders of the influential theatrical troupe Bungaku-za in 1937. Yet, he maintained a sizable presence in the haiku world, and even established his own haiku magazine *Spring Lamp (Shuntō)* in 1946.

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玉音を理解せし者前に出よ

*Gyokuon o rikai seshi mono mae ni deyo*

Those who understood the Gem-like Sound, step forward

うちてしやまうちてしやまむ

*kokoro itsu*

Will smite and stop will smite and stop my heart freezes
Uchiteshi yamamu, “will smite and stop,” is a phrase that occurs in several “songs” in the Record of Ancient Matters (Kojiki), the semimythological history of Japan compiled in 712 and Japan’s oldest extant book. It means, “We won’t stop until we’ve destroyed the enemy.” The government took this expression as a slogan to mark Army Day on March 10, 1943.

In this haiku Mantarō suggests his criticism of the adaptation of this ancient phrase partly through an orthographic change: normally the phrase is written with a mixture of Chinese characters 撃ちて止まむ, rather than all in hiragana as here, which makes it soft, thus less “menacing,” and accordingly “derisive” in this context. As the manager of a patriotic literary group that he became in 1942, it is doubtful that he published this haiku during the war.

The first American air raid on Tokyo was carried out on April 18, 1942, by sixteen B-25s led by Col. James Doolittle. The second time the U. S. carried out an air raid on Tokyo, it was with eighty B-29’s, and the date was Nov. 24, 1944. Thereafter air raids did not let up until Japan surrendered. On August 14, the day before Japan’s surrender, the U.S. displayed the biggest bang, with 1,000 bombers and fighters swarming over Japan, according to Major Faubion Bowers.

Many servicemen could turn out tanka and haiku. Among them, Rear Admiral Ichimaru Rinosuke (市丸利之助1891-1945), one of the commanders of the Japanese defenders of Iwo Jima, was a tanka poet. In fact, he had written enough for magazines for his daughter Haruko to assemble his tanka and publish them, albeit in 2006, sixty-one years after his death.

Today Ichimaru may be less known than Lieut. General Kuribayashi Tadamichi (栗林忠道1891-1945), about whom Clint Eastwood made a film, Letters from Iwo Jima (2006). But Ichimaru, who was assigned to the volcanic,
sulfurous island as commander of the navy’s 27th Air Corps (with only a few aircraft at his disposal), and thus headed the navy contingent on it, may have been better known in the U.S. than Kuribayashi right after the Battle of Iwo Jima. Before his death in March 1945 he had written a letter addressed to President Franklin Roosevelt and had it translated into English by his Nisei aide. A U.S. marine found the letter, and it was published in the New York Tribune and other U.S. newspapers in July that year. In 1971, John Toland reproduced it in *The Rising Sun*.31

Here’s one of Ichimaru’s tanka:

洞に臥す兵は地熱に冴えられてとかく熟睡のとりえぬ恨み

*Hora ni fusu hei wa jinetsu ni saerarete tokaku umai no torieenu urami*

Soldiers lying in the cave kept lucid by the ground heat can’t have deep sleep in any way accursed32

Lieut. General Kuribayashi rejected the tactic of “water’s-edge” battles that had lost so many soldiers and battles till then in defending against the Allied Powers’ island-hopping strategy as they approached Japan, opting instead to dig in and fight out of the caves and tunnels, of which Iwo Jima: “Sulfur Island” with an active volcano, was full. As a fighting method, that may have been effective, but it forced Japanese soldiers to suffer from the odor of the sulfur dioxide gas and volcanic underground heat. During the battle lasting for just over a month, most of the more than 20,000 defenders were killed, along with 7,000 American soldiers killed.

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Kuribayashi Tadamichi, Guangzhou, 1943

Kuribayashi himself was not a tanka poet but left three tanka as farewell-to-the-world poems. The last of which reads:

醜草の島に蔓るその時の皇国の行手一途に思う

*Shikogusa no shima ni hakoberu sono toki no Kōkoku no yukute ichizu ni omō*

When the ugly grasses vine over the isle I only think of the future of the Empire33

The Japanese regarded Iwo Jima as the last bulwark against all-out assaults on Japan proper by U.S. bombers, but by the time the battle started on February 19, 1945, B-29s were continuously raining bombs across the Japanese archipelago.

**Vice Admiral Ugaki Matome** (宇垣纏1890-1945), who took part in all major battles in the Pacific from start to finish, sprinkled a few haiku here and there in his detailed chronicle of the war.34 In his last post as commander-in-chief of the Fifth Air Fleet, he executed the last major “special attack” tactic,
commonly known as the “kamikaze attack.”

On March 11, 1945, the day he sent off 24 fighters for that purpose from his Kanoya Base, Kagoshima, toward Okinawa, Ugaki wrote in his diary: “In recent times, when a commando unit [i.e., a special force] departs, I’ve come to be able to send it off, giving a farewell, without pain, with a smile, but that doesn’t mean I’ve become thick-skinned. I myself have already gone into and come out of crisis often. [I can remain unperturbed] because I’m resolved that some day I, too, will follow these young men.” And he wrote three haiku:

特攻の出で立つ朝や春霞

Tokkō no idetatsu asa ya harugasumi

The morning a special force departs in spring haze

薩摩富士晴れて特攻見送れり

Satsuma Fuji harete tokkō miokureru

Satsuma Fuji clear has sent off a special force

On August 15, Ugaki listened to the Imperial announcement and wrote in his diary: “Radio conditions were bad and, with due awesome respect [to His Majesty], I was unable to make out its content, but I surmised it over all.” He then led a special force squadron, never to return.

That night, Vice Admiral Ōnishi Takijirō (大西瀧治郎 1891-1985), who had first employed special force tactics in the Battle of Leyte in the fall of 1944, disemboweled himself, without a second to prolong his own agony, leaving a testament apologizing for sending so many young men to death. He also left two haiku:

すがすがし暴風のあとに月清し

Sugasugashi bōfū no ato no tsuki kiyoshi

Refreshing: after a violent storm the moon’s clear

これでよし百万年の仮寝かな

Kore de yoshi hyakuman-nen no karine kana

All’s done: a catnap for a million years

The war over, Mantarō wrote.
Nani mo kamo akkerakan to nishibi-naka
All gone nothing left to say in the westerly sun

Nishibi, “the westerly sun,” which the physician Shimomura also used, is a summer kigo.

Faubion Bowers knew Mantarō well. After teaching English at Hōsei University for a year and absorbing kabuki, he came back, via Java, to the U.S. He attended the Military Intelligence Service Language School set up in the summer of 1941 in preparation for the impending war with Japan and mastered Japanese. During the war he served at the front to translate captured Japanese documents and interrogate Japanese POWs. Arriving at the Atsugi Airfield on August 28, 1945, in the vanguard of the Occupation forces, he asked the Japanese journalists who’d gathered, in Japanese, the immortal question: “Is Uzaemon doing well?” He was referring to the kabuki actor Ichimura Uzaemon XV (1874-1945), a son of the French-born American Gen. Charles le Gendre and Ikeda Ito.

In 1995 I asked Mr. Bowers to give a talk on his experience of the war to my group to mark the 50th anniversary of Japan’s defeat. He did, and ended his moving account by quoting this haiku.

**Hiroaki Sato** has published three dozen books of translations into English including *Japanese women poets: an anthology, Miyazawa Kenji: selections, and One Hundred frogs: from renga to haiku*. He is the winner of the PEN American Translation prize and is a former president of the Haiku Society of America.

**Notes**


5 In the case of Takamura, see the introductions to Hiroaki Sato, tr., *Chieko and Other Poems of Takamura Kōtarō* (The University Press of Hawaii, 1980), and Hiroaki Sato, tr., *A Brief History of Imbecility: Poetry and Prose of Takamura Kōtarō* (University of Hawaii Press, 1992).

6 The family used a different set of Chinese characters than the original family name, though pronounced the same; but the personal name, originally Keichoku, was a concoction. As a result, this haiku name means something like “Three Devils in the West and East.”


9 Mitsuhashi Toshio’s afterword to Saitō Sanki shū (Asahi Shimbun, 1984), 347. Saitō, Kōbe, Zoku Kōbe, Haiguden, 162.
11 Saitō, Kōbe, Zoku Kōbe, Haiguden, 162.
12 Saitō, Kōbe, Zoku Kōbe, Haiguden, 195.
13 Saitō Sanki shū, 352.
14 Ibid., 213-52, especially 217 and 236.
15 Saitō Sanki shū, 56.
16 See Hiroaki Sato, with Naoki Inose, Persona: A Biography of Yukio Mishima, Chapter 16.
17 Saitō, Kōbe, Zoku Kōbe, Haiguden, 187.
18 Frogpond 18:1, 39–43.
19 ヒロシマや卵食ふとき口開く
20 Saitō Sanki shū, 326.
21 Ibid., 173-4.
22 Ibid., 356. Occupation (U.S. government) censorship of writing on the effects of the atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki has been variously documented and described. Among the recent books on this subject are Erin Barnett and Philomena Mariani, ed., Hiroshima: Ground Zero 1945 (Center of International Photography, 2011) and Greg Mitchell, Atomic Cover-up: Two U.S. Soldiers, Hiroshima & Nagasaki, and The Greatest Movie Never Made (Sinclair Books, 2011).
23 Yūki, 175-7.
24 See the preceding chapter, “Gun-smoke Haiku” and Hasegawa Sosei.
26 See Hiroaki Sato, “Gyokusai or ‘Shattering like a Jewel’: Reflection on the Pacific War,” online Japan Focus (Feb 2008).
28 Hakusen kushū (Ringoya, 1975).
30 Yūki, 152.
31 John Toland, The Rising Sun: The Decline and Fall of the Japanese Empire (Bantam, 1971), 1034-6. The original letter is preserved in the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis.
32 Hirakawa Sukehiro, Beikoku daitàryō e no tegami (Shinchōsha, 1996), 89.
33 Hirakawa, 106.
34 Sensō roku (Hara Shobō, 1968). The word sensō here puns on Chinese characters, so it may sound like “war” but actually means “seaweed.” As Ugaki started his diary on October 16, 1941, he wrote that his diary would be trash. Despite his self-deprecation, his diary is regarded as one of the most important Japanese records of the battle to come out of the Pacific War.
35 Mt. Kaimon, a volcano on the peninsula west of Kanoya across the Kagoshima Bay. So-
called, it’s cone-shaped like Mt. Fuji.

36 Ugaki, Sensō roku, 469.
37 Ibid., 551.
39 Hiroaki Sato, with Naoki Inose, Persona, pp. 141-142.