Performing Artists:

Steinway Artist Natsuki Fukasawa serves on the artist faculty for the Talis Festival and Academy in Switzerland and the Orfeo Music Festival in Italy. A renowned pianist, she appears in many concerts as a soloist and in ensemble and piano concerto. She is a recipient of the Best Chamber Music Recording of the Year award from the Danish Music Awards. She holds a Master's Degree from Juilliard Music School and a DMA in piano performance from the University of Maryland. She is a Fulbright Scholar. (http://www.natsukifukasawa.com/)

Violinist/violist Igor Veligan is a member of the faculty at the University of the Pacific, Conservatory of Music (Stockton, California) and Orfeo Music Festival (Italy). He holds a Master’s Degree from Odessa State Conservatory (Ukraine). As a performer, he serves as concertmaster of the Pacific Chamber Symphony and frequently appears as a soloist with numerous orchestras and chamber ensembles.

Experienced Soprano singer Miwako Isano has performed opera roles such as Mimi in Puccini’s La Bohème, as Frasquita in Carmen, Amy in Sisters of Manzanar, and Cio-Cio San in Madama Butterfly in Northern California. She is a graduate of Tokyo National University of Fine Arts and holds a Master’s Degree from the San Francisco Conservatory of Music in vocal music.

Special Thanks To:

Paintings: the late Isamu Yoshida, a former internee from the city of Yamatotakada in Nara
Drawing: the late Hideo Aeba, the former Director of Japan Association of Forced Internees
Photos: Mr. Kazunori Yoshida, Director of Japan Association of Forced Internees

协力：绘画 奈良県大和高田市吉田勇次（被强制驱逐者）
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写真 一般財団法人全国強制難民者総合事務局吉田勇次

www.zaidan-zenyokukyo.com

Song of Siberia
Remembering the Internment
Music and Lyrics by Haruko O. Sakakibara

シベリアの歌
作詞作曲 宍原晴子
Lyricist and Composer, Haruko Oshima Sakakibara, and the “Song of Siberia”

Born and raised in Tokyo, Japan, Haruko Oshima Sakakibara has an A.A. in English from Tokyo Women’s Christian University Junior College, and a B.A. in Linguistics from International Christian University in Japan. She then taught English at Keisen Girls’ High School in Tokyo. In 1978, she married Jonathan Sakakibara, a third generation Japanese American, and moved to Sacramento, CA in 1980. After receiving an M.A. in Teaching English as a Second Language at California State University of Sacramento, she became a lecturer of Japanese at the University of California, Davis in 1986. While teaching, she also has served as a church musician and director of Sakura Chorus, a Japanese women’s choir. She is also a member of renowned chamber choir, the Sacramento Master Singers. In addition to her musical activities, she has been the designated interpreter for Suzuki Piano Basics since she met Dr. Haruko Kataoka, the founder, in 1990. Her contribution to cultural and educational awareness has taken her throughout the United States.

The internment of Japanese men began on August 23, 1945, soon after WWII ended in the former Soviet Union. Their leader, Joseph Stalin, took 600,000 Japanese men to Siberia from Manchuria (Northern China), Sakhalin and Kurie Islands in order to supplement a lack of labor force in his own country. The Japanese were forced to work without compensation against International law. As a result, nearly 60,000 died due to malnutrition, frigid weather and horrific working conditions. The surviving internees were finally repatriated to Maizuru, Japan between 1946 and 1956.

Sakakibara’s uncle was a Siberian internee, which has sparked her research of the historical events for the last ten years. In the summer of 2014, she interviewed Mr. Hideyuki Aizawa, a 95-year-old former Siberian internee living in Tokyo. As the Director of the Japan Association of Forced Internees, he leads annual negotiations with Russia by traveling there to serve the survivors, families of the deceased, and preserve the memory of those lost. The dedication shown by Aizawa inspired Sakakibara to compose “Song of Siberia.”

In 2000, Sakakibara wrote another song “We Had to Go” depicting the experience of the internment of Japanese Americans during WWII. The song was originally composed for a Japanese American children’s play, and was recorded in 2012 for a video documentary series. In the United States, about 110,000 descendants of Japanese ancestry in the west had to endure unexpected internment in the desert when WWII began. Two thirds of them were American citizens. “Song of Siberia” and “We Had to Go” have similar themes of dreadful internment imposed unjustly on Japanese individuals. Both of these historical events have a personal significance for Sakakibara, as members of her family endured the Siberian internment as well as the American internment experience. Her work “Japanese in Siberia” is sited as a bilingual website in English and Japanese in order to capture an international audience.

The website address is japaneasmineiberia.ucdavis.edu

作詞・作曲者 : 根原晴子の紹介と「シベリアの歌」
東京で生まれる。東京女子大学短期大学部英語科、国際基督教大学言語学科を卒業後、日本女性高専で英語教育者となる。1978年には日系三世の根原ジャソナ氏と結婚。1980年に来米後、カリフォルニア州サクラメント市に在住。カリフォルニア州立大学サクラメント校で英語教授法修士号を取得。1986年にカリフォルニア大学デイビス校で日本語講師として教鞭をとる傍ら、教会奏楽者、女声合唱団「さえらコーラス」の指導者、女声合唱団「サクラメント・マスターショーガーズ」の指揮として音楽活動も続けている。1990年に才能教育研究会初代フェリーデエリアフによるソウル・フェスタの創始者と同年代の者に出会い、氏の選択として長年その善@Slfゥルから、広範囲に亘る地域での教育活動、文化活動に寄与してきた。

第二次世界大戦終了後の1945年8月23日、ソビエト連邦最高指導者スターリンは、ソ連の力を使い、日本軍の力を使い、約60万人の日本人に満州、満州地方からシベリアへと送る。旧日本軍の各地の捕虜収容所へ連れ去り、奴隷制労働強制労働を強要。これは国際法に違反する行為であった。その結果、約5万人が栄養不全、病気、労働環境の中で命を落とし、生存者は1947年から10年後の間につながる戦果を果たした。

一方、アメリカ西海岸の約11万人の日系移民は、ルスビル大統領調停9066号により、第二次世界大戦終結と共に終戦の受降を受けた。その次の火の今日は国籍であった。根原は2000年に日系者の子供たちの学習のための講座を「なぜ去るの出るの」という歌をしたが、2012年にシュエンアリピーヤ製作の為にその依頼を受け、同名のCDを作った。

今回の「シベリアの歌」は大戦終了後シベリアに収容された日本人をテーマとした長年の人々研究「日本人のシベリア物語」に基づいた作品。この二つのCDシリーズは、異なる場所で起きた日本の悲劇に対する記憶強化をテーマとしているが、根原の家族を含む二つの従者がいたことから、この選択の歴史的事実が音楽のテーマとなった。「日本人のシベリア物語」の研究者は、海外での理解を促進する目的で、日英語で次のウェブサイトに掲載されている（japaneasmineiberia.ucdavis.edu）。

2014年秋、シベリア受容体験者である95歳の根原晴子氏のインタビューを実施。氏は現在に至るまで財団法人日系仏教徒協会会長として毎年ロシア政府との交渉に携わり、死亡者を深く哀悼し、生存者とその家族のためにも皆踏み越える活動を続けており、その意欲と人間性に打たれたことから、「シベリアの歌」が誕生した。