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Contact the editors no.1shimbun@fccj.or.jp

Publisher: FCCJ
Editor: Gregory Starr
Art Director: Andrew Pothecary
www.itsumo-music.jp/design
Editorial Assistant: Naomichi Iwamura
Photo Coordinator: Akiko Miyake
Publications committee members: Gavin Blair, Freelance (co-chair)
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The Foreign Correspondents’ Club of Japan
Watanuki Yokobashi Building 2F
Marunouchi 3-3 Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo 100-0005
Tel: (03) 3211-3161 Fax: (03) 3211-3168 fccj.or.jp

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The Front Page

FROM THE PRESIDENT

DEAR FELLOW MEMBERS,

I'm happy to report that after beating the drum about establishing a quorum for the General Membership Meeting on March 20, we achieved the magic number. We needed 131 Regular Members, and with 15 attending in person and 30 absentees, we reached 179.

A large "Thank you!" to all involved. (And, of course, a reminder that we got to do it all over again for the June GMM!) Those who could attend missed a good feast and a QA on topics from PAC and the No.1 Shinbun to our donation drive and membership. Dues paid by members make up 90 percent of revenue so attracting more members to the new Club is the clear priority for 2019. Treasurer Wilem Kortekaas gave a briefing on the Club's finances, specifically the proposed FY2019 budget and business plan. The budget assumed a net income of ¥6.3 million for the year based on approval of motions for a phased increase in initiation fees for Associate Members and a Relocation Levy. Both motions passed, which was fortunate as without them the budget assumption would have been a net loss of ¥27.9 million. The budget and business plan were also approved. A separate notice will be sent explaining all the motions presented at the GMM and the voting breakdown.

Our new Journalism Learning Labs initiative is a means of bringing younger journalists into the FCCJ. First Vice-President Abby Leonard is the driving force and we had a full house for the first event on March 13. The speaker was our very own Ken Moritugu, news director at AP for Japan and the Korea. Ken's topic was covering Japanese news for an overseas readership and he also ran a Q&A session. I'll use this space to wish Ken every success in his recent promotion, which will see him move to Beijing.

The Learning Labs for April and May include how to make the best use of Google News Tools for researching stories, fact-checking and more; and guidelines on legal implications for reporting in Japan and explaining the justice system. We will probably open them up to Associate members; we capped the first at 20, and there will be a reminder that we get to do it all over again for the June meeting.

As more and more women take up journalism, as too have women journalists increasingly been the victims of ruthless persecution by authoritarian regimes. According to a Reporters Without Borders tally, of the 584 journalists in prison at the end of February, 27 percent were women. Five years ago, only 8 percent of imprisoned journalists were women. These women journalists are being held in nine countries. Iran and China are the two largest jailers of women journalists, with seven each. They are followed by Turkey which—despite freeing the famous Kurdish journalist and artist Zehra Dogan recently—continues to detain four other women journalists. Saudi Arabia is holding three women journalists, Yemen two and Egypt, Bahrain, Syria, and Nicaragua are each holding one.

Although targeted by the authorities because of their articles or social network posts, women journalists are usually held on charges of “terrorist propaganda” or “membership of a terrorist group,” as in Turkey and Egypt, or for “suspected links with foreign entities,” as in Saudi Arabia. Although vague and unsubstantiated, allegations of terrorism are used to impose long jail terms.

For many, physical torture is compounded by the threat of rape and sexual harassment. This is the case in China. Gulmira Imin was tortured and forced to sign documents without being able to see her lawyer. Women are spared none of the worst forms of mistreatment. For many, physical torture is compounded by the threat of rape and sexual harassment. In China, Gulmira Imin was tortured and forced to sign documents without being able to see her lawyer. Women are spared none of the worst forms of mistreatment. For many, physical torture is compounded by the threat of rape and sexual harassment. In China, Gulmira Imin was tortured and forced to sign documents without being able to see her lawyer. Women are spared none of the worst forms of mistreatment. For many, physical torture is compounded by the threat of rape and sexual harassment. In China, Gulmira Imin was tortured and forced to sign documents without being able to see her lawyer. 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An era bows out

APRIL 2019      FCCJ

Emperor

The Imperial couple taking a last walk home – Emperor and Empress. By Andrew Horvat

Thirty years ago, on the passing of Emperor Hirohito, I wrote that the only thing we can be certain of regarding the late monarch’s views was that he treasured his memories of his visit to Disneyland. We could be sure of this because a photograph of Hirohito taking part in a ride-planting ceremony showed him wearing a Mickey Mouse watch. On all other matters, the monarch’s opinions came to us indirectly, through the statements of those who claimed to have spoken with him. As a result, Emperor Hirohito’s opinions on the crucial issues and events of his 68 years on the throne during war and peace remained largely a mystery.

With the ascendance of Emperor Akihito, all that would change. To be sure, Akihito would adhere strictly to his constitutionally mandated role as “a symbol of the state and the unity of the people,” and thus refrain from making statements on matters of policy. All the same, through his actions, his choice of words and phrases, places to visit – even his body language – Akihito would make it clear that he is a people’s monarch, that he is a strong supporter of Japan’s postwar constitution, and that he sees a role for the emperor in promoting peace, reconciliation, and a Japan open to the rest of the world.

Akihito made his liberal and democratic views clear even before responding to questions at his first press conference after becoming emperor. When the captain of the Imperial Household Agency press club rose to ask the first question, the emperor stopped him, saying, “Please remain seated.” This unhearsed comment came as a bolt from the blue and for a few seconds the reporter just stood in silence. Then, in a trembling voice, he blurted, “But your Imperial Majesty, it has been decided that I should stand.”

“IN THAT CASE,” said the emperor, “Please feel free to stand.”

IN THE PAST three decades, it is this simple exchange between emperor and press, not the content of any of the questions and answers that I listened to from my seat in the back of the room, that remains fixed in my mind. And that is how it should be, because by asking the reporter not to “stand on ceremony,” the new emperor indicated clearly that he wanted a more relaxed, closer relationship with his people than could be achieved during his father’s reign, the first half of which was defined by a statist ideology that encouraged his subjects to see an emperor as a “god incarnate,” a distant, though benevolent figure upon whom subjects were not permitted to gaze directly. Poorer efforts to turn Hirohito into a people’s monarch were not entirely successful. It was evident from the first press conference that the new emperor would move quickly to shrink the distance between the imperial institution and the people.

The first change Akihito made was in the language he used in public. Unlike the strictly regulated speech of his father – it was thought that emperors should not use polite language when speaking to their subjects – Akihito chose to speak in public using normal everyday Japanese.

But that was not all. Through his 30 years on the throne, Akihito has spoken often about how he has given much thought in his time on the throne to how he could best fulfill his symbolic role. He often used the words “tokaemi no gosoku,” meaning “to stand close to the people” in how he has seen that role. But he and Empress Michiko have done more. During many visits to evacuation centers to comfort residents of areas affected by natural disasters, he and the empress went down on their knees when speaking with families who had spent days living in gymnasiums or community centers separated from each other by cardboard partitions.

Judging from the results of surveys, Akihito’s efforts during the past 30 years to democratize the imperial institution have met with virtually unqualified success. According to an NHK survey conducted in 2009 on the 20th anniversary of Akihito’s ascension to the throne, 85 percent of respondents either agreed wholeheartedly or in large part with the statement that the emperor was fulfilling his constitutional role. The results of a Mainichi Shimbun survey taken this year raised the ratio to 87 percent. Questions relating to how close people felt to their emperor also elicited high scores.

If one were to find fault with this liberal, democratic, inclusive and caring emperor, it would be that he gives hereditary succession a good name.

He made his Internationalism even more clear in his farewell address on Feb. 24 this year when he recalled that in his travels, he had met many people of Japanese ancestry living in foreign countries. Referring to the prospect of increasing numbers of foreigners coming to Japan to augment a declining labor force, Akihito added that he hoped that these foreigners would receive a warm welcome as they integrated into Japanese society.

Sometimes, Akihito’s message could be indirect, but nonetheless quite clear to those to whom it seemed to be intended. For example, in his speech two years ago requesting the Japanese government to take legal action to permit him to step down, he referred to the role of the emperor as “symbol” eight times in ten minutes. On Feb. 24, in an eight-minute talk, he used the word five times. Could he have been directing his message at conservative politicians making moves to rewrite Japan’s postwar constitution, the first line of which refers to the emperor as a symbol of the Japanese nation and the unity of the people?

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If one were to find fault with this liberal, democratic, inclusive and caring emperor, it would be that he gives hereditary succession a good name.

By Andrew Horvat

Andrew Horvat was FCCJ President in 1988-89, and represented the Club at the funeral of Emperor Hirohito and the first press conference given by Emperor Akihito.
The crown prince’s Roman Holiday

The Heisei Emperor has long been a sympathetic and inspiring role model on the domestic and international stage. Does a little-known overseas incident hold a clue to his emotional development?

By Eiichiro Tokumoto

The 80 years of Japan’s Heisei Era will come to an end with the abdication of Emperor Akihito at the end of April. During a reign that began in January, 1989, he has been a unifying figure, paying numerous visits to places hit by natural disasters in addition to his regular duties. He also has made commemorative journeys to WWII battlefields in Okinawa, the Philippines, Saipan and other locations, to console the spirits of those killed in the war.

In visits to areas hit by natural disasters, the emperor has often offered his consolation to survivors while kneeling on the floor – a demonstration of humility that has surprised and deeply moved the public. On the Saipan visit, he and the emperor paid tribute not only to Japanese war criminals, some of them Class-A, are consecrated – an omission that has rankled domestic conservative organizations.

As a symbol of the Japanese nation, the emperor has always maintained a strong image of passivity, but his actions appear to reflect his own firm intentions. But what are the origins of his guiding principles? A letter written 66 years ago may shed new light on this question.

I found the faded letter, typed in English and bearing the reference, “Crown Prince,” filed in obscurity in the vault of the Rockefeller Archive Center, an imposing 32-room mansion on the outskirts of New York. City. Dated October 16, 1953, it was addressed to Takaneo Mimari, the Grand Chamberlain of the Imperial Household Agency. The author was John D. Rockefeler III, a prominent member of the Rockefeller family.

“It is very good to know that the Crown Prince found his visit to our country both interesting and enjoyable,” Rockefeler wrote. “I feel it is a real privilege to have had a small part in relation to his program.”

THE 19-YEAR-OLD Akihito had just departed the U.S. for home after completing an overseas journey that lasted more than six months. And the letter from Rockefeler reveals some details of the crown prince’s agenda, at least in the U.S. “I was terribly pleased to learn that His Highness had not only seen the stage show at the Music Hall but stayed for the mov- iefilm Roman Holiday,” he wrote. “I only hope that the movie did not result in causing you any problems.”

What impact could a recently released Hollywood film have had on the young prince that was cause for concern? Looking back, it appears that the film could have had an emotional connection that other movies couldn’t have offered. The plot of the romantic film concerns Crown Princess Ann (played by Audrey Hepburn) of a fictional country, who, during a state visit to Rome, becomes frustrated with her tightly restricted schedule and secretly escapes her handlers. By chance encounter, the princess meets American reporter Joe Bradley, played by Gregory Peck, who provides her with overnight accommodations at his apartment. The next morn- ing, an astonished Princess Ann – reluctant to give up her newly acquired freedom, accompaniuy Bradley meegu on a scooter tour of Rome. The two sense the stirrings of romance but, in the end the Prince’s duty as a symbol to her people overshades her desire for freedom.

Perhaps in his letter to the Grand Chamberlain, Rockefeller was showing concern that the young Japanese prince may have been stirred enough to imagine escaping from his own imperial demands. After all, the time was only eight years after the war’s end, and Crown Prince Akihito was on a ground-breaking jour- ney arranged around a visit to London for the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, representing his father Emperor Hirohito. His itinerary was daunting: covering 14 countries, including France, Spain and the U.S. Though Japan had recently regained its indepen- dence with the ratification of the San Francisco Peace Treaty, the country was still viewed unsympathetically by many, and another aim of the crown prince’s journey was to repair Japan’s image as part of its reemergence onto the international scene.

DURING HIS VISIT TO New York City, a dinner party was held for the crown prince, hosted by the Japan Society, of which John D. Rockefeler III was president. Rockefeler also hosted the prince and his entourage at his family ranch in Jackson Hole, Wyoming.

Before the arrival of his guest, Rockefeler sought the advice of Mrs. Elizabeth Gray Vining, an American woman who taught English to the crown prince in the immediate postwar period. It was apparent to many that Mrs. Vining had played a larger role than simply an English teacher, but had served in effect as an adviser to the Imperial family, especially the young prince.

He was 12 years old when she first encountered him. She found the crown prince polite and bright, but she was also under the impression that he lacked the initiative to act on his own. When prompted on where to go, what to do or what to talk about, he seemed to always defer to those around him. To rectify that, Vining felt a shortcut would impart him with the sense of having the right to freely make his own decisions. In her memoirs, titled Window for the Crown Prince, Vining recalls: “in order to stir up the passivity which tended to leave all decisions, all initiative, to others, I began to say, ‘What shall we do first, dictation, conversation, reading?’ At first, he would demur, ‘You say; but after being prodded, he would generally choose dictation, which he liked least.”

In accord with Vining’s views, Rockefeler instructed his staff to “give him his choice of the various things he could do at the ranch and let him plan his own activities there rather than to arrange them specifically and in advance.” During his stay at the ranch, the crown prince was able to enjoy dancing and fishing, and, upon being escorted to the nearby town, took a meal at a cafeteria while mingling with average citizens for the first time in his life.

AFTEFRWARDS, THE RANCH STAFF sent Rockefeler a six-page report, which gave a detailed description of crown prince’s behavior and reactions. Included are the following passages: “The Crown Prince was a different person, and as many mem- bers of the party has said to me, this has been the finest visit we have made in the United States. . . . He had no idea of the kind of people that live in the West and the way they live. So I am convinced that it was extremely worthwhile having the party here.’

That experience could have been a scene somewhat remi- niscent of the fictitious Princess Ann in Roman Holiday. The report was also circulated to Elizabeth Gray Vining, and she later wrote an enthusiastic letter to Rockefeler. “What a wonderful experience it was for the Prince!...the freedom to make his own choices . . . the Crown Prince will remember with pleasure all the rest of his life – with what influence upon the history of the world, who can say?”

Vining’s memoir also contained a prophetic remark about the Emperor-to-be. “I had seen a chubby small boy develop into a poised young man. What of that boy, who will some day be the Emperor of Japan? What promise does he offer for the future? He will not have political power, but in a free Japan he will have great moral influence. What kind of man will he be?”

She almost answers her own question in another section of the book: “He is aware of his destiny; he accepts it soberly. Caution and deliberate; he has the true conservative’s ability upon occasion to break radically with tradition.”

Emperor Akihito’s visits to Okinawa and other battlefields outside Japan, where he expressed his “deep remorse” for the war, in defiance of backlash from domestic conservative ele- ments, was done from the posture of a constitutional monarch acting in accordance with his will, which was precisely what Vining had encouraged the future Emperor to learn. In the decades following his world tour, the young Crown Prince grew up, became monarch and senior statesman of Japan for the three decade-long Heisei Period, and is now on the threshold of abdication. While the Japanese Foreign Ministry declassified documents of the Crown Prince’s trip, records of his stay at the Rockefeler ranch and viewing of Roman Holiday are inexplicably missing.

Does His Majesty still recall his experience viewing Roman Holiday in a darkened New York movie theater? If so, I would love to ask what his impressions were.

Eiichiro Tokumoto, a former Reuters correspondent, is an author and investigative journalist. This article is an excerpt from the original published in Shukan Shinscho, and used with permission.
The prince and the chindonya

By Geoffrey Tudor

It was a dull, overcast autumn day in Tokyo. The occasional breeze stirred the falling leaves, and the only brightness was the vivid yellow of the ginkgo trees outside the Yurakucho Denki Building. I barely noticed, preoccupied as I was with the Club’s 40th anniversary party set for Nov. 29, just four days away. As event committee chair, I had much on my mind. Bookings had slowed to a halt, and it looked that we might be lucky just to break even. At one time, we had pinned our hopes on the crown prince and princess accepting our invitation, hand-delivered in September, two months later, not a word had been heard.

But later that morning, a breathless and excited Jurek Martin, Financial Times bureau chief and FCCJ president, phoned me. “We’re wanted at the palace,” he said. “Now.”

So off we went with Nobuyoshi Yamada, then the Club’s administration, liaison and protocol chief, not to the Imperial Palace but to the Crown Prince Department of the Kunaicho, the Imperial Household Agency, to discuss the invitation. They had decided that the couple would attend.

Elated, we set about revising some of the details, so as to appropriately accommodate our royal guests. This meant coordination with the Kunaiicho, the police and the Capitol Times bureau chief and FCCJ president, less and excited Jurek Martin, to drum up business. Chindonya are still employed to make a racket outside a new noodle shop, for example, to attract clients. We called the Kunaiicho to seek their advice. “It’s your party,” we were told. “We are the guests.” That seemed clear enough, so we gave the green light to the chindonya.

The musicians performed as intended throughout the dinner, with their chins chinning and dons donging as they were supposed to. The only complaint we received was from an unhappy attendee who thought the raffle tickets were too expensive. During the desserts and coffee, Club president Jurek’s wife, Kathleen, came from the head table with a request that the crown prince wanted to speak with me. With butterflies in my stomach I went to meet His Imperial Highness, who quickly put me at my ease with a slight smile. “I understand you made the arrangements for this party,” he said.

“No, no,” I said, “There was a committee... many were involved.”

“I meant arranging the chindonya,” said the crown prince. “That is true,” I said. “I wanted to sell raffle tickets and thought they would attract sales.”

“Thank you Mr. Tudor,” said the prince. “This is the first time I have ever seen chindonya in action. Thank you very much.” He was charm itself, and his English was flawless.

He asked what I did at Japan Airlines, where I was a member of the public relations department looking after international media relations, and I gave a brief description of my labors. “I guess you could say I am a white-collar chindonya,” I feebly joked. The Prince smiled, as if he understood.

Whatever else happened that night was soon a blur. The party was a huge success, thanks to the Imperial couple, who were photographed for the first time dancing together. The media coverage was enormous. The AP photo of the happy couple (opposite) hangs over the stairs to the library in the new Club.

That night’s brief conversation remains one of my most treasured memories. To commemorate the Heisei Era, this exhibition focuses on the Imperial couple and their influence on the Japanese people. The FCCJ has only been able to host this exhibition because of the support of the Associated Press and Nikkei, which provided images from their archives. The FCCJ offers its sincere appreciation for that support.

— Peter Langan

The Club is very pleased and honored to present this special photography exhibition of the Imperial Family in the same month as Emperor Akihito prepares to retire from official duties, bringing the first such abdication in 200 years. The Heisei era began on Jan. 8, 1989, the day after the death of Emperor Akihito’s father, Harehito. It will conclude on April 30, 2019.
The quiet ones

Jorge Luis Borges wrote that he “always thought that paradise will be a kind of library.” This month we focus on the committee in charge of the lofty kingdom upstairs.

By Julian Ryan

Keepers of the books

More tech upgrades, more elbow room, more attractive surroundings and access to more books, newspapers and periodicals than ever before. The Library, Archives and Workroom Committee has traditionally provided the tools to enable working journalists to go about their jobs, and the present 10-strong committee is busy enhancing the facilities and services in the FCCJ’s new premises.

The “brains and memory” of the Club, the library subscribes to 10 foreign and 15 Japanese-language newspapers, as well as 50 magazines, including Time, The Economist and Der Spiegel. It can access information from a number of databases, including those of Kyodo News, Reuters and the Factiva service, and has a comprehensive clipping archive that dates back to the 1950s.

The library staff are skilled in fulfilling Members’ requests for assistance in their research – a service that one journalist has described as “achieving the impossible in an infeasible amount of time” – while a collection of 300 rare books is the envy of many other institutions. Those titles include Lafcadio Hearn’s Fantastics and Other Fancies, from 1914, and the Biro work, The Classical Poetry of the Japanese, by Basel Hall Chamberlain.

The library has approximately 11,000 books on its shelves, as well as more than 1,200 DVDs, with more being added regularly.

“I think we have a very good library service, with more space now than in the old location,” said Shuendrini Kakuchi, co-chair of the committee and corre-spondent for University World News. “It’s really important that we have these services as it’s one of the primary reasons that a journalist will join the FCCJ.”

Given the library’s role as a focal point of the Club, the committee has no plans to rest on its laurels, with digitization a key element of the upgrades. A database of all books is available through all the public computers in the library, enabling Members to search for a specific title, while an e-book library was introduced this past January. Further enhancements are under way, including providing access to online academic journals and the digitization of newspaper clippings.

The committee typically meets once a month – although meetings are suspended during August, when many people are away, and in the run-up to the Christmas and New Year holidays – to discuss the purchase of new books and magazines and any issues that have been raised by Members.

One of the committee’s primary responsibilities is to deliver a monthly Book Break event, with an author presenting his or her latest work and then taking part in a discussion with Members. “We discuss possible speakers at our monthly meetings and generally try to get authors of books about Japan or at least about East Asia. It varies from politics through economics, cultural issues, history, international relations and even some non-fiction books,” said Koichi Ishiyama, the other committee co-chair.

“To make an event viable for the Club, we need 15 people to attend and it is rare that we don’t get that many people, with 30 guests about the average,” Ishiyama said. The late Japanologist Dr. Donald Keene attracted nearly 90 guests when he spoke at the Club around four years ago, while ninjutsu master Masaki Hatsumi brought in 127 for “Dojo Giga Heaven.”

Other events that have proved particularly successful have been tie-ins with the publication of books, such as the memorable evening dedicated to ninjas and practitioners of traditional Japanese tattoo artistry.

“We often get too many proposals, or a book might be too similar to something that we had relatively recently,” said Ishiyama. “But Book Break events are really important to the Club because they generate revenue and raise our profile. The Tokyo American Club and the Mori Hills Club, both of which have lending libraries for their members, don’t have anything similar. Since they are effectively our rivals, these events give us something unique and can attract new members to the FCCJ.”

Ishiyama says he considers being a member of the committee something of a perk when it comes to meeting famous authors who are releasing new and interesting books. “There are people that I’d probably never otherwise get a chance to meet,” he said. “They are really smart, they’re incredibly interesting to talk with and they’ve just written books that a lot of people want to read.”

Members donate around 15 books to the library every month, while the committee approves the purchase of at least five new titles each time they meet. On occasion, when the selection is of a particularly high standard, that list expands to 10 books.

A good portion of the rest of the committee’s time is spent dealing with queries and complaints from users of the facilities, or issues that crop up – anything from a mug of coffee being spilled into one of the communal computers to articles being torn out of the shared newspapers or someone not being quite as considerate towards others as they should. Ishiyama shrugs: “It happens, and we have to deal with it.”

There have been a number of minor glitches in the library and correspondents’ work rooms that only became apparent after the move was completed, Ishiyama says, but are being ironed out. The layout of the space has been tweaked as it became apparent where improvements could be made, while other enhancements – such as better lighting in the area set aside for easy chairs and shared computer terminals – are being planned.

“I think we have a very good service, with more space now than in the old location,” said Shuendrini Kakuchi, co-chair of the committee and correspondent for University World News. “It’s really important that we have these services as it’s one of the primary reasons that a journalist will join the FCCJ.”

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“In the old library, we were losing around 200 books every year,” he said. “The stacks were open and anyone could go in, so people would take books and not always return them. That meant that we had to use our budget to replace those books every year.”

The layout of the new book cases, and the need for anyone who wants to rummage through the selection to check in with the librarian first, appears to have remedied that problem, Ishiyama said.

Hiroko Moriwaki, who has served as the head librarian for six years, says the new database makes locating books easier, and that the “more spacious and modern” library makes her job more enjoyable. “Every- one who comes here to work likes the new facilities,” she said. “I think all the members of the committee are working very hard for the rest of the Club.”

“It’s just a nice place to work.”

Julian Reed is Japan correspondent for the Daily Telegraph.
Are you being harassed online?

STEP 1: WHAT HAPPENING RIGHT NOW?

1. SOMEONE IS ATTACKING MY WEBSITE.
   A denial of service (DDoS) attack is a malicious attack to make a server or network resource unavailable to users. A DDoS is an attack by multiple computers. Get technical support from companies such as Cloudflare, Sucuri, or Ecsaupsa.

   If the website being targeted is an independent media site, a human rights site, or a public interest site, you may be eligible for free or paid DDoS protection.

2. SOMEONE IS DOXING ME.
   Doxing is the practice of broadcasting private or identifiable information. Lock down your physical location. This can include developing a home security plan or even relocating temporarily.

   Document everything that’s happening to create a paper trail in case you wish to take further action with law enforcement or the platform.

   Notify your friends about what is happening.

   REPORT 1. Report to the police 2. Report to TrollBusters 3. Talk to your employer about what is happening. Decide how you should approach the harassment and whether others should monitor your social media accounts.

   Document. 4. Do not block.

3. SOMEONE IS POSTING SEXUALLY EXPLICIT PHOTOGRAPHS OF ME WITHOUT MY CONSENT.
   Report to Twitter or Facebook.

   Consult an attorney. Many states have lawyers that have volunteered to help victims of non-consensual pornography.

   Make sure to document everything that is happening to create a paper trail for your own records in case you wish to take further action with law enforcement or the platform.

   Go to REPORT.

   Resources: cyberbullying.org
   Removal guide (for all social media)
   www.cybercivilrights.org/online-removal
   Revenge-porn laws in individual states: www.cybercivilrights.org/revenge-porn-laws

   Do not block.

4. SOMEONE HAS POSTED AN IMPLIED THREAT.
   Example: “People like you should be shot.”
   Be aware that legally this may not be considered a threat.

   Choose whether to engage with user. Block or mute.

   Go to REPORT.

   Tip: In Montana, a person who says they will inflict physical harm on a person, or subject them to physical confinement or restraint, can be fined. And some states, such as Alachata, have laws against “ethnic intimidation,” for harassing a person due to their race, color, gender, religion, or national origin but only if the harassment leads to threats of physical contact or destruction of property. But in California, a person can only be convicted of criminal intimidation if the harassment leads to threats or acts of physical contact or destruction of property.

   In Montana, a person who says they will kill you can only be convicted if they make a threat to commit a crime resulting in death or bodily harm, the victim believed the threat, and the victim’s fear of harm was reasonable.

5. SOMEONE HAS POSTED AN EXPPLICIT THREAT.
   Example: “I am going to kill you.”
   Lock down your physical location.

   Report to the police.

   Talk to your employer, if appropriate.

   Go to STOP LOOKING (under SOMEONE HAS POSTED AN INSULT).

   Resources:
   www.troll-busters.com
   www.cpj.org

   ★ Things to document
   • Number of threats
   • Details (date, time, picture of threat)
   • Number of people involved
   • Severity of the attack
   (implied/explicit)

   ★ Twitter Settings
   Change Twitter settings to ensure you only see what you want.

   • You can filter tweets by only people you follow, which means that you’ll only see notifications from those accounts.

   • Twitter also has a quality filter, which filters out lower-quality content from people who don’t follow and have not recently interacted with.

   • In addition to being able to mute or block users, you can also mute specific words.

   • If you choose to filter or block your tweets, you may want to have someone check the offensive accounts to see if threats against you have escalated.

   For instructions on these features and how to use them, see:

   https://support.twitter.com/articles/20170408

   ★ Who to contact as a student
   If you are a student, contact the Student Press Law Center, and report any incidents to your faculty adviser, if appropriate.

   This graphic has been adapted to fit the page from TrollBusters and is used with permission.

TrollBusters provides online pest control for writers, journalists and publishers. Report to www.troll-busters.com. If you are a journalist, check out their Resources for more tips and information.

STEP 2: WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

1. It goes away.
   End

2. It escalates to a threat.
   Go to the top of the chart

3. It escalates to more harassers.

   If they are human
   • Block the accounts
   • Check out block lists created by other targets
   • Report to TrollBusters

   If they are a bot
   A bot is a computer program that does automated tasks.

   Are you one of multiple people targeted?
   Yes
   • Reach out to targeted accounts
   • Consider starting a block list with other people who are targeted
   • Document for your own records

   No
   Then go to the top of the chart.

   Are you one of multiple people targeted?
   No
   Go through the appropriate threat steps. REPORT

   Are you one of multiple people targeted?
   ★
FUMIO MATSUO, ONE OF our most distinguished regular members and a veteran Japanese journalist known for his efforts in calling for “true” postwar reconciliation between Japan and the U.S, died of natural causes on Feb. 26 while on a trip to New York state where he was visiting his family. He was 85.

A native of Tokyo, Matsuo joined Kyodo News in 1956 after graduating from Gakushuin University. He served as Kyodo’s correspondent in New York and Washington D.C. from 1964-69 and as Bangkok bureau chief from 1972-75, where he was president of the Foreign Correspondents’ Club of Bangkok from 1973-74. He returned to Washington as bureau chief from 1981 to mid 1984. He became a member of the FCCJ in 1985. When he retired from Kyodo he was deputy director of the agency’s economic news department. “He was a tough boss,” recalls Shiro Yoneyama, who worked under him at Kyodo. “But his colleagues admired his talent.”

In 2002 at the age of 68, he came out of retirement and returned to journalism, writing articles calling on Japanese and U.S. leaders to pay visits to Hiroshima and Pearl Harbor in symbolic acts of reconciliation between the former wartime foes. He received the Japan National Press Club Award in 2017 for helping the realization of landmark visits to these historic sites in 2016 by then U.S. President Barack Obama and Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe. Matsuo was recognized as an expert on U.S. political affairs. His interest in the United States stemmed from experiencing as a nine-year old schoolboy the Doolittle Raid on the Japanese capital and other places on April 18, 1942 following Japan’s December 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor in Hawaii.

In 2004, he published the book, Democracy with a Gun, America and the Policy of Force, which won the 52nd Annual Award of the Japan Essayist Club in 2004. In 2005, he published the book, Democracy with a Gun: America and the Policy of Force

Esssayist Club and was translated into English in 2007. His editorial, “Tokyo Needs its Dresden Moment” in the Wall Street Journal of Aug. 16, 2005, generated significant discussion on both sides of the Pacific on the nature of reconciliation. Other books included The Day President Obama Offers Flowers at Hiroshima in 2009 and The Accommodating History of the U.S.-China Relationship in 2017. Although modestly regarding himself as one of the “analog generation,” he established his own home page and developed a blog – “America Watch” – to help get his message of “true reconciliation” across. At the FCCJ, he was a familiar figure in the Main Bar, where he frequently held court at one of the Correspondents’ Tables.

He came out of retirement, calling on Japanese and U.S. leaders to pay visits to Hiroshima and Pearl Harbor.

Okinawan Governor Denny Tamaki, March 1

HANIF’S BIRTHDAY

FCCJ Members threw a surprise birthday dinner for long-serving star of the Club restaurant, Mohamed Hanif, at Antichi Sapori, an Italian restaurant in Minami Azabu. He was gifted a Marinaella necktie – one of the oldest and most exclusive Sapori, an Italian restaurant in Minami Azabu. He was gifted serving star of the Club restaurant, Mohamed Hanif, at Antichi Sapori, an Italian restaurant in Minami Azabu. He was gifted

... on Thursday April 4 at 6:30 pm for the must-see documentary debut of Miki Dezaki – Shusenjo: The Main Battleground of the Comfort Women Issue. Amassing the type of balanced, in-depth reporting that was once the purview of the news media, Dezaki spent several meetings with a wide-ranging group of experts and eyewitnesses, gathering footage on this most contentious of disputes between Japan and Korea. As the film patiently deconstructs the dominant narratives and uncovers the hidden intentions of both supporters and detractors, it reveals that few are innocent of fanning the flames of outrage – and that few of us understand just why the issue has become so incendiary. Dezaki will join us for the Q&A session after the screening.

(USA, 2018; 122 minutes; in Japanese, English and Korean with Japanese and English subtitles.)

Join the Film Committee...
Where news is made