Becoming family

The joys and obstacles of fostering children in Japan

Multi-faceted
The Yomiuri Institute’s Michio Hayashi

Responsibility
What is the legal liability when journalists suffer?

In Memoriam
Bernard Krisher’s different angles
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Join the Film Committee . . .
Historic artwork returns
New Members, New in the library
When every corner is monitored, you do bring danger to your sources.

The Club, around the Club, take a moment to say thank you.

The expanding scope of surveillance means journalists have been subject to intimidation in their personal lives, and made unable to contact sources or even report at all in some regions. Following are some of their experiences:

Multiple phone calls were cut off while discussing politically sensitive issues. One of my reporters had computer issues while covering the trial of a human rights lawyer. As a security measure, we recently decided to reinstate every computer in the bureau.

The Foreign Correspondents' Club of China (FCCJ), based in Beijing, recently surveyed foreign journalists to assess how their reporting was being affected by state-electronic and human surveillance in the People's Republic of China. The survey was conducted in December, and 109 of the 204 correspondents responded. According to the FCCJ, the survey, released on Jan. 29 of this year, "painted the darkest picture of reporting conditions inside China in recent memory. Rapidly expanding surveillance and widespread government interference against reporting in the far northwestern region of Xinjiang drove a significant deterioration in the work environment for foreign journalists in China in 2018."

Some highlights of the survey:

- Nearly half of the correspondents directly experienced human surveillance, being followed or having their hotel room entered.
- 22 percent of respondents said they were aware of authorities having tracked them using public surveillance systems.
- 50 percent of respondents said surveillance impacted their reporting.

For more details on the survey, see the April 2019 issue of the Club Journal.

See you in the Club.

Peter Langen
My two (foster) sons, three years on

Despite global awareness that children thrive best in family situations (biological, adoptive or foster), Japan’s child welfare system is stuck in an institutional approach.

By Caroline Parsons

In 2010, soon after I began foster parenting, I was encouraged to offer the boys a life in a family home instead of in an institution. Of all the children in state care, the boys could live with me and I could receive adequate financial support to foster them, she explained. She knew that it was costing me a lot, and the Volunteer Family category I was in offered only a very small subsidy. But at that time, the boys were still “wild balls of dynamite” – albeit adorable ones – and I was unsure if I was up to having them on top of working full time. I decided to continue with the weekend and holiday scheme.

The coming and going had its challenges, though. One Sunday night stands out: the older boy (then six) sat down in the middle of the road leading to his facility. He was not going back, he screamed, because he was “moving into Parsons-san’s house.” A teacher carried him unceremoniously inside as I walked away in agony. The courageous little one-boy demo left me with an indelible stamp on my heart and a promise to myself to offer the children their own home one day if I could.

MEANWHILE THE BOYS ADAPTED to essentially having two homes. Their institution is a “model home,” a small modern unit with teachers who are mostly young, unmarried and for it. Sato-oya Benrakukai, a foster family group, estimates the total cost of raising a child from birth to 18 in Japan’s institutional set-up to be ¥120 million, four or five times what an average family spends over the same period.

In 2017 I decided to make one more attempt at accreditation. I hired a lawyer to help me understand the legalities. I found out that anyone has a right to apply, which is then assessed by an outside board of specialists. The lawyer obtained the appropriate forms and as I had already attended foster training sessions and had a good track record as a foster parent, I was approved and got my certificate.

Sundays and I'm delighted he finds writing exciting. He turns to our friend. "I know the boys and I. I point out that in two years when I am 18" he asks, as we sit in the living room over tea with a neighbor, a great friend to the boys and I. I point out that in two years he may feel differently and have other places he wants to go.

We must consider the possibility that children usually want to separate from the institutions which need to pay teachers, cooks, cleaners, office and many other staff, are dependent for their own survival on the OCC.

THE BOYS AND I WERE FORBIDDEN FROM SEEING EACH OTHER WHILE THEY WERE INTERVIEWED TO ASSESS WHETHER THEY COULD LIVE WITH ME.

But in the end the answer was “no.”

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MAY 2019

FCCJ

right after he graduated from high school, he tells her. "But I just want to go home."
By the Cambodia Daily

Feature: In Memoriam

MAY 2019  FCCJ

THE LIFE OF BERNIE KRISHER
journalist and philanthropist

When the former member of the FCCJ passed away in March, he left a legacy of journalistic and charitable achievements that won’t be forgotten.

In 1962, he left the World Telegram & Sun and moved to Japan to join Newsweek as a reporter in the magazine’s Tokyo bureau.

He had traveled to the country four years earlier when he was sent to Asia on a six-week reporting assignment by the New York World Telegram & Sun newspaper, and met his future wife, Akiko, with whom he was married for 58 years until his death. He attributed the works of LaFauci Hearn with inspiring his interest in Japan and on his decision to live and work there.

Krischer was promoted to Newsweek’s Tokyo bureau chief in 1967, a position he held for the next 13 years. He interviewed many notable personalities including all Japanese prime ministers and other politicians, business leaders and cultural figures. His most famous interview was a one-on-one exclusive print interview with Emperor Hirohito just before the emperor’s historic visit to the US in 1975. (For the inside story of this reportage, see the article “The Emperor, Newsweek and the “Nisei Onassis,” by Eiichiro Takeda in the June, 2014 issue of Number 1 Shimbun.)

Krischer’s beat included other parts of Asia, and he traveled widely through parts of Southeast Asia and made frequent trips to South Korea. He succeeded in landing the first exclusive interview with Indonesian President Sukarno in 1964, at a time when Western journalists were on the leader’s blacklist. Sukarno also introduced Krischer, and to Cambodia’s Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who invited him to Cambodia. Sihanouk, however, severed ties with the US in 1965, in part over the US government’s refusal to apologize over an article Krischer wrote for Newsweek. Sihanouk eventually restored diplomatic relations with the US, and the prince and Krischer subsequently formed a close friendship that led to Krischer’s humanitarian work in the country.

Krischer was also supportive of Kim Dae-jung when the South Korean dissident was a political prisoner for long interviews and articles critical of the South Korean government in the magazine, and when Kim became the president of the country in 1998, he kept his promise made years ago of granting Krischer the first interview.

After his retirement, Krischer moved to open the Tokyo bureau for Fortune magazine in 1980, remaining its correspondent until 1984. At the same time, he began editing Japanese publications and started publishing his own small magazine for teenagers after the magazines he sold as a delivery boy went bankrupt. He filled his magazine, called Pocket Mirror (later Picture Story), which he mimeographed in his Queens apartment, with interviews of celebrities such as Babe Ruth, Frank Sinatra and Trygve Lie, the first secretary-general of the United Nations.

He said he learned most of his techniques of journalism during this time. “Persistence, energy, enthusiasm were the key essentials of this profession,” he said, “and the main enemy is cynicism.”

During college, he worked for the New York Herald Tribune as a campus correspondent and copy boy, including at the 1948 and 1952 Democratic National Conventions. He was also an editor at the college student newspaper, The Crown, where, at the height of McCarthyism, he wrote articles critical of the blacklisting of professors branded as communists and being dismissed from their teaching posts. Krischer took his own leave from the administration. When he didn’t stop writing the articles, the college president tried to have him removed, even writing the editor of the Herald Tribune in an attempt to have him dismissed from his job there, but the paper refused.

Krischer was drafted into the army in 1953 and stationed for two years in Heidelberg, Germany, as a reporter for the US military newspaper. He joined the New York World Telegram & Sun in 1955, first as a reporter, then assistant editor.

From 1964-62, he studied at Columbia University on a Ford Foundation fellowship in advanced international reporting, specializing in Japanese studies at the East Asian Institute.

In 1993, KRISCHER LAUNCHED The Cambodia Daily to help establish a free press in Cambodia. It was a time of reconstruction and rehabilitation in the country, following the 1991 Paris Peace Agreement concluding two decades of civil war and Sihanouk’s return from exile and instatement as head of state.

It was the country’s first English-language newspaper and was a training ground for Cambodian and expatriate journalists, publishing local and international news to readers in Phnom Penh.

“Against the advice of many, including Sihanouk who cautioned him that he might be killed, Krischer started the newspaper believing that a democracy needed a free press and told his staff that a paper should be like a gadfly to keep a check on those in power. The regime’s forced closure of the print edition in September 2017 drew international condemnation,” said Forrester.

For Krischer, his crowning achievement was the construction in the mid-1990s of the Sihanouk Hospital Center of HOPE in Cambodia’s capital, Phnom Penh, which provides free medical care to the poor and runs a telemedicine program in remote villages. He was the founder and chairman of the hospital, which was built on land donated by King Sihanouk.

A rural schools project which he also founded has, to date, built over 500 state schools across every province. While not personally wealthy, Krischer leveraged his rolodex and chutzpah to solicit funds from private donors, and the World and Asian Development banks.

Known by many as “Dad,” the former bureau chief was 83 years old when he passed away on land donated by King Sihanouk.

From top: a comic book-style feature showing a teenage Bernard Krischer editing his own magazine in 1947; Emperor Hirohito greets the administration; The Cambodia Daily’s Tokyo bureau chief Albert Schweitzer, the Nobel Peace Prize winner, in the magazine’s Tokyo bureau; Emperor Hirohito greets The Cambodia Daily’s Tokyo bureau chief in Phnom Penh in the mid-90s; Krischer pictured with Cambodian Daily editors Gretchen Peters, Matthew Reed and Barton Biggs in Phnom Penh in the mid-90s; Krischer meets with cartoon children and orphans supported by his organization, in Phnom Penh in November 2011.
I felt like I was carrying a copy of a universe in minia-
cure,” says Michio Hayashi.

Michio Hayashi
Yomiuri Research Institute
By Gavin Blair

“HE WAS ROBBED AT GUNPOINT,
CAMERADER ROCKETS FIRE, HAD A
BULLET COME THROUGH THE ROOF
OF HIS TAXI – INCIDENTS HE SAYS, “I
NEVER TOLD MY MOTHER ABOUT.””

Something else from that day
that left a lasting impression on
Hayashi was the story of Dep-
uty Secretary of State Richard
Armitage sending his Pentagon
staff home before he took part
in a sweep of the building with
sniffer dogs. Despite the hero-
ism seen on that day, Hayashi
believes it was the catalyst for the transformation of America
from a “very generous country” to “deeply worried, suspicious,
angry” though also “united.”

Hayashi filed around a thousand articles from America
in the year after the Twin Towers came down and remembers
the “surreal feeling” of writing the first one after that
related to terrorism or national security.

HE RETURNED TO JAPAN in 2002 to cover politics, including
the prime minister’s office, briefly, the foreign ministry
and the then defense agency. Reporting on the base controver-
 mies in Okinawa was something of a natural progression
given his knowledge of US military issues, he says. After a stretch
as an assistant editor on the international desk in Tokyo, he
was again posted abroad, this time to Brussels in 2006, from
where he covered the EU, NATO and Benelux countries.

The following year he was made Paris bureau chief, a post he
held until returning to Tokyo as deputy editor of international
news. In 2011, he took over running the Yomuri's operations
in Europe as general bureau chief in London, from where he
oversaw coverage of the London Olympics and Eurozone cri-
ses, including landing a one-on-one with then British Prime
Minister David Cameron.

Back in Japan in 2014, he wrote editorials on interna-
tional issues before being appointed managing editor of
The Japan News, the Yomuri’s English edition, in 2016. Since
2018, Hayashi has been a senior research fellow at the Yomi-
uri Research Institute, where he writes long-form, in-depth
pieces for the Yomiuri quarterly magazine, as well as some
work for other media.

Hayashi, reflecting back on his career, says, “I feel quite
fortunate that my bosses allowed me to follow this path for
nearly two decades – five overseas postings for about 15
years combined.”

Despite his accomplishments, Hayashi says he doesn’t con-
sider himself “a true journalist,” a title he reserves for free-
 lance reporters, award-winning reporters and editors in chief.
Nevertheless, his only apparent regrets are having been posted
overseas at the time of the Tokyo sarin gas attack, as well as
the Kobe and Tohoku earthquakes.

“I missed all these three major Heisei events, “ he says, “so I
really feel something is missing in me as a Japanese reporter.”

Gavin Blair covers Japanese business, society and culture for
publications in the US, Asia and Europe.
Are flashbacks fear media kids companies violence liable anxiety for nervous journalists’ vic-do-tram trauma attacked? Army

An Australian judge recently ruled that a newspaper has “a duty to take reasonable care against the risk of foreseeable injury, including foreseeable psychiatric injury,” to its staff. Will this push newsrooms to change their health support for journalists?

By Matthew Ricketson and Alexandra Wake

A landmark ruling by an Australian court is expected to have international consequences for newsrooms, putting media companies on notice they could face large compensation claims if they fail to take care of their journalists who regularly cover traumatic events.

The Victorian County Court accepted the potential for psychological damage on those whose work requires them to report on traumatic events, including violent crimes. The court ruled on Feb. 22 that a journalist for the Melbourne-based newspaper The Age be awarded AU$180,000 (about $127,000 US) for psychological injury suffered during the decade she worked there, from 2003 to 2013.

The journalist, known in court as “YZ” to protect her identity, reported on 82 murders and many more cases as a court reporter. She covered Melbourne’s “gangland wars,” was threatened by one of its notorious figures, and found it increasingly difficult to report on events involving the death of children, such as the case of four-year-old Darcey Freeman, who was thrown by her father from a bridge in 2009.

After complaining that she was “done” with “death and destruction,” the journalist was transferred to the sports desk. But a senior editor later persuaded her, against her wishes, to cover the Supreme Court, where she was exposed to detailed, graphic accounts of horrific crimes, including the trials of Don na Finchett, Robert Farquharson and Darcey Freeman’s father.

THE REPEATED EXPOSURE TO traumatic events had a serious impact on her mental health. YZ took a voluntary redundancy from the newspaper in 2013.

In her court challenge, the journalist alleged that The Age:

• had no system in place to enable her to deal with the trauma of her work;
• failed to provide support and training in covering traumatic events, including from qualified peers,
• did not intervene when she and others complained, and
• transferred her to court reporting after she had complained of being unable to cope with trauma experienced from previous crime reporting.

The Age contested whether the journalist was actually suffering from post-traumatic stress. It argued that even if a peer-support program had been in place, it would not have made a material difference to the journalist’s experience.

The newspaper also denied it knew or should have known there was a foreseeable risk of psychological injury to its journalist – while simultaneously arguing that the plaintiff knew “by reason of her work she was at high risk of foreseeable injury.”

Judge Chris O’Neill found the journalist’s evidence more compelling than the media company’s, even though the psychological injury she had suffered put her at a disadvantage when being cross-examined in court.

“This is a historic judgment – the first time in the world, to my knowledge, that a news organisation has been found liable for a reporter’s occupational PTSD,” said Bruce Shapiro, executive director of the Dart Center for Journalism and Trauma in the United States.1

THIS WAS NOT THE first time a journalist has sued over occupational PTSD, as Shapiro calls it, but it is the first time one has succeeded.

In 2012, another Australian journalist unsuccessfully sued the same newspaper. In that case, the judge was reluctant to accept either the psychological impact on journalists covering traumatic events or The Age’s tardiness in implementing a trauma-aware newsroom. In contrast, the judge in the YZ case readily accepted both concepts.

Historically, the idea of journalists suing their employers for occupational PTSD was unheard of. Newsroom culture dictated that journalists did whatever was asked of them, including intrusions on grieving relatives. Doing this sort of work was intrinsic to the so-called “school of hard knocks,” part of the initiation process for rookie journalists.

The academic literature shows that newsroom culture has been a key contributor to the problem of journalists feeling unable to express concerns about covering traumatic events for fear of appearing weak and unsuited to the job.

What was alarming in the evidence provided to Judge O’Neill was the extent to which these attitudes still hold sway in contemporary newsrooms. YZ said that as a crime reporter or she worked in a “blokey environment” where the implicit message was “toughen up, princess.”

The YZ CASE SHOWS The Age had learned little from its earlier court case about its duty of care to journalists. One of its own witnesses, the editorial training manager, gave evidence of his frustration at being unable to persuade management to implement a suitable training and support program.

The Dart Center has a range of tip sheets on its website for self-care and peer support. But what’s clear from this case is that it’s not just about individual journalists and what they do – it’s about editors and media executives taking action.

One media organization leading the way is the Australian Broadcasting Corporation. The national broadcaster has had a peer-support program in place for a decade. Such programs are vital, not just for individual journalists, but for democracy and civil society. That’s because, despite the massive changes that have been sweeping through the news industry, there’s been no real change in the number of disasters, crimes, and traumatic events that need to be covered.

News workers need help. And they are beginning to demand it.

Matthew Ricketson is a professor of communication at Deakin University in Victoria, Australia. Alexandra Wake is a senior lecturer in journalism at RMIT University in Melbourne. This article is reprinted from The Conversation under a Creative Commons license.

1 Disclosure: Matthew Ricketson is chair of the board of directors of the Dart Center Asia Pacific, which is affiliated with the Dart Center for Journalism and Trauma in the US. It’s a volunteer position. During part of the period covered by the YZ court case, he worked as a journalist at The Age. Alexandra Wake also sits on the Dart Center Asia Pacific board, and in 2011 was named a Dart Academic Fellow, which included travel to New York for training at Dart’s expense.
That’s entertainment!

If the professional activities are the soul of the Club, the entertainment events are its heart.

Meet the committee that brings the fun.

By Julian Ryall

A tter a long day chasing down leads, capol- ing ministry officials to share information or placating a disgruntled editor, a hack really needs to be able to let his or her hair down, says Sandra Mori. And even today, in an era of instant amusement in a city that has countless outlets for relaxation, it is important that the FCCJ continues its tradition of putting on a show, she adds.

That task falls to the Entertainment Committee, the group behind a surprisingly broad range of events at the FCCJ – from the annual family Christmas party to golf and billiards tournaments, national evenings, celebrations of cities and regions around Japan and the Club’s consistently popular Saturday Night Live events.

“The committee is here purely to satisfy our members,” said Mori, a Club member for more than 40 years. She first arrived in Japan in 1946, when her father was posted to General Douglas MacArthur’s occupation staff. “We are here to entertain and even educate, to provide members with music and culture that they might not otherwise have a chance to experience, such as local varieties of sake that are only available when a prefecture puts on one of its event nights,” she said.

MORI FIRST SERVED on the Entertainment Committee as board liaison in 1999. She presently serves as chair of the five-strong team – “five is a good number because we get things done quicker and better” she confides – that plots members’ amuse- ment for the months to come. She is keen, how- ever, to make sure that credit for the foundations of the committee’s work is apportioned correctly.

“Much of the good work was done by Glenn Davis, who started the Saturday Night Live pro- gram all those years ago. I remember going to dozens of live houses and other venues to check out acts that we wanted to bring to the Club,” she said.

“Saturday Night Live was dear to Glenn. Even after he retired and went back to the US, he keeps calling to ask what is going on and who is coming for the next Saturday Night Live,” she said. Davis remains an adviser to the committee, as does former Club president, Dennis Nermil.

“After all the hard work that Glenn had done get- ting Saturday Night Live up and running, it was Dennis who really put meat on the event, making sure that we were bringing in really good per- formers and making it what it is today,” Mori adds.

Pressed for a personal favorite in all the years, she pauses. But it’s clear the hesitation is only there, she added.

“I really enjoy it because I get to see performers I have never heard before and with whom I get to work in good time to be able to attend the Club’s SNL Mardi Gras, with Washboard Chaz and Steve Gardener pro- viding an authentic New Orleans sound.”

It’s obvious Mori has a soft spot for Saturday Night Live, which she describes as the “crown jewels” of the committee’s work – rattling off Saturday Night Live into a sayonara event as it was the very last event to be held there.

MORI IS A PROUD promoter of the events, pointing to the impressive crowds they regularly draw. “National nights always bring in more than 100 people and sometimes we can get as many as 150. It’s about the same for our city or regional nights,” she said. In February, she even asked for a night-out pass from hospital in good time to be able to attend the Club’s SNL Mardi Gras, with Washboard Chaz and Steve Gardener pro- viding an authentic New Orleans sound.

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“The weekly treat is not only a must-attend for music lovers, it has become such a key part of the city’s live perfor- mance scene that bands are lining up for a chance to play at the FCCJ, Mori says. “These are bands that perform all around Tokyo and further afield, but they still want to come here for our members,” Mori said. “Right now, every slot is booked up for the rest of this year and nearly all of them only get one evening. They love the ambience, they know they’re going to be performing to a good crowd and that it will be a fun night out for everyone.”

MORI REFERS TO KAORI Furuta, who is the Club liaison on the commit- tee, as “Miss Saturday Night Live,” and Furuta seems to embrace the role. “I really enjoy it because I get to see performers I have never heard of before and would not have a chance to see,” she said. “I have realized there is such a wide diversity of music on offer in Tokyo.”

Furuta said working with the committee is relatively straightforward because it operates so smoothly and music lovers are booked up for the rest of a year in advance. “We don’t really have to do too much work to get them here,” Furuta added. “They come to us asking to perform.”

The new Club location has also helped attract musicians, with some saying that they prefer playing at the new premises, in part because the tiled floor in the new bar is acoustically far superior to the former FCCJ building, where the carpet served to muffie or deaden the sound.

But leaving the Denki Building location after so many memorable events did result in some mixed emotions. Just before the move, the Entertainment Committee oversaw a “Sayonara Yurakucho” evening, an event that Mori describes as bittersweet. “We turned Saturday Night Live into a sayonara event as it was the very last event to be held there. It just seemed so fitting,” she said. Now, however, it is time to look to the future.

Julian Ryall’s Japan correspondent for the Daily Telegraph.
The damage these women suffered is simply that by discriminating against them, Tokyo Medical University destroyed their self-confidence and motivation and the possibility of a bright future in medicine.”

Hanami-iiii!
People enjoying cherry blossoms and a roller coaster ride in Toshimaen amusement park, Tokyo, April 6.
by Yashikazu Tsuno

Hand outs
People reach for the new Imperial era (and the free, special-edition announcement) with both hands at Yurakucho station on April 1.
by Kotsumi Kasahara/Gamma-Rapho

Join the Film Committee...
... on Wed., May 8 at 7:00 pm for the award-winning debut of 22-year-old director Hiroshi Okuyama, Jesus. Suffused with a nostalgic glow and told entirely through the eyes of its 11-year-old protagonist, the film follows young Yura as he moves with his parents to a rural backwater and discovers that his new school is Christian. One day, the Son of God appears to him during the Lord’s Prayer, and when Yura’s initial requests are granted, he quickly develops a belief in His power. But a tragedy leads to a full-blown crisis of faith. The debut of a unique new voice, Jesus is both comical and melancholy, and a real treat. Okuyama will join us for the Q&A session after the screening with actors Chad Mullane and Hinako Saeki.
(Japan, 2018; 76 minutes; in Japanese with English subtitles.)
– Karen Severns

The Damage These Women Suffered Is Simply That By Discriminating Against Them, Tokyo Medical University Destroyed Their Self-Confidence and Motivation and the Possibility of a Bright Future in Medicine.”

Join The Film Committee...
HISTORIC ARTWORK RETURNS

“Blessing,” an artwork by the renowned artist Toko Shinoda that has long belonged to the FCCJ, was unveiled in a new place of honor by Tokyo Governor Yuriko Koike on March 29. The work was restored and reframed by the Tolman Collection, whose founder, Norman Tolman, is an Associate Member.

“Blessing,” now displayed at the junction of the main corridor leading to the Main Bar, is a stunning example of traditional Japanese calligraphy and modern abstract expressionism by Shinoda, who turned 106 the day before the event. A number of her other works were also on display at the Club for several weeks, courtesy of the Tolman Collection. In her remarks at the unveiling, Governor Koike, an admirer of Shinoda’s art, expressed her appreciation to the Club for its support of Japanese artists.

REGULAR MEMBERS

YUMIKO HORIE is the deputy editor-in-chief of AFPBB News, a Japanese affiliate of Agence France Presse. She started her career as a Yomiuri Shimbun correspondent, covering a wide range of social issues, including natural disasters and remnants of war in Japan. Her interests include conflicts and humanitarian responses, which led her to an MSc in conflict studies at SOAS, University of London, and a subsequent career with international organizations such as the UN and INGO. She returned to journalism in 2018 with AFPBB.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Miho Hoshino, Chuo Gyorui Co., Ltd
Masayuki Yamada, Chuo Gyorui Co., Ltd
Yuji Kumahara, Daiese Asset Management
Takeshi Maeda, Mitsubishi Corporation
Katsunori Nishikawa, Matsui & Company, Ltd
Takeshi Sato, UT Novel Air Facility Atsugi, Japan
Atsushi Yamakoshi, Keizai Koho Center

REINSTATEMENT (ASSOCIATE MEMBERS)

Toshihisa Egawa, Egawa Strategic Laboratory
Nobuo Jinai, Sumitomo Mitsui Asset Management Co., Ltd
Hiroko Nakamato, K.A. Nakamato

NEW MEMBERS

Carlos Ghosn’s video press conference on April 9 (above, with lawyer Junichiro Hironaka in foreground) was very well attended.

Carlos Ghosn, former Nissan CEO, in a video message after his rearrest, April 9

“WE CANNOT RULE OUT THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE PROSECUTORS MAY ADD SOME ADDITIONAL CHARGES AGAINST MR. GHOSN. IF THIS WERE TO BE THE CASE, THE TRIAL MAY GO ON MUCH LONGER THAN WE NOW EXPECT, BUT THIS IS IN THE HANDS OF THE PROSECUTORS.”

Junichiro Hironaka, Carlos Ghosn’s defense lawyer, April 2

“GIVEN THE CONDITIONS AGREED TO WHEN HE WAS RELEASED, THERE WAS NO RISK OF MR. GHOSN DESTROYING EVIDENCE OR FLEEING. TO REARREST SOMEONE ON A RELATED CHARGE IN THIS SITUATION IS UNHEARD OF. . . . THE REASON IS TO CONTROL HIM AND STOP HIM FROM SPEAKING FREELY.”

Junichiro Hironaka, Carlos Ghosn’s defense lawyer, April 4

“I WANT TO TELL YOU THAT THIS IS A CONSPIRACY. THIS IS ABOUT A PLOT, A CONSPIRACY, BACKSTABBING.”

Junichiro Hironaka, Carlos Ghosn’s defense lawyer, April 4

Japan Story: in Search of a Nation, 1850 to the Present
Christopher Harding
Allen Lane
Empire of Hope: the Sentimental Politics of Japanese Decline
David Leheny
Cornell University Press
Oyako: an Ode to Parents and Children
Bruce Osborn
Sora Books
Gift from Bruce Osborn
Tales and the Bomb: Project Alberta and Operation Centerboard
Don A. Farrell ; Gordon E. Castanza (ed.)
Micronesian Productions
Gift from Mark Schreiber
Dollars and Sense: How We Misthink Money and How to Spend Smarter
Dan Ariely and Jeff Kreisler ; Matt Trower (ill.)
Harper
Gift from Jeff Kreisler
Where news is made