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An era bows out



**Audrey
Hepburn,
chindonya
and natural
disasters . . .
Stories of the
Heisei Emperor**

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FREEDOM OF THE PRESS INFO



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, 151 absentee ballots, and 13 proxies, we reached 179.

A large "Thank you!" to all involved. (And, of course, a reminder that we get to do it all over again for the June GMM!)

Those who couldn't attend missed a good feast and a Q&A on topics from PAC and the *No. 1 Shimbun* 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 Willem 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 Moritsugu, news director at AP for Japan and the Koreans. 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. Enjoy, Ken, and come back soon.

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 larger numbers; we capped the first at 30 and had a waiting list.

Meantime, you should soon be seeing the return of some old favorites on the walls of the new Club, including the past president snapshots with Club speakers and the mugshots of Regular Members, hopefully all cleaned up and looking refreshed.

Finally, we will be re-hanging the calligraphy work, "Blessing," by Toko Shinoda in a pride of place where the Club's two main corridors intersect. The work has been lovingly restored by the Tolman Collection, whose founder Norman Tolman is a long-time Associate Member at the Club.

I look forward to seeing you in the Club.

– Peter Langan

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS NEWS

Imprisoned women journalists

A report from Reporters without Borders

AS MORE AND MORE women take up journalism, so too have women journalists increasingly been the victims of ruthless persecution by authoritarian regimes. According to a Reporters Without Borders tally, of the 334 journalists in prison at the end of February, 27 of them – or 8 percent – were women. Five years ago, only 3 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, Vietnam 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 "suspicious contacts with foreign entities," as in Saudi Arabia. Although vague and unsubstantiated, allegations of

For many, physical torture is compounded by the threat of rape and sexual harassment.

this kind are used to impose long jail terms.

In Iran, journalist and human rights defender Narges Mohammadi and *Painveste* blog editor Hengameh Shahidi were sentenced to 10 and 12 years in prison respectively on charges of "conspiring against national security and the Islamic Republic" and "insulting" the head of the judicial system. Roya Saberi Negad Nobakht, who has British and Iranian dual citizenship, initially received a 20-year prison sentence in 2014 for her Facebook posts. It was later reduced to five years.

Some countries have no reservations about imposing the longest possible prison terms in order to silence outspoken voices. This is the case in China. Gulmira Imin, a member of the Uyghur Muslim community and editor of the news website *Salkin*, was sentenced to life imprisonment in 2010 on charges of "separatism" and "divulging state secrets."

A well-known 74-year-old journalist, Nazli Ilicak, received the same sentence in Turkey for taking part in a TV broadcast critical of the government on the eve of an abortive coup attempt in July 2016. She and two male colleagues, the Altan brothers, were sentenced to "aggravated" imprisonment for life, the harshest form of isolation, with no furloughs and no possibility of a pardon.

Women, like their male colleagues, are liable to be subjected to extremely harsh prison conditions. Lucía

Pineda Ubau, the news director of the Nicaraguan TV news channel *100% Noticias*, spent 41 days in Managua's El Chipote high-security prison before being transferred to a women's prison at the end of December. The conditions in El Chipote, where the former Somoza family dictatorship used to torture its political prisoners, are "inhumane," according to a Portuguese MEP who visited Pineda there.

Tran Thi Nga, a Vietnamese blogger who defended migrant workers, was held incommunicado for more than six months after her arrest, until finally sentenced to nine years in prison on a charge of "anti-state propaganda" in a one-day trial on July 25, 2017. She was denied phone calls and visits for nearly a year because she "refused to admit her guilt."

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.

According to the family of Shorouq Amjad Ahmed al Sayed, a young photo-journalist arrested in Egypt on April 25, 2018, she was beaten unconscious, insulted and threatened with rape until she made the confession sought by her interrogators – namely, that she had created a website with the aim of endangering public order and belonged to the outlawed Muslim Brotherhood.

Six other women journalists are currently being held without trial in other parts of the world. In some cases, their families have lost all contact with them. In China, no one knows what has become of three women citizen-journalists, Zhang Jixin, Qin Chao and Li Zhaoxlu, who were arrested in 2015, 2016, and 2017 respectively.

"Twenty-seven woman journalists are currently deprived of their freedom because of what they wrote or because they spoke out courageously," RSF secretary-general Christophe Deloire says. "They are spared nothing. They are often the victims of disproportionate and iniquitous sentences. They are subjected to the most appalling prison conditions, like their male colleagues, and they are sometimes also tortured and harassed sexually. We call for their immediate release and we urge the United Nations to take up these cases." ●

FROM THE ARCHIVES

Dynamic leader of the LDP



When he spoke at a Club luncheon on Feb. 28, 1994, Ryutaro Hashimoto was a strong contender for the leadership of Japan's Liberal Democratic Party (LDP). Two years later, he was elected PM. To his left is FCCJ president Lew Simons (Knight-Ridder).

Born on July 29, 1937, in Okayama Prefecture, Ryutaro Hashimoto followed in the footsteps of his father, Ryogo, an LDP stalwart, winning his Diet seat in 1963. He steadily climbed the LDP ranks, with stints as minister of health, of transport and of trade on his way to the top.

His career covered the tumultuous times following Japan's burst economic bubble that resulted in the LDP's shocking fall from political power in 1993. He held the post of trade minister (MITI) in the coalition government headed by Tomiichi Murayama of the Socialist Democratic Party. Hashimoto eventually replaced Murayama as prime minister in January of 1996 and served in that capacity until July 30, 1998.

Hashimoto successfully streamlined certain governmental structures, including the cabinet, but for the most part failed in his attempts at political and economic reforms due to political infighting. He is remembered primarily for the 1996 agreement with the U.S. to relocate its Marine air base at Futenma to Henoko, which even today faces opposition. He is also remembered for implementing an increase in the consumption tax in 1997 from 3 percent to 5 percent, and the recession that followed.

Hashimoto resigned as PM in July of 1998 after a major loss of LDP seats in the Upper House election that year. However, he continued as the leader of the largest faction and in 2001 again became a candidate for prime minister. Ironically, he lost to Junichiro Koizumi, whom he trounced in a 1995 race for LDP leadership. His political career came to an end in 2004 after disclosure of an illegal campaign donation.

Hashimoto died at age 68 on July 1, 2006 following an abdominal operation.

(I interviewed Hashimoto in 1985 regarding the future of healthcare and was impressed by his broad knowledge and insights. His description of the problems and possible solutions became so detailed that he extended our scheduled half hour to a full hour.)

– Charles Pomeroy
editor of Foreign Correspondents in Japan,
a history of the Club that is available at the front desk



An emperor of the people

A look back at the reign of the retiring Emperor Akihito and how he changed perceptions of his symbolic role.

The short walk home
The Imperial couple taking a last walk in Hayama as Emperor and Empress.

BRUCE OSBORN

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 rice-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 unrehearsed 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. Postwar efforts to turn Hirohito into a people's monarch were not entirely successful. It was evident from that 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 used language with great care, making his liberal and inclusive views known often by means of a single word or expression to convey a major message. For example, when Japanese news organizations reported in 2015 that the

emperor and Empress Michiko would visit Palau to mark the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II, and that they would pay their respects to the 10,000 soldiers killed in 1944 on the nearby island of Peleliu, Akihito stated on his arrival that he had come to remember "all those who had lost their lives." The expression, in Japanese "*subete no hitobito*" (all people) was intended not only for the Micronesians present at his welcome banquet but also for audiences back in Japan. By referring to the total number killed on Peleliu as 10,000, the Japanese media had ignored the 1,700 US Marines who had perished in the same battle. As during his visit to Saipan ten years earlier, the emperor made a point of paying his respects to the dead of both sides.

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?

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 "*kokumin ni yorisou*," 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 ascent 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. ●

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 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 Kunaicho, the police and the Capitol Tokyu Hotel, where the event was to be held. We explained about the participants, including the entertainment – the bands and other performers. Among them were a troupe of English speaking Noh actors and a group of *chindonya*, the elaborately dressed downtown street musicians who are hired to make a racket outside a new noodle shop, for example, to attract custom. I had thought that these onomatopoeically named musicians would be just the ticket to promote the sales of raffle tickets on the night of the gala.

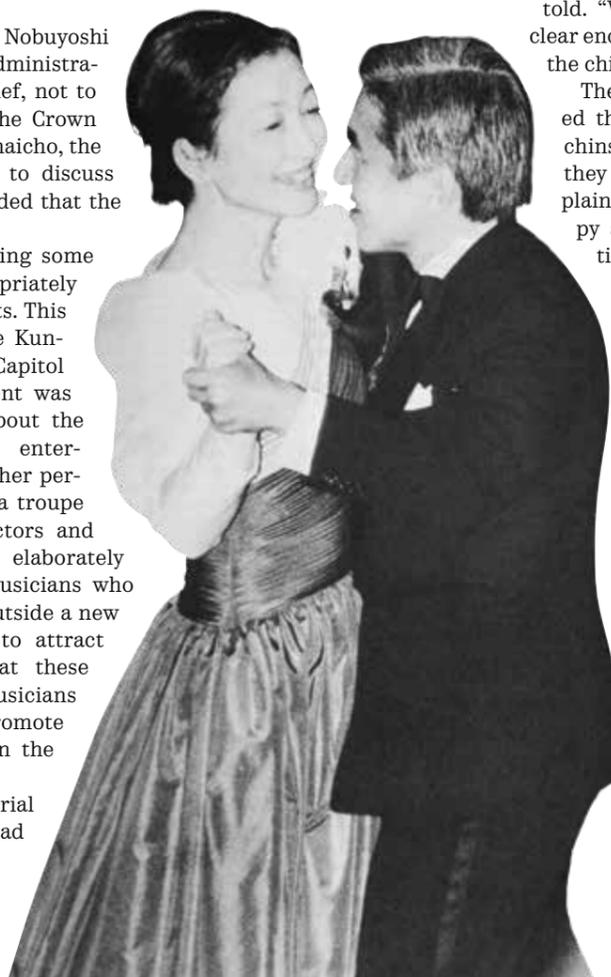
News that Their Imperial Highnesses would attend spread

fast, followed by a rush of late bookings. What had looked like a possible loss-maker suddenly appeared to be heading into the black. Even Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who had earlier declined our invitation, suddenly found his diary had a 10-minute slot enabling him to drop in for a drink to toast the Club's anniversary.

Then, out of the blue, one of the Club's senior Members called me, advising me to pull the *chindonya* from the event. There were some elements in Japanese society who would not take kindly to their low-brow presence, he said, and it would be better "to avoid any unpleasantness." Such a "common, blue-collar pleasing street performance could be taken as an insult to the royal couple," he said.

Starring with the dance

The crown prince and princess dancing at the Club's 40th anniversary celebrations – the day he first witnessed *chindonya*.



What to do? I consulted Ryozo (Smiley) Matsuo, our indefatigable F&B manager and an expert in diplomacy at the time. We called the Kunaicho 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 bow and a big, warm 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."

"I GUESS YOU COULD SAY I AM A WHITE-COLLAR CHINDONYA," I FEEBLY JOKED.



ANDREW POTHECARY

Make some noise

Chindonya are still employed to drum up business.

"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 this day, I feel immensely proud of my time as the humble purveyor of *chindonya* to the man who would become the Heisei Emperor. ●

Geoffrey Tudor covers aviation for several publications and is North Asia Correspondent for *Orient Aviation* magazine.

FCCJ EXHIBITION



May 6, 2011, Miyako City, Iwate: Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko visit evacuees in a gymnasium after the 3/11 earthquake. Photograph by Masayuki Terasawa/Nikkei.



April 10, 1959: The carriage procession at the Prince and Princess' wedding. Nikkei photo.

Emperor Akihito's Abdication and the Imperial Family

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 Heisei Era to a close.

A law was passed last year to allow Emperor Akihito to retire, 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, Hirohito.

It will conclude on April 30, 2019.

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



RICHARD ATRERO DE GUZMAN

Keepers of the books

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 Ryall

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 1880 work, *The Classical Poetry of the Japanese*, by Basil 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 Suvendrini 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.”

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 Masaaki 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 events 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. “These 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. I’m lucky to be able to speak with them.”

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 room that only became apparent after the move was completed, Ishiyama says, but are being ironed out. The layout of the space has



RICHARD ATRERO DE GUZMAN



Talking books

Opposite, members of the committee in the library – Christoph Neidhart, committee co-chair Koichi Ishiyama, Bobbie van der List and Todd Crowell. Above left, discussing with Head Librarian Hiroko Moriwaki. Above right, co-chair Suvendrini Kakuchi.

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.

By and large, Club Members who use the space and staff who work there are extremely happy with facilities that are approximately 20 percent larger than the library in the Club’s former premises and far more stylish and up-to-date. What pleases Ishiyama and the committee most of all, however, is the sudden end to the disappearance of the library’s books and periodicals.

“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 the “more spacious and modern” library space makes her job more enjoyable. “Everyone 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 Ryall is Japan correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph*.

Are you being harassed online?

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 1: WHAT IS HAPPENING RIGHT NOW?

SOMEONE IS ATTACKING MY WEBSITE.
 A denial of service (DoS) attack is a malicious attack to make a server or a network resource unavailable to users. A DDoS is an attack by multiple computers.

- Get technical support from companies such as CloudFlare, Sucuri, or Incapsula.
- 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 DDoS protection.

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.
4. Document.

SOMEONE IS POSTING SEXUALLY EXPLICIT PHOTOGRAPHS OF ME WITHOUT MY CONSENT.

- Report to Twitter or Facebook <https://www.cybercivilrights.org/online-removal/#twitter>
- Consult an attorney. Many states have lawyers that have volunteered to help victims of non-consensual pornography <https://www.cybercivilrights.org/professionals-helping-victims>
- 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

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 Michigan, 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 threats if they made a threat to commit a crime resulting in death or bodily harm, the victim believed the threat was imminent, and the victim's fear of harm was reasonable.

SOMEONE HAS POSTED AN EXPLICIT 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
www.iwmf.org/programs/reporta

SOMEONE HAS POSTED AN INSULT.
Example: "You need to learn how to write."

STOP LOOKING

- Ignore the comment and continue using Twitter as usual.
- Go offline for a while until you regroup.
- Mute the user. They won't know you have them muted. If you follow the user, you will still see their replies and mentions in your notifications tab, but you won't see these if you do not follow the muted account.
- Block the account. This will stop the person from following you and from seeing or reading your tweets from their account. (They may, however, have other accounts and will still be able to see your public tweets when not logged into the blocked account.) Have a friend monitor tweets coming at you just in case there are threats you'd want to document or be made aware of.

SOMEONE HAS POSTED A CRITIQUE.
Example: "A better journalist would have considered the economic impact of the proposal."

- Choose whether to engage or ignore the user. (You can look to see other tweets they've made to get a sense of how the conversation is likely to go.)

OR Go to STOP LOOKING

SOMEONE HAS POSTED A LIBELOUS COMMENT.
Libel is a false statement intended to harm your reputation. Publicly contradict with facts and testimonials.

- Have friends jump in to comment on your behalf, or to report any offending tweets. <https://support.twitter.com/articles/20170408>

Go to STOP LOOKING

Go to REPORT

Resources: www.nolo.com/legal-encyclopedia/defamation-law-made-simple-29718.html
legaldictionary.net/libel

SOMEONE IS IMPERSONATING MY ACCOUNT.

- Report the impersonation to Twitter. (You will need to share your ID with them to prove that the impersonation happened.)
- Apply for verification. If you do get a verified account, it can help you authenticate your identity.

Go to REPORT

- ★ **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 you 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/20169398>.
- ★ **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

STEP 2: WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

1 It goes away: End

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

2 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?

- No**
Go through the appropriate threat steps. **REPORT**
- Yes**
 - Reach out to targeted accounts
 - Consider starting a block list with other people who are targeted
 - Document for your own records

Are you one of multiple people targeted?

- No**
Then go to the top of the chart. **REPORT**

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

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 Report at troll-busters.com



Lens craft

Stage right

Prime Minister Shinzo Abe walks to the podium before delivering a speech at the LDP's annual convention on Feb. 10

by Tomohiro Ohsumi

Tasting victory

Kawasaki Frontale's Leandro Damiao celebrates his goal against Urawa Reds in the Fuji Xerox Super Cup in Saitama on Feb. 16

by Yoshikazu Tsuno



A long night

A long-exposure shot from above Minato-ku in Tokyo

by Stirling Elmendorf

IN MEMORIAM

Fumio Matsuo

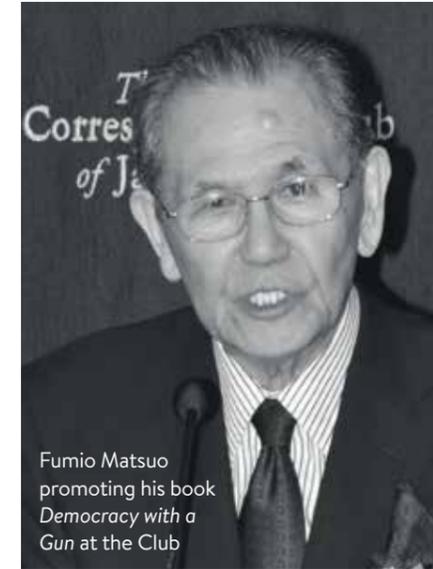
FUMIO MATSUO, ONE OF our most distinguished regular members and a veteran Japanese journalist known for his efforts in calling for "true" postwar reconciliation between Japan and the U.S., died of natural causes on Feb. 26 while on a trip to New York state where he was visiting his family. He was 85.

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 respective 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



Fumio Matsuo promoting his book *Democracy with a Gun* at the Club

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

Essayist 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.

- Kyodo and other sources



"MY HUSBAND IS AN INNOCENT POLITICAL PRISONER. I MARRIED HIM WHILE HE WAS IN PRISON. I HAVE NEVER TOUCHED HIS HAND."



Akiko Hoshino, on her 72-year-old husband Fumiaki's indefinite detention, after a police officer was killed at a demonstration in 1971. Her lawyers have submitted a complaint to the UN Human Rights Council. March 15.

"I BELIEVE ONE DAY MY FATHER WILL UNDERSTAND THAT WE SHARE THE SAME VALUES OF PROVIDING QUALITY FURNITURE, DESPITE DIFFERENCES IN MANAGING A LISTED COMPANY."

Otsuka Kagu president Kumiko Otsuka, on her willingness to end a father-daughter feud that damaged the retailer's brand. March 3.

"THE BILL INTENDS TO USE THE AINU PEOPLE AS A TOURISM RESOURCE, AND WE DEMAND THAT THE LEGISLATION BE IMMEDIATELY RETRACTED."



Yuji Shimizu, Kotan association president, on the recently passed bill recognizing the Ainu as an indigenous people. March 1



“OKINAWAN PEOPLE WHO EXPERIENCED WAR HAVE MIXED FEELINGS ABOUT THE IMPERIAL SYSTEM.

I PERSONALLY BELIEVE THAT THE HUMANITY OF THE HEISEI EMPEROR HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED IN THE FACT THAT HE’S VISITED US 11 TIMES, HIS WILLINGNESS TO LEARN THE LANGUAGE, THE SONGS. IN HIS HEART, I THINK HE UNDERSTANDS THE JOY AND THE SADNESS OF OKINAWA.”



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 Marinella necktie – one of the oldest and most exclusive brands of tie in the world, made in Naples, Italy. People from Hollywood stars to Barack Obama possess one of these ties, as now does Hanif (who was made in Pakistan 67 years ago). Celebrating with Hanif were Anthony Rowley, Bob Kirschenbaum, Mary Corbett, Pio d’Emilia and Pio’s friend Raffaella Cittadini.

JOIN THE FILM COMMITTEE...



主 戦 場



... 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 years meeting 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.)

– **Karen Severns**



“I THINK TRADE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE U.S. WILL BE DIFFICULT. JAPAN IS A TARGET BECAUSE THE TRUMP ADMINISTRATION DOESN’T LIKE DEFICITS. BUT JAPAN WILL BE RELUCTANT TO MAKE MANY CONCESSIONS TO THE U.S. BECAUSE IT PERSEVERED WITH THE TPP AFTER THE U.S. DROPPED OUT.”



Clyde Prestowitz, the Economic Strategy Institute, Mar. 4

“PLAYING AGAINST ICHIRO IS SCARY. TO SEE HOW MANY WAYS HE CAN BEAT YOU OFFENSIVELY AND DEFENSIVELY IS A FRIGHTENING EXPERIENCE.”



Joe Torre, former NY Yankees manager and MLB executive, March 21

NEW MEMBERS

REGULAR MEMBERS



SAGUSTIN DE GRACIA is the Tokyo bureau chief for Agencia EFE, the Spanish news agency. He arrived in July, 2018, after four years as New York bureau chief covering Wall St. and the UN. He began his career on the news desk in 1979 – a position that has been followed with stints around the globe, from North America (Mexico, U.S.), Central America (El Salvador, Panama) and South America (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay), to Sub Saharan Africa and the Middle East.



KATHRIN ERDMANN is the East Asia correspondent for ARD German Radio, part of the largest broadcasting network in Europe. Born in Berlin, she studied Political Sciences at Freie Universität Berlin, followed by “Volontariat” – a journalist apprenticeship. After working for an internet magazine, a public news radio station in Berlin and for Euronews in Lyon, in 2005 she moved to Hamburg to NDR. She won the “Deutschen Radiopreis” for one of her reports in 2011.



YASUHIKO HORI is the general manager and chief foreign news editor for TV Tokyo Corporation. He graduated with a B.A. from the California State University, Hayward in 1984 and joined TV Tokyo the next year. His 30 years as a TV journalist has included 3 years as the New York bureau chief, and experience producing special programs featuring the popular journalist/commentator Akira Ikegami. He took on his present role at the company in 2018.

PROFESSIONAL/JOURNALIST

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Takao Nagatake, Chunichi Shimbun
Kenichi Sakuma, Makino Publishing Co., Ltd.

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Shinichi Fukuoka, Real Estate Research Institute, Inc.
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Yohei Suzuki, Shihodo Gallery
Yasuhiro Tamai, K And Blue Co., Ltd.
Yoshinao Takashima, Tokyo Maine & Nichido Fire Insurance

Ichiro Yonahara, Japan Steels International Co., Ltd.

REINSTATEMENT (ASSOCIATE)

Noriko Takaku, No affiliation

NEW IN THE LIBRARY

The Bluestockings of Japan: New Woman Essays and Fiction from Seitō, 1911-16

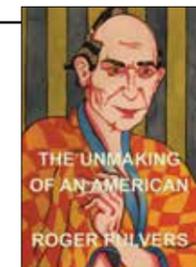
Jan Bardsley
Center for Japanese Studies, The University of Michigan

Beyond the Gender Gap in Japan

Gill Steel (ed.)
University of Michigan Press

Ethical Capitalism : Shibusawa Eiichi and Business Leadership in Global Perspective

Patrick Fridenson and Kikkawa Takeo (ed.)



University of Toronto Press
Gift from Masahide Shibusawa

The Unmaking of an American : a Memoir of Life in the United States,

Europe, Japan and Australia

Roger Pulvers
Balestier Press
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Where news is made



FCCJ

The
Foreign Correspondents' Club
of Japan