

Day 3: Imprisoned and Interned Continued

Unbroken

“**Invasion** [by the Allied forces] seemed inevitable and imminent, both to the POWs and to the Japanese. Having been warned of the **kill-all order**, the POWs were terrified. At Borneo’s Batu Lintang POW camp, which held two thousand POWs and civilian captives, Allied fighters circled the camp every day. A civilian warned POW G. W. Pringle that “the Japanese have orders no prisoners are to be recaptured by Allied forces. All must be killed.” Villagers told of having seen hundreds of bodies of POWs in the jungle. “ This then is a **forerunner** of a **fate** which must be ours,” wrote Pringle in his diary. A notoriously sadistic camp official began speaking of his empathy for the POWs, and how a new camp was being prepared where there was **ample** food, medical care, and no more **forced labor**. The POWs knew it was a lie, surely designed to lure them into obeying an order to march that would, as Pringle wrote, “afford the Japs a wonderful opportunity to carry out the Japanese Government order to ‘Kill them All.’”

1. Paraphrase the following sentences: "A notoriously sadistic camp official began speaking of his empathy for the POWs, and how a new camp was being prepared where there was ample food, medical care, and no more forced labor. The POWs knew it was a lie, surely designed to lure them into obeying an order to march that would, Pringle wrote, 'afford the Japs a wonderful opportunity to carry out the Japanese Government order to 'Kill them All.'"

2. With freedom being "inevitable and imminent," why was the Allied invasion a terrifying experience for POWs?

Manzanar

“If I had been told, the next morning, that I could stay outside the fence as long as I wanted, that I was free to go, it would have sent me sprinting for the compound. Lovely as they were to look at, the Sierras were frightening to think about, an icy **barricade**. If you took off in the opposite direction and made it past the Inyos, you’d hit Death Valley, while to the south there **loomed** a range of brown **sculpted** hills everyone said were full of rattlesnakes. Camp One was about as far as I cared to **venture**. What’s more, Block 28 was “where I lived” now.”

"In our family the response to this news [the closing of Manzanar] was **hardly** joyful. For one thing we had no home to return to. Worse, the very thought of going back to the west coast filled us with **dread**. What will they think of us, those who sent us here? How will they look at us? Three years of wartime propaganda—racist headlines, atrocities movies, hate **slogans**, and fright mask posters—had turned the Japanese face into something **despicable** and **grotesque**...What's more, our years of **isolation** at Manzanar had widened the already **spacious** gap between races, and it is not hard to understand why so many **preferred** to stay where they were."

1. The author states, "What's more, Block 28 was 'where I lived' now." What does this tell us about the author's connection to Manzanar?

2. The author asks important questions about her exit from Manzanar. Why would Japanese be concerned about moving away from Manzanar and back to life in mainstream America?

3. How would these concerns push people interned at Manzanar and other relocation centers to self-create "minority ghettos" following their release?

4. In both situations, internees at Manzanar and POWs in Japan faced difficulty as their respective situations came to an end. In no more than one paragraph, describe how the "end" of each camp produced different, yet profound psychological repercussions for those directly involved.